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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE YEAR
1927

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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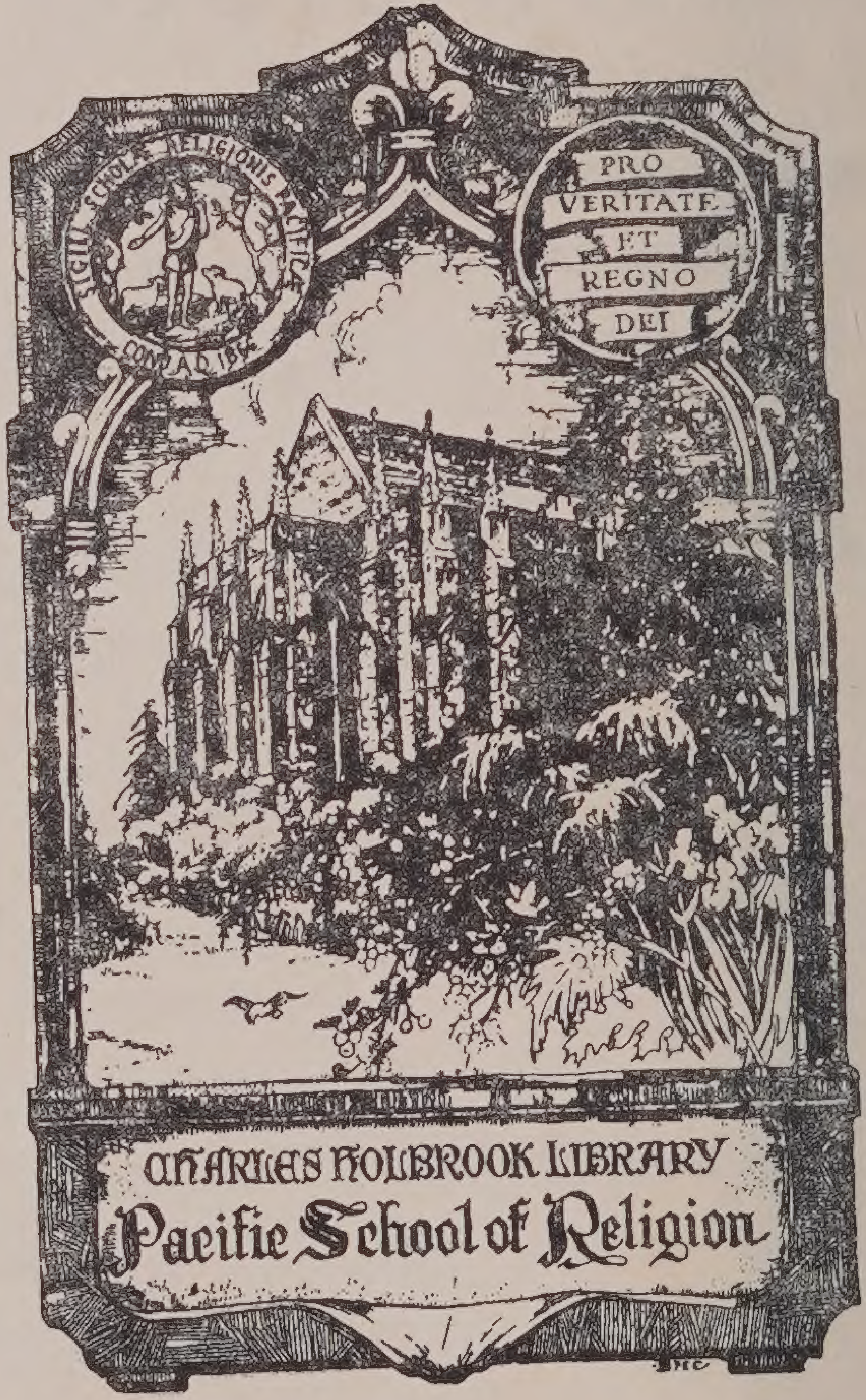

MORRIS W. EHNES, Treasurer
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR

1927

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OFFICERS

For Personnel of Officers, Board of Managers, Executive and Standing Committees beginning June, 1928, see pages following Topical Index.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson	*President*
Frank A. Horne	*Vice-President*
William V. Kelley*	*Honorary Vice-President*
Ralph E. Diffendorfer	*Corresponding Secretary*
John R. Edwards	*Corresponding Secretary*
Frank Mason North	*Secretary-Counsel*
Morris W. Ehnes	*Treasurer*
George F. Sutherland	*Assistant Treasurer*
Arthur E. Chenoweth	*Assistant Treasurer*
William B. Tower	*Recording Secretary*

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Ralph E. Diffendorfer	*Corresponding Secretary*
John R. Edwards	*Corresponding Secretary*
Frank Mason North	*Secretary-Counsel*
Thomas S. Donohugh	*Associate, Central and South Africa, Latin-America, Europe and North Africa*
Frank D. Gamewell	*Associate, China, Japan, Korea*
Ernest E. Tuck	*Associate, Southern Asia, Southeastern Asia, Candidate Secretary*
Frend I. Johnson	*Associate, Church Cultivation*
Stanley High	*Assistant, Church Cultivation*
John G. Vaughan, M.D.	*Medical Advisor*
William B. Tower	*Recording Secretary, Records, Research, Surveys*
T. A. Hildreth	*Office Manager, Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation*
Mary A. Randolph	*Foreign Personnel, Chicago*
F. H. Sheets	*Special Assistant (Without Salary)*
Morris W. Ehnes	*Treasurer*
George F. Sutherland	*Assistant Treasurer*
Arthur E. Chenoweth	*Assistant Treasurer, Designated Income*
Charles E. De Vesty	*Cashier, Accounting*

BOARD OF MANAGERS

THE EFFECTIVE BISHOPS, ex-officio

Joseph F. Berry........1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
William F. McDowell........2107 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Luther B. Wilson........150 Fifth Ave., New York City
William F. Anderson........581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
John L. Nuelsen........69 Badenerstr., Zurich, Switzerland
Edwin H. Hughes........1609 Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Theodore S. Henderson........420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio
William O. Shepard........1139 Franklin St., Portland, Ore.
Francis J. McConnell........524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Frederick D. Leete........307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wilbur P. Thirkield........1119-20 Hamilton Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Herbert Welch........Methodist Episcopal Mission, Seoul, Korea

---

* Deceased

Thomas Nicholson....................657 Virginia Park Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Adna W. Leonard........................602 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
William F. Oldham...........Victoria 1896, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Charles B. Mitchell.................Methodist Episcopal Mission, Manila, P. I.
Frank W. Warne........................10 A, Miller's Road, Bangalore, India
John W. Robinson..........................12 Boulevard Road, Delhi, India
Eben S. Johnson....8 Devonport Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, Africa
Lauress J. Birney..............Methodist Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, China
Frederick Fisher..............................3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India
Ernest L. Waldorf.......................1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles E. Locke......................1000 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
Ernest G. Richardson..............163 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Charles W. Burns.......................3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Anton Bast...........................Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen, Denmark
Edgar Blake..............................79 Denfert Rochereau, Paris, France
Frederick T. Keeney......Aquila Court, 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Neb.
H. Lester Smith........................The Park Apartment, Helena, Mont.
Charles L. Mead..........................312 Trinity Building, Denver, Colo.
Robert E. Jones..........................631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
Matthew W. Clair............................1040 Russell Ave., Covington, Ky.
George A. Miller......................Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico
Titus Lowe....................Methodist Episcopal Mission, Singapore, S. S.
George R. Grose................Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, China
Brenton T. Badley..............Methodist Episcopal Mission, Bombay, India
Wallace E. Brown..............Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, China

MINISTERS

Areas are in parenthesis

B. F. Abbott (Covington)........208 No. Leffingwell Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.
J. I. Bartholomew (Boston)..................................Edgartown, Mass.
J. A. Beebe..Meadville, Pa.
J. E. Bowes (Saint Paul)................................Albert Lea, Minn.
R. E. Brown..........................235 Calkins Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
W. F. Burris (Kansas City)....................2221 Felix St., St. Joseph, Mo.
T. H. Campbell (Cincinnati)..3655 Medbrook Way, Northmoor, Columbus, Ohio
A. E. Day...............................311 So. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. A. Dent.......................................Derby Ave., Orange, Conn.
D. F. Diefendorf..........................351 William St., East Orange, N. J.
D. G. Downey..............................150 Fifth Ave., New York City
O. W. Fifer (Indianapolis)........307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
M. B. Fuller..............................1337 Summit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
J. P. Hand (Washington)........100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
L. O. Hartman..............................581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
E. E. Helms..........................3945 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, Cal.
G. W. Henson....................1019 69th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. J. Herben..................................150 Fifth Ave., New York City
F. R. Hollenback (Denver)..................864 Fourth Ave., Longmont, Colo.
H. A. Keck..................................409 W. Hill St., Champaign, Ill.
J. W. Langdale................................305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. E. Luccock..............................150 Fifth Ave., New York City
Wallace MacMullen............................23 W. 69th St., New York City
Allan MacRossie............................150 Fifth Ave., New York City
S. K. Mahon..............................Station F, Box 38, Toledo, Ohio
R. N. Merrill (Atlanta)..................320 N. E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.
W. F. Pitts (Chattanooga).......................Box 1494, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. H. Race..................................150 Fifth Ave., New York City
W. E. Shaw..................................704 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria, Ill.
R. W. Sockman..............................950 Park Ave., New York City
E. S. Tipple..Madison, N. J.

LAYMEN

Areas are in parenthesis

S. G. Armstrong	1008 Grand Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
F. E. Baldwin (Buffalo)	108 State St., Elmira, N. Y.
I. B. Blackstock	213 E. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill.
J. B. Bradshaw	100 Washington Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. W. Carman	85 Hobart St., Summit, N. J.
W. J. Echols (New Orleans)	412 No. 15th St., Birmingham, Ala.
C. W. Evans	513 Fairmont Ave., Fairmont, W. Va.
F. A. Hazeltine (Portland)	400 Thompson Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
G. B. Hodgman	149 Broadway, Room 1011, New York City
F. A. Horne	17 Varick St., New York City
F. D. Howard	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
J. A. James	Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
J. R. Joy	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
E. M. McBrier	203 South Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.
W. E. Massey (Philadelphia)	1003 Wesley Ave., Ocean City, N. J.
W. S. Moore	305 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.
J. B. Morrell (New York)	30 Water St., New York City
C. A. Ogren	149 Broadway, New York City
E. L. Phillips	50 Church St., New York City
H. J. Roan (Helena)	105 No. 10th St., Boise, Idaho
W. H. Rometsch	210 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. D. Spellman (Detroit)	4838 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Stitt	315 Fourth Ave., New York City
Arthur J. Stock	2202 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
John Tunnicliffe (San Francisco)	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
W. H. Van Benschoten	43 Exchange Place, New York City

HONORARY MANAGERS

Hanford Crawford	Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Elijah W. Halford	136 Park Ave., Leonia, N. J.
Bishop J. C. Hartzell	Blue Ash, Ohio
Rev. W. I. Haven	Bible House, Astor Place, New York City
Rev. J. L. Hurlbut	125 Elm St., Montclair, N. J.
James A. Huston	Granville, Ohio
*Rev. W. V. Kelley	3 Mountain Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
Rev. G. P. Mains	2301 No. Holliston Ave., Altadena, Cal.
John R. Mott	347 Madison Ave., New York City
Rev. A. J. Nast	816 Mann Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio
Rev. A. H. Tuttle	149 William St., East Orange, N. J.

I. THE EXECUTIVE AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

These Committees serve during the interval between the annual meetings of the Board and are charged with responsibility in the conduct of its affairs. The President of the Board is an additional member ex-officio, and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of all Committees of the Board. The Treasurer is an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of twenty-one members. The President of the Board is Chairman, ex-officio.

Chairman ex-officio, Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

---

* Died December 14, 1927.

Ministers: D. F. Diefendorf, D. G. Downey, J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, G. W. Henson, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: W. W. Carman, G. B. Hodgman, F. A. Horne, F. D. Howard, J. R. Joy, E. M. McBrier, J. B. Morrell, E. L. Phillips, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Committee

This Committee consists of eleven members and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: D. F. Diefendorf, E. A. Dent, J. W. Langdale, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: W. W. Carman, J. R. Joy, W. E. Massey, E. L. Phillips, W. J. Stitt, Chairman.

Committee on Candidates

This Committee consists of seven ministers and four laymen and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, S. J. Herben, H. E. Luccock, Wallace MacMullen, Chairman; R. W. Sockman, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: J. R. Joy, J. B. Morrell, E. M. McBrier, C. A. Ogren.

Committee on Finance

This Committee consists of seven laymen and four ministers and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: D. G. Downey, G. W. Henson, Allan MacRossie, J. H. Race. Laymen: F. A. Horne, G. B. Hodgman, W. E. Massey, C. A. Ogren, W. H. Rometsch, W. J. Stitt, W. H. Van Benschoten, Chairman.

Committee on Education in Foreign Fields

This Committee consists of not less than seven nor more than ten members, and elects its own Chairman.

Ministers: Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. I. Bartholomew, J. A. Beebe, D. F. Diefendorf, O. W. Fifer, E. S. Tipple. Laymen: I. B. Blackstock, J. A. James, J. B. Morrell, A. J. Stock.

II. SPECIAL COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS OF THE BOARD

Joint Commission on Literature in Foreign Fields

Ministers: J. A. Beebe, R. E. Brown, S. J. Herben, H. E. Luccock, J. H. Race. Laymen: C. W. Evans, J. R. Joy, E. L. Phillips.

Committee of Conference with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Ministers: R. E. Brown, S. J. Herben, J. W. Langdale, S. K. Mahon. Laymen: E. M. McBrier, D. D. Spellman, W. J. Stitt.

Committee on the Study of Self-Support and of the Support of Native Workers on the Mission Field

Bishop F. J. McConnell, J. I. Bartholomew, E. A. Dent, F. A. Horne, A. J. Stock; Corresponding Secretaries, R. E. Diffendorfer and J. R. Edwards.

Committee on General Conference Legislation

Bishop L. B. Wilson, F. A. Horne, D. G. Downey, G. W. Henson, J. P. Hand, Wallace MacMullen, C. A. Ogren, W. H. Van Benschoten, W. W. Carman, Corresponding Secretaries, R. E. Diffendorfer and J. R. Edwards.

III. COMMITTEES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD

The first named on each Committee served as Chairman.

Committee on Nominations and Procedure

Bishops McDowell and Anderson; S. J. Herben, G. W. Henson, F. A. Horne, F. D. Howard; Corresponding Secretary J. R. Edwards.

Committee on Method, Amount and Distribution of Appropriations

Bishops McConnell, Anderson, Hughes, Jones, McDowell, Nicholson, Richardson and Wilson; B. F. Abbott, T. H. Campbell, D. G. Downey, J. P. Hand, L. O. Hartman, F. R. Hollenback, J. W. Langdale, H. E. Luccock, S. K. Mahon, Wallace MacMullen, J. H. Race, W. E. Shaw, E. S. Tipple; I. B. Blackstock, C. W. Evans, J. R. Joy, E. M. McBrier, C. A. Ogren, E. L. Phillips, H. J. Roan, W. J. Stitt.

Committee on Treasurer's Report

Bishops Hughes, Berry, Leonard and Mead; J. I. Bartholomew, W. F. Burris, G. W. Henson, E. E. Helms; F. E. Baldwin, W. W. Carman, F. A. Hazeltine, G. B. Hodgman, W. E. Massey, W. H. Rometsch, A. J. Stock, John Tunnicliffe, W. H. Van Benschoten.

Committee on General Reference

Bishops Keeney, Shepard, Smith and Waldorf; J. A. Beebe, R. E. Brown, A. E. Day, D. F. Diefendorf, O. W. Fifer, M. B. Fuller, G. W. Henson, H. A. Keck, Allan MacRossie, R. W. Sockman; W. J. Echols, G. B. Hodgman, F. A. Horne, F. D. Howard, J. A. James, J. B. Morrell.

Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Bishops Nuelsen, Clair and Locke; J. E. Bowes, R. E. Brown, A. E. Day, M. B. Fuller, S. J. Herben, Allan MacRossie; C. W. Evans, F. A. Hazeltine.

Committee on Resolutions

Bishops Leonard and Locke; B. F. Abbott, J. A. Beebe, Allan MacRossie, W. E. Shaw; C. W. Evans.

Committee on Memoirs

Bishops Keeney and Thirkield; S. J. Herben.

Committee on Statement to the Church

Bishops Wilson, Berry, Jones and Mead; A. E. Day, D. F. Diefendorf, F. R. Hollenback, R. W. Sockman; F. A. Horne, J. R. Joy, C. A. Ogren.

Committee on the Reports of the Commission of Ten

Bishops Waldorf, McDowell, Nuelsen, Shepard and Smith; A. E. Day, R. E. Brown, O. W. Fifer, F. R. Hollenback, H. E. Luccock; J. A. James, E. M. McBrier, W. H. Van Benschoten, W. J. Echols, F. D. Howard.

The Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions was held in the Chapel of the Methodist Book Concern, New York, November 14-16, 1927.

The actions taken at that meeting are recorded in the volume entitled, "Journal of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Copies may be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretaries at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

NOVEMBER 1, 1926—OCTOBER 31, 1927

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS:

With grateful hearts, we acknowledge the devotion of the many friends of foreign missions who have made another year of service possible. The members of the Board, particularly those in close proximity on the Executive and other Committees, have given most liberally of their time and faithfully of their service.

The ministers in the home field who have given World Service a place in their thoughts, prayers and efforts, who thus have honored themselves and their calling as members of the great ordained fraternity that holds humanity in its grasp of love and service, are gratefully remembered.

The many persons, men and women and young people, who are loyal to the leadership of the ministry in forwarding the Christian enterprise of world redemption, are herewith acknowledged with appreciation.

If every earnest effort and sacrificial act during this year just closing could be chronicled, it would make interesting reading. To the men on the field who have carried the news of the Gospel by voice and life as evangelists; to those who have given the healing touch of physicians, or the guiding hand of the teacher, sometimes suffering sacrificially and passing through perils comparable with those of the Middle Ages, the greetings of your Secretaries are extended. Brave of heart, steady of nerve, strong in faith—these men and women have proven themselves good soldiers of Jesus Christ. Some have wandered about in disguise as did the disciples of old. Some have been hidden away—not chiefly for their own protection but for the sake of others. The condition of these representatives of ours who have been at the front in danger and destitution has not yet been fully apparent to the supporting Church in America. In a time when battles rage fiercely, orders are given to carry supplies to the front at whatever cost to those at the home base. So should our attitude be toward these suffering servants of God who are fighting our battles under the banner of our common Lord.

The Church in America will yet awaken to her high privilege and share liberally with our brothers who not only have suffered loss of their limited possessions, but have been torn away from the labors of years without knowing what the consequence shall be.

To God, the Father of us all, we give hearty thanks for the marvelous preservation of the lives of our missionaries in points of great danger, as well as for His gracious care over those who have journeyed afar in His service.

The income this year is a slight increase over that of 1926. As the Treasurer has indicated, the increase does not represent any added giving of the living members of our great Church. A recent Executive Committee action recommended by the Secretaries, which adjusts the salaries of our missionaries, makes it impossible for the income of this year to go as far in actual work as that of last year. This automatically means another reduction of missionaries or a lessening of the support of work on some of the fields. Although difficult in its application, the step was necessary.

A Period of Adjustment

In many respects the past quadrennium has been a period of adjusting our work and our methods to post-Centenary conditions. As we well know, it has been necessary in many phases of the work of the Church in America. It has certainly been true of the work of the Board of Foreign Missions in its administrative center. Provisions for the debt, adjustments of programs and policies, co-ordination of plans have been our ever-present problem. What has been true at home has been even truer abroad. The Church in other lands without the experience, resources and personnel which we command, has found these problems especially acute. The difficulties have been faced with the utmost energy and determination, and all things considered, the results are much more encouraging than we had reason to expect.

The period of adjustment on the field is not over. Realignments are still necessary and are taking place as rapidly as possible. The Corresponding Secretaries have made it a point in their correspondence and in their personal visitation to emphasize the necessity for these readjustments; it is the definite, fixed policy of the administrators of this Board and we hope that it has your approval.

There are many things in the financial situation on the foreign field that need the most careful administrative attention, but there is nothing alarming and no problems which cannot be worked out if given time, patience and constant attention.

When we realize the extent of the cut in the appropriations of 1925, with the large number of missionaries and nationals which it affected; the world wide network of activities which it touched and the legal and moral obligations which were involved, we are bound to say that the current work deficits which resulted are not unusual nor alarming.

We do not have complete reports from all our fields, and the situation in China is now so chaotic that it is in any case difficult. However, India is as good an illustration as any field we have, for there we have our largest membership and some of our greatest complications. The best information we have at hand indicates that the current work debt in all of India totals only $42,842.

The care and protection of our properties on the field is involved in this whole question of post-Centenary adjustments. The resources which the Church has developed in many of these Mission fields, and the stories and heroism which surround their acquisition, constitute a tale of the most fascinating character.

A trip through any one of these countries shows that our forefathers have had judgment of the keenest type, and we, to-day, enter into the results of this keen judgment and the devoted sacrifices which made these properties possible. Those who know the history of this Board during many years that are past know that appropriations for properties have always been of the most meager kind. Our greatest holdings on the foreign field have not come to us as the result of direct appropriations, but largely are the result of seizing opportunities and exercising faith, and by financing over a period of years. Properties have been purchased and paid for by the application of funds otherwise expended for rent. Interested friends on the field and in America have made their contributions, large and small. Current work budgets and missionaries' salaries have been squeezed to the utmost to make the necessary payments.

For many years previous to the Centenary, it was the policy of this Board to make advances to the fields on account of property purchases, It was the only method the Board had to help meet these needs. Money was borrowed here because it could be borrowed much cheaper than on the field. During this period of readjustment, it has been thought wise to discontinue that policy and no advances have been made during the past quadrennium. During the Centenary period many of the pre-Centenary advances were paid off, but others were made, and in 1924, when our debt totaled $3,101,000, almost half of it had been caused by advances of this type.

During the past four years there has been a constant attempt to complete our record of property obligations on the field. Repeated requests for this information have been sent to the field. The commission gave special attention to these questions in Europe and in Southern Asia, and Corresponding Secretary Diffendorfer made it a point throughout Eastern Asia to emphasize the necessity of our securing the needed information at an early date. The data are not yet all in hand, but they are sufficiently complete to show that our property equities are many times in excess of our property obligations.

The interest in the legal status of properties held by or for the Board in foreign lands has been quickened by the events of the year in China and the deepening national feeling in other fields. The procedure reported to the Board at its meeting one year ago has been steadily pressed, and there have resulted very marked gains in the list of properties reported. The facts concerning the laws in the several countries affecting the tenure of ownership have been assembled, and action by the Board's representatives in obtaining and reporting valid titles has been encouraged. The Executive Committee has authorized and urged the completion of this most difficult task, both for the sake of accurate information at the home office, and for the necessary facility n the event of the transfer of titles, where and when the development of the work and the policy in any field indicate the wisdom of such a course. This will involve the completion of the records of the legal facts concerning every important piece of property, including any indebtedness that may properly on the field be charged against it, and the continued co-operation with the field representatives of the Board in ecuring the valid and up-to-date titles for the Board's holdings in all ts fields.

The report of the Committee on Property in Foreign Fields, appointed by the Board at its last meeting, will be laid before the Board and will deal with some of the general aspects of policy. The report of he committee acting for the Executive Committee in the assembling of acts and in correspondence with the fields, with a record of the results of its work up to date accompanies this report as Exhibit A.

Not only have these matters had the careful attention of the Coresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer and the Commission of Ten, but hey have been in the constant thought of our Finance Committee. These questions, among others, have been the subject of careful conideration of a sub-committee of the Finance Committee, and upon recommendation of this sub-committee, the Finance Committee adopted he following resolutions:—

"VOTED to recommend to the Board that the Corresponding Secetaries and Treasurer be authorized to secure at the earliest possible date all the facts from all the treasury offices on the field, if necessary by personal visitation or by a special representative; to have installed a atisfactory system of accounting; to report all necessary financial recommendations to the Board, and that they continue to secure such statements, including all the properties and debts.

"VOTED to recommend to the Board that all moneys of the Board f Foreign Missions should be spent only as directed by the Board of oreign Missions, and that all Bishops on the field should be under the directions of the administration of the Board, both as to the funds which are expended and the creation of obligations of the Board of oreign Missions on the field."

It should be remembered that the years that are past have been years f geographical expansion in all missionary work. The genius which arried Methodism across the American prairies in the caravans with he new settlers has also carried the missionary to every nook and corner of the world; but in the very nature of the case the period of eographical expansion has about come to a close. This does not mean hat the period of missionary activity has ceased any more than the ccupation of the prairies completed the home missionary task.

Ours now is a task of intensifying our work, building deeper our oundations, strengthening our institutions, adequately equipping our educed missionary force. The first step in such a program and the ne to which we commit every energy at our command is to continue ntil completed these post-Centenary adjustments, and while we are oing it, to continue our work in vigor and strength.

The Commission of Ten

The Board at its Annual Meeting at Delaware, Ohio, on November 18, 1925, provided for a Commission of ten persons to visit various mission fields in order to study, at first hand, the problems which the Christian movement is now facing throughout the world.

After considerable correspondence and consultation, the following persons consented to become members of this Commission: Bishop E. G. Richardson, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Mr. William Boyd, Mr. Arthur J. Stock, Mr. E. M. McBrier, Dr. Frank Neff, Mr. Charles Gibson (deceased), Professor W. J. Thompson, Dr. Merle N. English. The President of the Board, Bishop L. B. Wilson, the Vice-President, Mr. Frank A. Horne, and the Corresponding Secretaries were made *ex-officio* members.

The resolution passed by the Board, at Delaware, for the work of the Commission is as follows:

> "That a Commission of ten be appointed by the Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-Chairman, the personnel of said Commission to be announced at the December meeting of the Executive Committee, to make a careful study of all of our Missionary fields and projects with special reference to the following points:
>
> "1. Are they proper and legitimate missionary projects such as should be supported by our Board?
>
> "2. What projects, if any, do not hold out hope of adequate results comparable with the cost of maintenance?
>
> "3. What fields and projects can be best managed by some other society or organization?
>
> "4. What fields and projects are in a position to assume self-support and what is the relation of the development of self-support to our present system of financing our work budget?
>
> "5. Any other aspects of our work which the Commission believes should be brought to the attention of our Board.
>
> "6. Any expense involved shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.
>
> "The Commission is to make recommendations in regard to the fields, projects and subjects studied and is to report at the next Annual Meeting of the Board. Interim reports of progress may be made from time to time, if desired, to the Executive Committee."

When the Commission met to organize its work, it was discovered that the need for such visitation was broader and more far-reaching than was at first supposed.

After duly considering what was needed both in the home Church and in some of the mission fields, a more comprehensive statement of purpose for the Commission and its work was outlined. New conditions in the world today, largely the result of the great war, are effecting changes in thought and attitude so vast that the whole foreign missionary enterprise must be restudied and reinterpreted. These changes are apparent not only in the non-Christian world, but also in Europe and America. Our Commissioners soon found themselves more than investigators of projects, important as that seemed. They became friendly students and interpreters of the new life that is surging in the world, affecting all human contacts.

The Commission has made two major studies, one in Europe and North Africa, and the other in India.

Mr. William Boyd, accompanied by Mrs. Boyd, went into Spain in late April and early May, 1926, inspecting our missions there.

Following this, Mr. Boyd and Secretary Edwards visited the mission stations in North Africa, extending from Oran to Sousse, including our work in the leading cities, such as Algiers, Constantine and Tunis, and among the mountain folk at Les Oudias and other points.

Superintendent E. F. Frease personally conducted the group. The homes for girls under the W. F. M. S., the homes for boys under our Board, the Theological Training School in Algiers, the Manual Labor School and Farm at Sidi Aich; the medical work including the dispensary of Dr. J. T. C. Blackmore, and student hostels and evangelistic centers for the nationals were visited.

In late May, crossing was made to Italy where Mr. E. M. McBrier joined the Commission. Three weeks were spent in looking over the Methodist work of Italy and investigating the finances of the Board's relation to the Italy Conference, educational institutions were visited and interviews with executives and faculties were held.

Switzerland came next in order, then France. After visits to most of the important centers in France, Mr. Boyd left the party and returned to the United States.

Mr. McBrier and Secretary Edwards proceeded into Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia. In Riga, Latvia, they were joined by Rev. T. S. Donohugh, Associate Secretary for Europe, where the Baltic-Slavic Conference was visited in late July.

Mr. McBrier and Mr. Donohugh made a more intensive study of the work in Germany, including a full day's conference with the treasurers of the Germany Conferences at Frankfort. They then proceeded, via Prague—where they visited the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South—to Austria and Hungary. In Budapest, they were joined by Mr. Arthur J. Stock, who accompanied them for the study of Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia.

Dr. William J. Thompson and Mr. Donohugh made a study of the work in Macedonia, in the southern part of Jugo-Slavia, while Mr. McBrier and Mr. Stock visited the northern section which was formerly a part of Hungary. Dr. Thompson then proceeded to Bulgaria and Rumania on his way to Jerusalem and India.

The special report of the Commission on Europe will be presented to the members of the Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Dr. Thompson and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Diffendorfer began their work in Jerusalem. After a week of study and conference regarding the Newman property, the party went to India, arriving in Bombay on October 14. Ten days later they were joined in North India by Dr. and Mrs. Frank Neff, who had come to India by way of China and Malaya.

Mr. Charles Gibson and two daughters arrived in Bombay on December 10, 1926, and went at once to North India, joining the party there for the last few weeks in India, including the Asansol Conference. Later they went to Burma and to Singapore and from there to America, stopping in Japan for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd spent about six weeks in India and Dr. and Mrs. Neff the same length of time. Dr. Thompson and family made the complete itinerary, giving particular attention to the study of education.

Bishop Robinson accompanied the members of the Commission throughout the Delhi Area, and joined the party again on January 28, for the visit to Burma. After a study of our work there, Bishop Robinson returned to India, while Dr. Thompson and family and Secretary and Mrs. Diffendorfer went on to Malaya.

Dr. Neff had traveled through the Malay Peninsula on his way to India. Dr. Thompson saw something of both Java and Malaya. Secretary Diffendorfer visited all of the work in Malaya with the exception of the stations in Borneo.

The report on India was worked out by an informal and unofficial but thoroughly representative conference of missionaries and Indian Christians at Asansol, India, January 17 to 25, 1927. This report has been published in a separate pamphlet, entitled, "The Missionary Policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India—a report of the Asansol Conference." It is submitted to the Board at its Annual Meeting as a part of the report of the Commission of Ten.

The Asansol Conference was called for fellowship, prayer, discussion and frank facing of the issues. The delegates were elected representatives from ten Annual Conferences, including two missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, two Indian Christians and two representatives from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society from each Conference. There were also present the general officers of our Church in India, including three of the four bishops, and a number of Indian Christian laymen. Bishop Francis W. Warne was in America during the time of the Conference. Rev. William Paton, retiring Secretary of the National Christian Council of India, and Dr. Nicol MacNicol, the secretary-elect of the Council, were present throughout the sessions.

During the first six weeks in India eight major topics emerged as of primary concern to the Christian Movement in India today. These topics were chosen as the major issues for discussion at Asansol. A list of questions was prepared on each topic and sent to all the missionary and Indian leaders of our Church throughout the country.

Data were gathered from each Annual Conference and each institution. At the Conference, these delegates were divided into four groups. On the first and third days of the Conference there were group discussion meetings on topics 1, 3, 5 and 7. On the second and fourth days of the Conference the delegates were re-grouped and discussed topics 2, 4, 6 and 8. The reports of these discussions were prepared at Asansol and were presented to the Conference, as a whole, on the closing three days of the Conference sessions. They were discussed and modified as required, and finally passed as expressing the best thought of the group on the problems concerned.

This is the first time in the history of our Church in India that such a meeting has been held. Heretofore the Field Finance Committees, the governors of institutions and the Annual Conferences have discussed and separately formed their policies and programs. At Asansol, a new national consciousness of our Church in India was very apparent and all appreciated the unhurried time for the consideration of the new situation which all recognized we are facing in India as elsewhere. The report of the Asansol Conference has been mailed to all the missionaries both of the Society and the Board in India, and to all Indian delegates and all Indian District Superintendents and heads of institutions. It is hoped that it will be a considerable factor in the discussions of any needed legislation at the forthcoming Central Conference in January, at Baroda, and that it will become the policy basis for our future work in India.

The members of the Commission made these visits to our foreign mission fields at their own expense. The Board will be glad to recognize this and express appreciation for these weeks and months of visitation, sometimes at considerable physical hardship and always with strenuous labor. No small value of these visits is the heartening cheer and fellowship which are brought to our missionaries by those who in a friendly and sympathetic way are approaching their fields and problems. The resolutions which have been passed by the various Conferences and groups of missionaries and nationals in all the countries visited are testimonials of the reception which the Commission was accorded, everywhere, by our workers.

It must be also recognized, that the added knowledge and consequent interest in our work created by such visits are among the permanent assets of the Board of Foreign Missions out of the work of the Commission of Ten. The Corresponding Secretaries have felt deeply the loyalty, devotion and companionship of all the members of the Commission, who have, without stint, given themselves so fully to this enterprise. Additional gains in missionary policy and program will come, through the years, as both the field and the office work together for the accomplishment of the policies which were discussed and mutually agreed upon.

The Visit of Corresponding Secretary Diffendorfer to Asia

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee on

April 15, 1926, Corresponding Secretary Diffendorfer, accompanied by Mrs. Diffendorfer, sailed from New York, on August 28, 1926, and returned in time for the Executive Committee on July 21, 1927.

Ten days were spent in London in conference with the British Missionary Societies, the International Missionary Council, the World's Sunday School Association and the India Office of the British government, on problems relating particularly to India and Burma. Then followed eight days at Le Zoute, Belgium, at the Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa. After a short visit to Geneva for a look-in on the League of Nations at work, Secretary and Mrs. Diffendorfer proceeded to Jerusalem where, with Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd and Dr. William J. Thompson and family, a thorough study was made of possible uses for the Newman property and endowment fund, a full report of which has already been made to the Board and appropriate action has been taken.

On October 14, the party landed in Bombay and began immediately an intensive and comprehensive study of the Christian movement in India in its natural setting, and the part which the Methodist Episcopal Church has in it. They left India on January 28, 1927, having traveled 13,000 miles, touching India from Baluchistan to Nepal and from Almora, in the foothills of the Himalayas, to India's coral strand at Tuticorin and Tinnevelly.

During this time, they visited five of the ten Annual Conference sessions, had extended conferences with the Field Finance Committees of all the Annual Conferences, met with the Executive Board of Southern Asia, the Board of Managers of Lucknow Christian College and investigated the difficult problems facing the two Publishing Houses in Lucknow and Madras.

They saw as much of the work of other denominations as was possible, especially the Church of England, the Presbyterian, the American Presbyterian, the United Free Church of Scotland, Irish Presbyterian and the American Board. They had extended conferences with the great Christian leaders of India, both foreign and Indian, including most of the bishops of the Church of England, the principals of the great Christian colleges and Indian laymen of wide experience and influence. Indians of national and international reputation were visited, all of whom gave generously of their time for the discussion of questions of mutual interest. As much time as possible was spent with the Indians, and their reception was most friendly whether in church, school, business place or home.

The climax of this visit to India was the Asansol Conference, held January 17 to 25, 1927.

The first three days of February were spent in Burma in company with Bishop J. W. Robinson, during which time all our schools and stations were visited, except the hill station at Thandaung, and there was a prolonged session of the Field Finance Committee.

On Monday evening, February 7, Secretary Diffendorfer was in Singapore at the closing session of the Malaya Annual Conference—

a session made memorable by the visit of Bishop William F. Oldham, the founder of our work in Malaya, who, after fifteen years, is still remembered and loved by hosts of nationals and Europeans.

From February 7 to March 19, our work in Malaya was visited including all the stations and schools in Malaya, North and South Sumatra, and Java. He was not able to visit our one station in West Borneo and the remarkable work of J. M. Hoover in North Borneo. A two-day session of the Field Finance Committee of the Malaya Conference was held at Kuala Lumpur, the report of which is attached herewith as Exhibit B, and is herewith formally submitted to the Board.

The special report of the Netherlands Indies is also attached as Exhibit C, and raises the question of the concentration of our now widely scattered work in the Netherlands Indies to a territory officially assigned by the Dutch government in North Sumatra for the exclusive occupation of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On May 25-27, this report was considered by the Field Finance Committee of the Netherlands Indies Conference, and the following conclusions were reached by unanimous vote in each case:

> 1. That it is advisable that there shall be a re-alignment of all our mission work in the Netherlands Indies territory.
> 2. That this alignment shall be in the east coast territory of Sumatra; not, however, to disturb Palembang.
> 3. Different committees were appointed to make tentative approaches to certain Dutch mission groups and to go into the matter at some length with the Missions Consul at Batavia.

With the unanimous vote of the Field Finance Committee and the concurrence of the Resident Bishop, the Corresponding Secretaries recommend in principle the concentration of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Netherlands Indies in the territory in Sumatra designated by the Dutch government, the exact boundaries to be sent later from the Field Finance Committee for approval, with the understanding that the disposal of the various properties in Java and West Borneo, and the provision for our churches and schools be reported separately for action by the Executive Committee.

Secretary Diffendorfer and party left Singapore on March 19, going to Manila by way of North Borneo, stopping, en route, at various ports, including three days at the capital, Sandakan, arriving in Manila on March 31. As is indicated in the report of Secretary Diffendorfer on China, it was in Manila that the first news was received of the extent and seriousness of the revolution in China as it was affecting our Christian work.

In the Philippines, the territory is allocated by comity arrangement with the various denominations, and the Methodist Episcopal Church is working in the city of Manila and the northern part of the

Island of Luzon. With the railroads and fine automobile highways, it is not difficult to visit our work in the Islands. There was time for a five-day automobile tour through the country so that our churches in the open country in the villages as well as in the provincial capitals were visited. A week-end was spent at Baguio, the hill station, where extended conferences were held with the missionaries recently arrived from China and with Doctor Bewley, Director of Education for the Islands, and General Leonard Wood, then the Governor of the Islands. Special attention was given to our financial problems, especially related to the Publishing House and the tract of land of a hundred and fifty acres, situated in the suburbs of the city of Manila. The two-day session of the Field Finance Committee was held at the home of Bishop Mitchell, at which time our work was studied in perspective and some most significant recommendations were made. They are embodied in a special report attached herewith as Exhibit D.

On Saturday, April 16, Secretary Diffendorfer arrived in Hongkong. The succeeding momentous weeks in China were reported to the July meeting of the Executive Committee and the report has been issued in a separate pamphlet now in the hands of the members of the Board. Its recommendations were studied by the sub-committee on China appointed by the Executive Committee and were presented to the meeting of the Executive Committee in October, at which time the Committee definitely passed the resolution authorizing the calling of an All-China Conference of Chinese and referred to the Annual Meeting of the Board for favorable action the other items. The report is attached herewith as Exhibit E, and the Corresponding Secretaries recommend that the Board give these resolutions sympathetic attention.

On Thursday, May 26, Secretary Diffendorfer and party arrived in Japan, and went at once to Tokyo for the Annual Meeting of the Japan Mission Council, and for a day of consultation with the Council and representatives of the Japan Methodist Church, including the Bishop, ministers and laymen. It will be recalled that Secretary Diffendorfer was the Chairman of the Special Committee organized here in America for the Japanese Earthquake Fund, and as Educational Secretary of the Committee on Conservation and Advance in Chicago supervised the appeal to the churches and Sunday schools for the special Christmas collection, in 1923, which resulted in sending to Japan nearly $650,000 for the reconstruction of the buildings destroyed by the great earthquake and fire of September of that year. Our Methodist friends in Japan had not forgotten this service and the reception everywhere by government officials, the leaders and members of the Japan Methodist Church, and students of our institutions was overwhelming in its genuine appreciation of the help which the American churches had rendered to Japan in those hours of suffering and loss. Again and again, there were sent to the Methodists of America formal messages expressing this good will. The Secretary's report on our work in Japan is attached herewith as Exhibit F.

The Corresponding Secretaries recommend:

1. The continuance of our financial help to the Japan Methodist Episcopal Church on such a basis as may be mutually agreed upon, year by year, until the Church and the nation have sufficiently recovered from the financial losses of the great fire and earthquake to enable them to come to full self-support, so far as Japanese work is concerned.

2. That the Board send its greetings to the Japan Methodist Church and assure them that their appeal for the help of missionaries from America in their task of evangelizing the millions of the non-Christian population in Japan will be given most sympathetic consideration.

3. That we express our willingness to have our missionaries in the future all related definitely to the Japan Methodist Church, and receive their appointments at the hands of their duly constituted church authorities.

4. That the needs of our three great schools in Japan, Chinzei Gakuin at Nagasaki, Aoyama Gakuin at Tokyo, and To-O-Gijiku at Hirosaki, be commended to our American people for such help as will be needed to enable the Japan Methodist Church to carry them on under their own financial support.

5. That the Corresponding Secretaries be asked to confer with the Boards of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the United Church of Canada, looking toward the union of our theological schools in Japan into one strong institution.

June 7 to 17 were given to Korea, during which time all of our stations, but one, were visited. There was also a full day for the Field Finance Committee and a day for the Korea Annual Conference. The special report on Korea is attached herewith as Exhibit G.

The Corresponding Secretaries recommend that the action of the Korea Annual Conference and the Lay Electoral Conference, looking toward a United Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea be considered by the Board for such favorable action as it may care to take, and express the hope that the joint Committee on Korea just constituted with the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, may find some way by which such a union may be effected and still retain our Korean churches in our international organization.

Beginning with the visit to Jerusalem and continuing throughout the itinerary to San Francisco, Secretary Diffendorfer had the services, as secretary, of Mr. Walter Mueller, a missionary of the Board to India. Mr. Mueller has been secretary of the World Service Council for India and was loaned by the Council for this purpose, the Board paying the additional traveling expense. By applying the amount which Secretary Diffendorfer would have spent for secretarial service and travel, had he been in America, and a part of Mr. Mueller's homecoming, which would have been paid from field appropriations in any case, to Mr. Mueller's travel expense account, this service has been practically without additional expense to the Board. The value of a high-grade stenographer, not only for correspondence but for taking verbatim accounts of important interviews and conferences, and for making a record of impressions on the spot, cannot be overestimated. Indeed, no major secretarial visit should be attempted to any field without some such provision.

At the September meeting of the Executive Committee, Secretary Diffendorfer presented his detailed expense account for this visit to Asia. It is in terms of American dollars and cents and is now on file for consultation by any who may be interested in the costs of such a world tour at the present time. The expense of this visit has been fully covered by generous gifts from friends of the Board, outside of our regular appropriations. The Secretary desires to express, publicly, his deep appreciation of this co-operation, and hopes that the knowledge gained and the increased service made possible by this first-hand study will abundantly recompense those who have made the visit possible.

The Corresponding Secretaries desire further to acknowledge with gratitude the hospitality of the missionaries and nationals in Europe and Asia, which hospitality, everywhere, was generously offered and made possible the carrying out of such a strenuous itinerary with safety, comfort and an unusual measure of good health.

Assistant Secretary High's Tour of Africa and Asia

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions on April 15, 1926, Assistant Secretary Stanley High sailed from New York on the fourth of June, 1926, for a tour of our African and Asiatic fields. He was accompanied on this journey by Mrs. High, and they returned to the United States on the second of June, 1927.

Mr. High's itinerary took him first to Africa. He made a brief stop in Angola and then went to Cape Town, where he came into contact with many of the leaders of native life in that city, and also had an opportunity to study something of the program of Foreign Missions of the Dutch Church. From Cape Town, Mr. High went to Durban, where he not only saw the work of the Wesleyan Church, but also made a first-hand study of the situation among the Indian population of South Africa.

At Johannesburg, Mr. High took up the trail of our own missionary work, and from that city traveled north through the Rhodesias to Elisabethville and Likasi, in the Belgian Congo. He traveled back through the Rhodesias stopping at Mrewa, Mtoko and Nyadiri. Because of the illness and Mrs. High, he was forced to omit Old Umtali, much to his regret. He did, however, spend three weeks in our work in Portuguese East Africa and sailed for India the middle of September.

In India, Mr. High visited our work in the central provinces, in the north and northwest. He not only saw our own stations, but visited those of other Missions and came in contact with most of the Indian leaders, including Mr. Gandhi. From India, the itinerary lay through Burma, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and China. He came into China at a time when the situation was perhaps at its most critical point. He was able, however, to visit Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai. He journeyed up the Yangtze River to Hankow, spending a week-end at our station in Kiukiang. On this trip he established first-hand contact with a large number of Christian leaders and met the leading figures in China's political life. In Korea and Japan, Mr. High traveled extensively under the guidance of Bishop Herbert Welch. He visited practically all of our stations in both of these fields.

The observations of this trip are now being incorporated in a volume which will appear prior to General Conference. In this book he plans to make a simple study by cases of the world influence of Jesus Christ. He is convinced as a result of his journey that adequate missionary motives will never spring from any other source than from an adequate appreciation of the uniqueness of Christ's power in the world. His book, he hopes, will help to bring a fresh conviction of reality of that power.

To all those who made possible this tour of our African and Asiatic fields, without expense to the Board, we express our hearty appreciation.

Basis of Appropriations for 1928

It will be recalled that the proposals of the Corresponding Secretaries at the annual meeting of a year ago involved the use of our regular income as the basis of appropriations for 1927, but after due consideration the Board voted to include the amount received for recurring items under Conditional Appropriations, namely $205,000., as a basis of appropriations in order to prevent an additional cut on the Mission Field. As already noted in the Treasurer's report, the income from legacies was the chief factor in helping us meet this added cost.

We are glad to be able to report that we will recommend a basis of appropriations for the coming year which will enable us to keep our appropriations to the field on the same basis as last year, and which excludes gifts for Conditional Appropriations as a basis of these calculations. This is possible because the income is slightly larger than last year, and because we do not have to provide for as large a deficit as a year ago.

It has been the hope of the Corresponding Secretaries that the time will soon come when the income from legacies and estate notes could be used for the more permanent equipment of our Mission Fields and for endowments, and we believe that this should be done just as soon as it is possible without reduction in the field appropriations.

The Finance Committee has also given this matter careful consideration and adopted the following recommendation to the Board in which your Secretaries heartily concur:

"Voted (1) to recommend to the Board that funds from undesignated bequests and undesignated estate notes be excluded as a basis of any appropriation which would increase our current work or missionary personnel: provided, however, that until the debt preferential ceases a portion of this income may be used as a basis of appropriation in order to maintain our recurring appropriations for work and for missionary support to the level of the preceding year.

"(2) That any portion of income from these sources shall be used under the direction of the Board as follows:

a. To meet now existing field obligations;
b. To provide needed permanent equipment on the field;
c. To create endowment."

The Corresponding Secretaries further recommend: (1) That the policy of applying a small portion of the Preferential to the meeting of Designated Gift obligations be continued, and that $75,000 be made available; (2) That Schedule G—Conditional Appropriations—be continued as last year, with the exception that gifts for projects of one thousand dollars or more be included in Conditional Appropriations, instead of five thousand dollars or more.

Missionary Support

The Corresponding Secretaries in their report to the Board one year ago called attention to the urgent need of readjustments in the scale of missionary salaries, stating that the whole question was being carefully studied and would be presented for later action. The necessity for revision had been under consideration by Field Finance Committees, the Bishops administering on the foreign field, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Staff for many months. Letters from the field suggested that relief be given as early as possible.

In view, however, of the necessity for further study, the new scale was brought before the Executive Committee at its May meeting under the head of "Unfinished Business from the Annual Meeting." Copies showing the old and new scales in parallel columns had been mailed previously to all the members of the Committee. The Treasurer, as Chairman of the Special Staff Committee, explained the report. The missionaries who were present and the Associate Secretaries stated the necessity for salary readjustments and showed how the new scale would operate in their field. After general discussion, the proposed scale was adopted, the method of its operation being referred to the Corresponding Secretaries and the Field Finance Committees, with the understanding that there be no additional indebtedness incurred by the Board. The proposed scale was printed in the June Field News Letter, and letters in explanation were sent to the Secretaries of the Field Finance Committees. The estimates for 1928 have been made on the new scale which it is clearly understood represents a minimum of present needs for our missionaries, both on furlough and on the field. As there is no increase in the appropriations this year, the new scale of salaries will make necessary some further reduction in missionary personnel.

Following conference with representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, adjustments in the scale of salaries for single missionaries will be presented.

The Personnel Department

During the year just closed the Board's Committee on Candidates, together with the Committees in Chicago and on the Pacific Coast, has continued to give careful consideration to the selection of candidates for missionary service. We wish to express our sincere appreciation to the members of these Committees who have been so faithful and generous in giving their time and thought to this most important task.

Twelve meetings of the New York Committee, eight meetings of the Chicago Committee and one special meeting of the Committee in Seattle were held. Thirty-eight candidates have been accepted and have sailed to their chosen fields or are on the Reserve List awaiting appointment. In addition to these, twenty-three candidates of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have also been approved.

Our Chicago Office, under the able direction of Miss Mary A. Randolph, of the Department of Foreign Personnel, has rendered very useful and needed service throughout the large territory to which it ministers. Scores of prospective candidates have been carefully cultivated; and helpful contacts with students, including several groups of foreign students in the large university centers, have been maintained. Valuable assistance has also been rendered to the many missionaries passing through Chicago or residing in and around the city.

During the year the Board has sent out thirty-six new missionaries. These represent the absolute minimum of replacements needed. Eighteen of them have gone to the Singapore Area, seven to Latin America, six to Africa and North Africa, three to India and Burma and two to China.

Joint Committee on Religious Education in Foreign Fields

In line with the action of the Board at its last session, taken on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, there was organized, at a meeting held in Chicago on February 4, 1927, the Joint Committee on Religious Education in Foreign Fields. The Joint Committee is constituted of eighteen members, nine each from the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Education.

Representing the Board of Foreign Missions are: Bishop E. G. Richardson, Dr. R. E. Brown, Dr. J. A. Beebe, Dr. O. W. Fifer, Prof. J. A. James, Mr. I. B. Blackstock and, *ex officio,* the Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer.

Representing the Board of Education are: Bishop W. F. Anderson, Dr. F. C. Eiselen, Dr. J. H. Race, Dr. H. S. Magill, Dr. Fred Winslow Adams, Dr. W. E. J. Gratz, and, *ex officio,* the Corresponding

Secretary, the Secretary of the Department of Church Schools, and the Secretary of the Department of Epworth League.

At the organization meeting, Bishop W. F. Anderson was elected chairman and Dr. O. W. Fifer, recording secretary. The principles of administration previously agreed upon in joint conference, and included in the report of the Corresponding Secretaries at the annual meeting one year ago, were adopted as the basis of action of the Joint Committee. An administrative committee of six, to consist of two members from each Board, and one secretary from each Board, was constituted. The administrative committee was authorized to prepare budget and plans for the first fiscal year, and to convene the Joint Committee for approval of this action, and for formulation of a report to the Board of Foreign Missions and to the Board of Education. This meeting was held in New York on November 12. The report of the Joint Committee is separately submitted.

The organization of the Joint Committee is the happy consummation of a long process of conference. It carries the assurance that the specialized service and distinctive contribution of each of these major Boards of the Church to religious education on the foreign field will be conserved. It means that the program will be carried forward in unity of approach and harmony of action. There are few, to-day, to question that religious education is the foundation of the missionary enterprise throughout the world. Indigenous curricula must be created. A vastly increased literature must be produced. Programs of training suited to the peculiar conditions of each field must be developed and aggressively promoted. Effective field organizations must be set up. This great task is complex and difficult. To it each of these Boards has a contribution to make: the Board of Foreign Missions particularly because of intimate acquaintance with field conditions, administrative experience, and field organization; the Board of Education because of specialization in religious education, intimate contact with its problems, and experience gained in dealing with them in the home field.

One of the first actions of the Joint Committee was to approve the sending to South America, under the immediate auspices of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, of Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, to lead in carrying out the findings on religious education of the Montevideo Congress. An advance step of great significance has been taken in the organization and agreements of the regional committees and the Central Committee on Religious Education. The regional committees for Brazil, Chile, and Eastern South America, respectively, were convened during April, May, and June. Thirty-seven separate conferences were held, attended by one hundred and sixty persons, for the most part picked leaders of the evangelical Churches. The Central Committee on Religious Education was convened in Buenos Aires on June 7. Sixteen separate sessions of the committee were held. The Central Committee, including members and associate members, consists of seven nationals, two missionaries, and the North American counsellor. The chairman of this committee is Dr. Erasmo Braga of Brazil;

the editorial secretary and treasurer, Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz. The Central Committee of Religious Education is the executive group for the interdenominational program of religious education for South America, with responsibility of collating and harmonizing the findings of the several regional committees, for authorizing programs and curricula, and for actually creating these. The authorizations of this committee, passed at its first meeting, include the preparation, and the publication in Spanish and Portuguese of comprehensive curricula for primary and secondary grades for use in mission schools and well-organized Sunday schools; story cycles for use in pioneer Sunday schools; a course for young people; typical programs of worship; principles and plans of a unified program of religious education in the local church; an elementary training course; a more advanced training course; a pamphlet on church architecture; and other educational publications. No one can review this list of authorizations without being impressed with the significance and far-reaching possible consequences of these actions. If these authorizations are carried out as intended, as now appears possible, we may hope to see developed in South America within a few years a program of religious education, comprehensive in character, built on modern lines, in which the major evangelical groups are united. Especially to be noted is the fact that this undertaking involves the preparation, on a large scale, of indigenous curricula.

For the first time, in any mission field, comprehensive curricula are planned to be created on lines of modern religious education *by nationals*. This project will be watched with keen interest. On its outcome very much depends, not only for evangelical missionary work in South America, but throughout the world.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

We congratulate our co-workers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society on the completion of another successful year, with an excellent program for their annual meeting recently held in Minneapolis.

We regard with appreciation the additional payment by the Society on the Interchurch underwriting of $15,898.77.

The Committees of Conference of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held an all-day session on June 14, 1927. The time was spent largely in discussion of common problems pertaining to China.

The representatives of the Society announced that in their spring meeting a decision had been reached to ask no indemnities for loss of life of missionaries or for loss of mission property growing out of bandit conditions in China.

The following resolution on indemnities by the Society was submitted by representatives of the Society to the Board:

"That in no case should claim for indemnity for loss of life of missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society be made by the Society, nor should indemnity, if secured by government without claim by the Society, be accepted. Nevertheless, should the United States government, in the exercise of its sovereign rights, elect to demand indemnity despite the refusal of the Society to make claim, the Society shall assist the government by furnishing necessary information, etc., at the same time not permitting itself to be financially benefited by the indemnity should the United States government secure it."

The action of the Board's Executive Committee concerning indemnities appears in Exhibit E.

The Senior Secretary, Doctor Diffendorfer, attended the annual meeting of the Society and presented findings from the field as a result of his visit to India, Malaya, Philippine Islands, China, Japan and Korea.

No advance has been made during the year concerning the question of Joint Treasurers. The subject, however, is one that will have consideration from time to time.

The question of the extension of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in areas outside of the United States, which has been under discussion in our Committee on Europe, has been referred, in part, to the Bishops resident in Europe, and to the Conferences for suggestion.

Developments in Africa

The Congo

A contribution of $200,000, provided by a generous friend of the Board is making possible the development of the Congo Institute for the training of preachers and teachers, now located at Kinda, in the center of our large field in the southern part of the Belgian Congo, and also for the equipment and endowment of the two centers, at Panda-Likasi and Elisabethville, where great developments are proceeding in the mining of copper and other minerals.

The care of the many thousands of Africans who crowd into the mineral districts for employment rests largely upon our Mission, and it will be necessary to build churches capable of accommodating from 1,000 to 1,200 people at these two centers in order to provide for the need.

A part of the fund will be used to build two memorial churches needed at Elisabethville and at Panda-Likasi, provide for the mission house and other buildings for the latter station and the support of a resident missionary.

The fund also will make possible the erection of the buildings required for the Congo Institute and its endowment. The gratitude of the Board should be expressed to the generous friend who has thus provided for our youngest Mission in Africa the largest contribution ever made to our work in that great continent.

Liberia

THE WORK OF MR. SIBLEY.—During the past year Mr. James L. Sibley, Adviser in Education for Liberia, has secured the preparation of a series of new textbooks written especially for Liberia. These books are based upon the valuable experience in developing similar courses in the Philippine Islands, and have been written with the assistance of educators who have made a special study of Liberia and other parts of Africa, including Mr. Sibley, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Professor Mabel Carney, of Teacher's College, and others.

The books will be published by Ginn and Company, involving an outlay of not less than $40,000. They have been approved by President King and by Doctor Payne, Secretary of Public Instruction for Liberia, and it is expected that they will be introduced during the coming year in all Liberia schools, providing what is, perhaps, one of the most up-to-date and satisfactory set of textbooks which has yet been made available for Africa.

In Mr. Sibley's recent visit to America, he was successful in securing special support for the development of teacher training in Liberia. A teacher with special qualifications for this work is now visiting schools in the south preparatory to sailing for Liberia. Mr. Sibley proposes to assign this teacher to our College of West Africa to develop this work as a department of the college.

Mr. Sibley has also secured an offer from a generous friend of Africa of a contribution of from $15,000 to $25,000 for the founding of a Tuskegee in Africa. It is felt that our school at White Plains, under the leadership of Mr. C. H. Henry, who has been conducting a very successful experiment in the adaptation of education to local needs, offers the best location. The details of the plan have been referred by the Executive Committee to a special committee for careful study and recommendation.

COLLEGE OF WEST AFRICA.—On May 25, 1927, ground-breaking exercises of the Cox Memorial building were held on the college grounds. Former President Arthur Barclay presided, and addresses were made by Doctor Richards, Mr. Embree and ex-President Howard. The Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia, the Commissioner of the District of Monrovia and other officials took part. A cash offering was taken amounting to over $1,500, making the total amount on hand raised in Liberia as $8,000. The effort is being made to secure a total of $15,000 in Liberia to equal a similar amount being provided by the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Covington Area, at a recent meeting under the leadership of Bishop Clair, expressed its deep interest in this proposition and its readiness to undertake the raising of the $5,000 required for the completion and furnishing of the Cox Memorial building, with the understanding that this amount will be in addition to the contributions of the area for World Service during the past year.

With great sorrow we announce the death from yellow fever of Karl E. Beck, one of our young German Methodists, who gave up his work as an architect and builder in Leipzig, and sailed to Liberia, early in the present year, to rebuild the college.

Mr. Beck entered into the work with great enthusiasm and had supervised the tearing down of the old Sharp and College buildings when he was taken ill with yellow fever and died within a week, like his illustrious predecessor, Melville B. Cox, in whose name the building was to be erected. Mr. Beck gave his life after a brief period of service and his loss is deeply lamented. Another builder has been secured to carry on the project.

Through the influence of Mr. Sibley and Mr. Embree, the Trustees of the Roberts Fund have now decided to invest the fund, of approximately $10,000, in the purchase of a lot adjoining the college, upon which will be erected a special building for the Roberts Practice School. This will be operated in connection with the Department of Teacher Training under the guidance of Mr. Sibley and Mr. Embree, and our Board is urged to provide $1,000 toward this new building and its equipment; and Bishop Clair, of the Covington Area, has agreed to secure contributions to cover this amount.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.—Large plans are being made and carried forward with reference to the growing of rubber in Liberia. Over 30,000 acres are now planted, chiefly in two large centers, with more than 20,000 men under employment, of whom all but 300 are Liberians. A distribution of further plantations throughout Liberia will result in the opening up of the country, the building of roads, the development of ports and the employment of increasing numbers of people.

Through the Advisory Committee, opportunities have been afforded for consultation with the leaders in this enterprise, resulting in plans for a careful study of the social, educational and ethnological problems involved. The development is one which is bound to have very large significance in relation to missionary work and is one which, we trust, will set a new standard in the treatment of labor in Africa.

Proposed Conference on the West Coast of Africa

As one of the results of the notable Conference on the Christian Mission in Africa, held in Belgium in 1926, plans are being developed for a conference on the West Coast of Africa. It is now proposed that this conference be held in connection with the Jubilee Conference of the Co-operating Boards in the Belgian Congo, which is scheduled for September, 1928.

Many of the churches of America have concentrated their missionary work in Africa on the West Coast, and it is expected that this Conference will be of particular value to those Boards and to the study of conditions in Liberian, French, Belgian and Portuguese territory, supplementing most admirably the Conference in Belgium, which dealt very largely with problems in South Africa and elsewhere in British territory.

The number of delegates, outside of the Congo, from Missions along the West Coast and from the home countries, will, of necessity, be limited to about fifty. Officials in Belgium, including former Governor-General Lippens, of the Congo, who is in charge of all transportation facilities, have expressed their great interest in this proposal, and are offering to the conference every accommodation on steamers from

Antwerp to the Congo, on the railway line from Matadi to Kinshasha, where the conference will be held, and the steamers on the upper river.

The project has now been referred to the Mission Boards by the Committee of Reference and Counsel. The Corresponding Secretaries recommend that our Board take appropriate action recognizing this noteworthy development, and refer to the Executive Committee any necessary details of arrangement for co-operation.

Languages and Literature

The Institute of African Languages and Cultures is now in successful operation under the leadership of Professor Westermann. Our Board is co-operating with other Mission Boards in the support of this institute, with the desire and purpose of maintaining the missionary relationship thereto, but the larger support is coming from one of the educational funds, and from scientific societies and governments which recognize the value of the contribution which the institute is making.

Professor Westermann has succeeded in securing an agreement upon a difficult question of orthography, accomplishing in three months what it was thought might require years of effort. The institute will devote itself largely to the solving of linguistic problems, the correction of expensive mistakes in the choice of orthography in the preparation of school textbooks adapted to African life, in the promoting of a better understanding of the distinctive character and contributions of African people, and in bringing about an increasingly sympathetic attitude on the part of governments toward African vernaculars, and toward the valuable elements in the African heritage.

Plans have been projected for a Department of Christian Literature to supplement the work of the institute. The proposed budget for this department is $6,000 per year, and, although heavily handicapped, the British Boards have underwritten their share. Action by the American Boards is eagerly awaited in order to meet Africa's pressing needs for Christian literature, including graded Bible lessons and story books on Christian conduct and fellowship, the Christian ideal of marriage and the home, a Bible dictionary, single volume commentaries, and other helps for Christian teachers and workers.

In view of the large interest which we have as a Church in Africa, we recommend that our Board provide an amount of $500 which is estimated as our share of the co-operating budget.

Sleeping Sickness

The Executive Committee has received and forwards to the Board an important memorandum regarding sleeping sickness in Africa, which comes with the endorsement of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, requesting our Board and its missionaries in Africa to co-operate with the governments concerned and interested international organizations, foundations and institutions in dealing with this dread disease which is one of the chief causes of the depletion of the population throughout Central tropical Africa.

The complete report is attached as Exhibit II, and we desire to call it to the special attention of the members of the Board as an illustration of the ways in which our missionaries and missionary organizations may inaugurate great movements for national and international betterment and participate actively therein through its representatives either at home or on the fields.

We recognize that the problems to be met in this effort to conquer sleeping sickness are some of the most difficult known, but we are thankful to report that there appears to be an effective remedy available which will be placed in the hands of our missionaries and that the chief co-operation desired is for our medical missionaries and nurses in the affected areas to give such part of their time as may be necessary to the treatment of these cases. The hope is expressed that in a period of five years of combined and vigorous effort, the danger from this disease may be reduced to the point where it may be readily coped with by ordinary means in the various areas, and that success in this task would prove an encouragement to the undertaking of similar efforts against other endemic diseases in Africa, which will help to free that great continent from the bonds which now so largely prevent its development and the necessary increase of its population.

We recommend that our Board offer its full and hearty co-operation in this most worthy enterprise and commend the same most heartily to our missionary doctors and nurses to give such time as they can to the special study and treatment of sleeping sickness in their own areas, requesting those who are in places where sleeping sickness is a serious problem to endeavor to make this campaign a major part of their program of work for a limited period, not to exceed five years in length.

Europe and North Africa

France

The France Mission Conference has carried on its program with some modifications. The evangelistic work in the churches has at least maintained its former standards.

At Denfert Rochereau in Paris, the program has been revised so as to give a larger place to the service of worship with evangelistic emphasis. The staff for the social program has been decreased. Economy of operation has been effected by closing the central office in Paris. Most of the activities are removed to Denfert Rochereau, under Rev. J. D. Townsend, Mission Treasurer.

The Methodist Memorial at Chateau-Thierry continues to give Christian service through comity and good will among denominations and nations. The institution has become endeared to the entire community. Much of the support of this social center comes through voluntary contributions by visitors. A small group of laymen, recently gathered in the offices of the Board in New York, agreed to care for the unprovided portion of the funds necessary to continue Dr. and Mrs. Wadsworth in their present position for a period of at least five years.

It is understood that this act of liberality will make unnecessary the appropriation of Board funds for Chateau-Thierry.

Italy

A quiet campaign for the school at Monte Mario, under the direction of some interested laymen with the services of Dr. John W. Maynard, has resulted in receipts to the amount of $50,000 for a much needed new building. Plans have been drawn and a permit granted for this building. A further movement is on foot to strengthen this school through raising an endowment.

Sweden

The Theological Training School at Gothenburg, Sweden, established to serve all of our Scandinavian work, is carrying a heavy debt on the property and has not been substantially helped financially. To lift the burden of this debt will have an important relation to the development of self-support in Sweden.

Denmark

The Jerusalem Church and Central Mission in Denmark have had the careful oversight of Bishop Blake in close co-operation with the Board Secretaries. Plans have been devised and agreed to by which embarrassing obligations are adjusted. The Treasurer's Report will show that certain obligations, formerly carried in Copenhagen, have been transferred to New York for the saving of interest.

A special committee in Copenhagen has agreed to mortgage the Jerusalem Church and the Central Mission property in order properly to care for bank and other outstanding obligations. This is not fully satisfactory but is the best temporary adjustment that seems possible.

The work in Denmark has necessarily passed through an additional year of distress. The procedure connected with the investigation and trial of Bishop Bast has reflected itself seriously upon Copenhagen Methodism, and more or less upon the work throughout Denmark and other sections of Scandinavia. This has interfered largely with progress toward self-support, and somewhat with the missionary offering of Scandinavian Methodism. Nevertheless, missionary emphasis has been given and contributions received so that our Scandinavian churches are represented by foreign missionaries at work in Africa as heretofore.

Finland

We regret that no way has been opened to assist the Finland group, in Helsingfors, toward the erection of a Central Building which becomes more and more imperative. Hopes were created in 1922 that material assistance would be given for the erection of a central building.

Our Finnish Methodist Church, with a small school or seminary, is located admirably. The buildings are very inadequate. Recently the buildings have been condemned, making it necessary for them to be torn down. The request is for a sufficient loan to make possible the erection of a Central Building on the property, which will answer the several needs of a church and school center. The buildings will cost approximately $113,000. The entire Mission Conference is interested in this proposition, and is willing to mortgage all the churches, or as many of them as necessary, in order to secure the loan required. The local management under Dr. Haggman promises to pay interest and make refund on the loan annually.

Russia

With unusual interest we learn that, although working under serious financial restrictions, Methodism has been in steady operation in and around Leningrad, Russia. While the Government's relation to young people discourages and forbids their enrollment as members of church or organized religion in any form, nevertheless, religious services, including many hundreds of children in attendance, have been held regularly. The young people attend without enrollment until they have reached the age of eighteen, when they are listed as members of the church and congregation. The Government has not interfered with this character of program. The Mission has been directed by the faithful deaconess, Sister Anna Eklund. There are on the field fifteen pastoral charges. Rev. Oscar Poeld, of the Russian Mission Conference, has come to America, and has entered Boston University for a two-year course of study.

Bulgaria

Our provision for Bulgaria is quite inadequate. Steps should be taken to place the work there on a stronger foundation. Dr. E. E. Count, who has given twenty-two years of service to Bulgaria, and who has passed through most difficult situations during and since the world war, has come to America for needed rest and furlough. His efforts to obtain funds to strengthen Bulgarian Methodism merit encouragement. The work is being carried on by Rev. Pavel Todoroff in his absence.

Jugo Slavia

Miss Ruth Wolfe, who took up the administration of the Novi Sad School for Girls when Rev. S. W. Irwin was transferred to the Monte Mario School in Rome, has returned to America. The School is now under the direction of Rev. John Jacob. The arrangements for this school and the management are somewhat involved and should have closer study.

Germany

Dr. F. H. Otto Melle, President of the Theological School at Frankfort, Germany, has spent several weeks in the United States in an effort to raise $100,000 of endowment for the very important school of which he is the head. Dr. Melle honors us with his presence at this Annual Meeting.

Germany is rapidly moving toward self-support, and will shortly rise to a place where she will make no demands upon mission funds for her general work. Success in acquiring a reasonable endowment for the Theological School will substantially strengthen the financial standing of our Methodism of Germany, and will in the best way possible assist toward a position of self-support.

Madeira

Rev. Earl H. Haydock, after three years of earnest service as Superintendent of Madeira, has returned to America and has begun work in California. Madeira is one of the fields where, in the light of decreased income, we are compelled to think seriously of discontinuing our relations to the field. The work at present is in care of Rev. George W. Smart, who has served in that field as a missionary for forty-eight years.

We understand that the Brazil Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now considering taking up work in Portugal and Madeira. In this direction we may find solution of our Madeira problem.

Spain

The Executive Committee at its meeting, December 16, 1926, voted to discontinue appropriations to the Seville School after December 31st, 1927. Bishop Blake earnestly requests the continuance of the appropriation for Seville for this, the last year of the quadrennium. At a meeting on November 2nd, 1927, of an interdenominational group interested in evangelical missions in Spain, it was made known that both the Methodist Board and the American Board had seriously discussed withdrawal from some of their work in Spain. The relation of evangelical Christianity to present conditions in Spain was carefully considered. The following action was taken:

> "It was voted that the Committee after duly considering the evangelical work in Spain as a whole, express to the Methodist Episcopal Board its earnest hope that, while this Committee is developing its organization and endeavoring to work out a larger program of service for Spain, the Board will continue its support of the school at Seville. We believe that the withdrawal from work in Seville at this time especially, when a great international exposition is about to be opened, would have a serious effect on evangelical work in general."

A similar request is made of the American Board concerning its hostel for women students at Madrid. The exposition referred to is to be held at Seville, where it is expected an exhibit of Christian publishing houses, schools and Bible societies will be displayed. It is expected that the Committee having this task before it, and taking its task seriously, will call upon the American people to make a direct contribution to the evangelical cause in Spain which is so closely connected to Protestantism in all the world and especially to the evangelical cause in Latin America.

In view of these facts, your Secretaries recommend a reconsideration of the action of the Executive Committee so as to make possible some appropriation to Seville for 1928.

North Africa

Chiefly through representations which have been made by Miss Georgianna B. Such, parties have become interested in the development of our Kabyle work in North Africa. Subscriptions have come which make it possible to plan an enlarged dispensary at Les Oudias connected with the work of Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore, and funds are being collected as an endowment to guarantee the running expenses of the same. This, we trust, is the beginning of a new era for our Mohammedan work in North Africa, and will be followed by the strengthening of the hands of God's servants who are promoting the training of children and youth, and are bringing them into a very happy relation of Christian experience and conduct. One additional missionary has been sent to assist Dr. Blackmore in his work.

Self-Support

Bishop Blake, writing on the question of self-support in Europe, reminds us that according to the annual report of this Board of one year ago, Europe raised the preceding year for self-support $1,350,000, or sixty per cent of the total amount raised on all of the fields outside of the United States.

In making a comparison of Methodism's self-support in European territory with that of larger groups in Europe, the Bishop states that the Lutheran Churches of Scandinavia, Germany and Hungary are all subsidized by the State. The Roman Catholic Church is likewise subsidized by the State. In Germany, the Lutheran and Catholic Churches are receiving this year, seventy million marks through the State. Last year, all of European Methodism combined received a total of approximately $300,000 through the Board of Foreign Missions to supplement what was raised on the field, which shows that the work in Europe, as a whole, has virtually become eighty per cent self-supporting up to the present time.

The Bishop expresses his belief that European Methodism, as a whole, can be made self-supporting in twelve years; that is, its contribution to the connectional work of the Church will exceed in that time the amount which it will receive for connectional aid. He forecasts that, within a generation or two, European Methodism will have resources both in money and men that the Church at large will need, and our present policy ought to be to develop those resources as fast as we can.

Future Policy

Methodism in Europe, as in the countries of the Far East, is facing the question of General Conference legislation, or of determination, as a denomination, of Methodism's relation to national life in the various countries.

Are we to continue as an organized connectional Methodism as at present? Are we to work toward a merger with other denominations of kindred evangelical faith and practice? Or are we to maintain our Methodist identity and connectionalism with an increasing measure of autonomy in all matters distinctive of each particular field?

These questions are raised by our executives in Europe. They represent the leading Church issue of China. They hold a foremost place in the thinking of us all.

The General Conference should raise a Commission, with certain definite relations to the Board of Foreign Missions, or commit to the Board of Foreign Missions the raising of a Commission, in order to study the whole question of the future world policy of Methodism.

Latin America

Mexico

The Religious Question.—The deadlock between the Roman Catholic Church and the Mexican Government continues. There is little discussion, openly, about the Church question. The people in general seem to have accepted the situation. The ecclesiastical authorities have granted special privileges to laymen to read the services, and even to go so far as to perform other services including marriages.

Evangelical leaders, foreign and national, still continue to support the State in its attitude toward religious questions. They make little complaint, in spite of the very difficult situation in which the enforcement of the laws sometimes places them, believing that Mexico's peculiar conditions demand excessive measures in order to bring about religious liberty. The American missionaries seem to have adjusted their work more and more to where there are few questions involved concerning their activities. The Evangelical schools are all open and doing work. Generally they are crowded, receiving the patronage of the very best people in the country. Most of these schools are endeavoring to get, and are rapidly securing, recognition by the State, since students desirous of going on with university must have it. The Government requirements are very strict and it is costing a good deal to get the necessary equipment and meet other demands. Secondary schools are allowed to teach religion if they so desire. It is only in primary schools where this is prohibited. Ordained men are allowed to teach in schools but not to be the directors of primary schools. Theological seminaries are permitted by law. There is a question as to how the property for such schools may be held.

Union Seminary.—The Union Seminary has been the most successful of all our union enterprises in Mexico. It has fortunately escaped theological controversy and has carried quite largely all of the co-operative groups. The President since its foundation, Dr. John Howland, who has been in Mexico for forty years as a missionary, has just retired because of the age limit. The responsibilities for the direction of the Seminary have been divided between Dr. H. L. Ross, who was elected President, and Rev. J P Hauser, who was elected business manager and dean.

The Seminary has a magnificent piece of property, ten acres of ground, near Chapultepec Park. A few dollars are yet owing on this ground to keep the titles in the land company, since there has been no satisfactory way found yet to hold the property. It is believed that a way will soon be found so that the Seminary may either take over the property directly or may rent it from a holding corporation. Plans have already been drawn for the building of the Seminary, and it is expected that a movement for providing the funds for this building will soon be begun. The Seminary now meets in a building near the center of the City, where the rent is very high.

Union Press.—The Union Press has arranged to reduce, considerably, its budget and this reduction will pay off the debt which it had accumulated. The salaries of the editors have been reduced and a new business manager has been furnished, by the Disciples of Christ agreeing to assign Rev. Moody Edwards to that position, the Press only being responsible for his rent. The business office and the bookstore have been concentrated with the printing press and they now all occupy the same building instead of being at three different places as formerly. This will reduce the rent and increase efficiency. Mr. Edwards is beginning his work energetically.

A combination has been effected between the Mexican Sunday School Monthly and the Sunday School Annual, formerly published by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America. The Press is also expecting to issue immediately a number of tracts and carry other work forward which is being requested by the co-operating churches.

Work of Co-operation Secretary.—Professor Andrés Osuna, who has been employed by the Mission Boards during this year as Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation, has given his attention to important legal matters which are continually arising. He has acted as counsellor for the Boards and churches, giving a great deal of study to the problem of how property can best be held under the present conditions, and has continually kept in touch with the officials of the Government, presenting to them the viewpoint of the evangelicals, and making representations concerning all of the matters which have arisen between the Government and the Church. Fortunately, Professor Osuna's standing has enabled him to settle all matters with the Government in a creditable way. He has been called, at different times during the year, to visit various sections of Mexico where local officials have begun to confiscate evangelical property, or have in other ways endeavored to limit the activities of our churches and our schools. In each instance, Professor Osuna has been able either to arrange the matter locally or carry the appeal to Mexico City and arrange it there. The Mexico Committee on Co-operation recommends the continuance of the contributions of the organizations that provided for the expenses of Professor Osuna's office during the last year. The amount asked from the Board of Foreign Missions of our Church is $800 gold.

Sunday School Secretary.—The National Sunday School Association of Mexico has been requesting, for the past three years, the assistance of the Christian forces in the United States in the employment of a Secretary for Religious Education. At the National Convention of the evangelical forces, which met at Saltillo in July of this year, a most earnest appeal was made for this work. The pastor of the Balderas Church in Mexico City, Rev. Miguel Z. Garcia, is the newly elected Secretary for the Sunday School Association and is very anxious to see this work go forward. It is most unfortunate that the Boards have not yet been able to answer affirmatively this request of the national churches, which has been made to their sister churches in the United States, while the Mexicans are taking over more and more of the burdens of their work. The total amount asked from the North American Boards is $3,200. The Board of Foreign Missions of our Church is asked to contribute $800 as its share.

The Evangelical Church in Mexico faces larger opportunities than it ever has before. The withdrawal of Roman Catholic priests from their ministries has necessarily caused favorable comment and further investigations of the evangelical work, since its ministers and schools have continued very actively in their program of serving the people.

South America—Educational Advance

The co-operative program of missionary and educational advance, approved by our Board, at the Annual Meeting of 1925, has been proceeding quietly but steadily, with the understanding that the funds are to be sought from Foundations and interested individuals, apart from and in addition to regular contributions for World Service. Of the total amount needed about one third has been secured, of which more than $334,000 is for Methodist schools, and it is interesting to note that of this amount $265,000 has come from non-Methodist sources.

With the funds which have been received, our Missions in Eastern South America and Chile have been able to secure very fine new sites for the Colegio Americano in Buenos Aires and for Santiago College, and this has given rise to great enthusiasm in these fields, where promising movements are taking place for the raising of funds locally.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Mary F. Swaney, the Directora of Santiago College, the students and alumnae are endeavoring to raise 100,000 pesos, much of which represents very real self-sacrifice. The first 10,000 pesos was raised in a remarkably short time and the local committee is working with great enthusiasm toward the goal, which is far beyond any similar undertaking in South America.

Through a graduate of the College and one of the chief sources of inspiration of the whole movement, has now come an offer of $100,000 for the completion of the Santiago College project, conditioned upon the providing of an equal amount in new money. We desire to commend this most heartily to any who may be in a position to contemplate a gift of this character for the up-building of the Christian life of the young womanhood of Chile, and in thus assuring the maintenance throughout the years of this institution which has been recognized freely as one of, if not the most, influential schools for girls in our sister continent.

The Colegio Americano, in Buenos Aires, has launched a campaign to raise 50,000 pesos Argentine ($20,000 U. S. gold) among the local American community. A strong committee of laymen is heading this up with the help of Bishop Oldham, Mr. Fred Aden, Director of the School, and others connected with our work.

The General Situation

The attitude of South America toward North America during the past year has been quite acute. Strong feeling against the United States was aroused in Latin America owing to the situation in Nicaragua and in Mexico. This feeling rose to fever heat in Buenos Aires and other centers, in connection with the agitation over the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The situation has required the most tactful dealing by those in charge of the schools and other activities throughout Latin America.

The anxiety and uncertainty through which the Missionary Societies were passing, in the early part of the year, has been allayed through the wise and statesmanlike way in which these matters have been dealt with, every assurance being given to President Calles and his government as to the readiness of the Boards and Societies to co-operate in meeting the new requirements, and with full recognition of the power and right of Mexico as a sovereign nation to deal with these questions within her own borders, with every confidence that the decisions will be marked by the utmost consideration and fairness.

The experience of these past months has borne out fully the faith and confidence which were expressed in these messages, and we rejoice in the many expressions of good feeling which have come as the result of the appointment and hearty acceptance of Mr. Morrow, the ambassador and representative of our Government in Mexico.

Dr. Inman, Secretary of the Committee on Co-operation, was invited during the past year to give a series of lectures at the University in Mexico City—a high honor, which was accepted and carried out with much appreciation.

Bishop Miller, concerning whose health much anxiety has been felt since the automobile accident which he and Mrs. Miller suffered while visiting parts of the work in Central America, is in Mexico at this writing. We rejoice in the recovery of his health, and his ability to be once more on the field and in active touch with the work in the Mexico area. During the past year, he made a notable tour through South America, holding the Conferences with great acceptability, and it was toward the conclusion of this long tour that the regretable accident occurred, which has made it necessary for him and Mrs. Miller to continue under medical care through the summer.

Bishop Oldham, following a visit to his former field of service in Malaysia, returned to South America in May. His presence in Buenos Aires has been of untold value during the period of tense feeling to which we have referred. The years of his ministry and leadership in South America have been marked with his splendid qualities of heart and mind. He is recognized, universally, as one of the greatest contributions which our Church has made to co-operation and fine Christian fellowship and feeling in any land.

China Union Universities

Within recent months there have been submitted for the consideration of the Board, proposals from the Union Universities in China for modifications of their constitutions. In each of these cases the Board of Trustees holds that the institution has been founded through agreements entered into by the several Boards participating, and that radical changes in the constitution should be endorsed or authorized by these mission Boards. Formal communications are at hand from Peking University; the University of Nanking; Fukien Christian University, and the West China Union University. It would seem proper that these communications should be received and considered by the appropriate committee, and that recommendations should be reported to the Board for its action.

Jerusalem, 1928

No event of the coming year can well exceed in significance the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem next March. The spirit and aims of the great Edinboro Missionary Conference in 1910 found effective expression for several years in its Continuation Committee, and survived the World War, though proceedings under that special committee organization were found impracticable. As its successor, with purpose unaltered and with the same co-operative units combining in a different alignment, the International Missionary Council, for most of the period since the war, has held a place of unquestioned importance in the wide field of world missionary interpretation and action.

Our Board at its annual meeting in 1925 sent to the Council, in a strong resolution, a request that the Council lead in the promotion of a World Missionary Conference similar to that of Edinboro. The Committee of the Council has deemed it wise that a meeting of the Council itself, with its membership increased by a limited number of representatives from the various countries and churches concerned, would best serve the present need, and that quite likely the larger Ecumenical Missionary gathering might well find its real force and direction from this intensive and less numerous meeting of missionary leaders and workers from all parts of the world. The gathering of the Council is most important in itself. That it will occur in Jerusalem deepens its significance.

Since its organization, Secretary-Counsel North has been a member of the Council and of the Central Committee. Greatly to his regret he finds it impracticable to attend the meeting of the Council in March in Jerusalem. There are assigned to North America for this special meeting thirty-five additional memberships. Corresponding Secretary Diffendorfer has been invited to accept election as one of this group.

Home Cultivation

The work of cultivation during the current year has been mainly carried on in the following areas, to which the Board of Foreign Missions was assigned: Boston, Chattanooga, Chicago, Denver, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Washington.

Additional work has been done, locally, in areas where missionaries have resided, and where pastors or district superintendents have called upon them for service. Individual churches and districts, which have supported missionaries on the Parish Abroad plan, have also had the privilege of visitation from their missionaries, provided they were on furlough in the United States. The speakers have not only been cordially received, but have been eagerly sought after.

The seven areas assigned to us have been covered as thoroughly as possible with the number of missionaries we had at our disposal. The missionaries who have been doing this cultivation work have been conferred with in groups more definitely than in other years as to the method of procedure, the message needed, and the conditions throughout the Church. These consultations have strengthened the message of the missionaries and helped them to an understanding of the changed conditions.

Reports of the work done show that seventy-five furloughed missionaries, five special workers, six members of the office staff, and seven bishops from abroad have made addresses or attended and taken part in gatherings, large and small, in the interest of foreign missions during the year. A total of 3,694 meetings has been reported; many more have undoubtedly been held for which no report was sent in. This total includes 87 Annual Conferences; 13 Quarterly Conferences; 157 District meetings; 164 Group meetings; 216 Epworth League meetings and Institutes; 263 Sunday School sessions; 106 addresses for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; seven Area Councils; ten Camp Meetings; 175 student gatherings; ten Bible Institutes; and 92 not strictly Methodist meetings, such as Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Business Men's luncheons and various interdenominational conferences. In the 3,694 meetings an attendance of 404,500 was estimated.

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,
JOHN R. EDWARDS,
Corresponding Secretaries.

EXHIBIT A

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROPERTY IN FOREIGN FIELDS

This Report Was Adopted by the Executive Committee on October 20, 1927.

The committee appointed by the Executive Committee on April 15, 1926, and enlarged on June 17, 1926, gave consideration, as instructed, to property problems in Korea and Mexico, and a memorandum of procedure by the office staff in the assembling of data from all foreign fields, was presented to the Board at its Annual Meeting in November, 1926. On recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Executive Committee instructed this Committee to continue its work, to report to the Executive Committee from time to time, and provided that its findings should be considered by the Committee appointed by the Board to consider the same subject in its general aspects, with a view to the preparation of a report by that Committee to the Board at its approaching Annual Meeting, and, if so decided by the Board, to the General Conference.

The action of the committee of the Executive Committee taken at its meeting on October 17th is herewith presented.

I. Statement for Information

For many years effort has been made to secure from the representatives of the Board in foreign fields adequate data concerning the properties owned by or for the Board of Foreign Missions, especially in the matter of titles, values and indebtedness.

The Board at its Annual Meeting in November, 1920, gave special authorization and instruction that this inquiry should be pressed. The duty was assigned to the Board's legal department, which gave diligent attention to the matter, preparing the necessary blanks, tabulating the returns and entering upon a wide correspondence with the several fields. The steps taken belong to this record:

Authorization by the Annual Meeting, November, 1920.

Letters with property blanks sent to all Bishops on the Foreign Fields, February 7, 1921, and to all Mission Treasurers, February 28, 1921;

Further instructions to executive officers of the Board by Annual Meeting November, 1921, to press the fields for prompt and full replies;

Second letter sent to Mission Treasurers, December, 1921;

November 20, 1922, the Legal Department to which the correspondence had been entrusted, reported the return of 866 property blanks, the estimate being that reports concerning 60 per cent of properties had been received;

November 19, 1923, the Legal Department submitted a tabulated list of 949 property blanks returned. Out of 255 Districts on the field no report had been received from 125;

The report (without signature) was brought up to September 24, 1924.

After the action of the Executive Committee constituting the present Committee, supervision of further study and correspondence was assigned to Secretary-Counsel North.

For July and August, 1926, the services of Rev. R. D. Wellons, educational missionary at home from Lucknow, India, skilled in research and in the organization of material, were secured.

With his collaboration, a survey of procedure and of laws affecting properties held by or for the Board was made. While not exhaustive, this study is of undoubted value, and the thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Wellons for the patience and thoroughness with which he examined and classified the authorities available in the records of our own and other Mission Boards, and in the important law libraries which were, on request, opened to him. These data are a part of this statement.

For the present purpose of statement and recommendation, however, the other material embodied in the memorandum thus prepared is of special value. It has been assembled by correspondence with the fields, and in continued consultation with the Board's officers at home, and in its data and proposals may be accepted, not as an individual document, but as one embodying the conclusions and suggestions of those authorized to make this special study.

Two form letters under date of July 12 and 14, 1926, were sent out to Mission Treasurers, first, of Conferences from which no report had been received, and, second, of Conferences, where the reports sent have been incomplete.

In the months since then, returns have come from several treasurers and a marked increase in the number of property blanks filed may be reported. Additional blanks have been asked for and sent out, and there has been a considerable amount of follow-up correspondence.

These records are assembled in volumes, convenient for examination. There is also important material in the property files, and in the correspondence of Corresponding Secretary Diffendorfer, who gave careful attention to these matters on his recent official visit to Southern and Eastern Asia.

As stated above, a memorandum reporting progress and suggesting certain wider studies of the whole matter of property holding in foreign lands was submitted to the Board at its meeting November, 1926.

Convinced that figures based upon data still incomplete are misleading, those specially charged with this study have attempted no further tabulation and no summary of the results to date.

II. Recommendations

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That, while this particular study of properties emphasizes the securing of data as to the laws and facts concerning titles, a statement of values should be made as soon as practicable, by completing the data already in hand, and by securing for inclusion in the list all properties of substantial value.

2. That the two lines of inquiry now being carried on, that represented by the Committee on Property and that dealing with indebtedness on the field, be brought into correlation by appropriate adjustments in the home office, since the usefulness of estimates of values depends upon the relation of the floating debt of a mission, where such debt exists, to the property which may have been acquired upon the Mission's or the Board's credit, without the obligation being actually fixed upon the individual piece of property in question.

3. That a descriptive list be prepared of the various forms for the holding of titles reported from the several fields, with an accompanying record of the laws in the several countries so far as they affect the problems before the Board.

4. That the validity of titles under which the Board is understood to be the owner of properties, should be examined anew, with a view to ascertaining the actual status of the title where a trust element is involved, and the laws of a given country as they may affect the rights of corporate ownership and similar questions.

5. That there should be a further special study of every piece of property held for or by the Board, important because of value say of $500 and over, or because of local or trust conditions, with a view to a full understanding of the status of its title, and a definite record, both for information and as a basis of action, if that should be required.

6. That, recognizing the exigencies in the past and, possibly, in certain fields at the present time which require that the titles of properties actually owned by the Board should be vested in individuals, and conceding the possible expediency in the past of creating holding bodies on the field which depend upon Church or Board credit without specific legal acknowledgment of the relationship, the essential principles, upon which property financing on the field involving the credit or the resources of the Board should be conducted, should be now clearly defined, with a view to securing a property procedure in all the fields that will

be sound in principle, safe in practice and just to each of the divisions of our work.

7. That the efforts to secure the required data from the several fields be commended and continued until the list of properties, with titles, values and liabilities is complete.

EXHIBIT B

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MALAYA

A conference with Bishop Titus Lowe, the Field Finance Committee of the Malaya Conference, and Corresponding Secretary R. E. Diffendorfer at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S., March 3-4, 1927.

I. Present Day Conditions in Malaya as Affecting the Christian Movement.

1. Nationalism is not now a factor in Malaya. There is a gradual increase in self-government, which, through the years, means that the Peninsula is moving away from a paternalistic government toward a representative democracy. Within ten years, we may be forced to face problems in our educational work growing out of this new self-government, especially where Asiatics are placed in high educational positions.

2. Racial Attitudes.

(1) There is an undoubted increase of self-respect among the Asiatic groups.

(2) There is little or no race feeling among the different Asiatic peoples. Malays, Chinese, Indians, and their mixed groups live side by side, apparently without racial prejudices.

(3) There is a growing feeling of race prejudice on the part of the Asiatic group toward Europeans, a reflection of the attitudes in China and India.

(4) There are some indications that there is a different feeling toward the Asiatics on the part of the European groups, manifesting itself in more consideration and more interest in their welfare.

(5) Asiatics sometimes regard the Americans in the same way that they do the English, there having been a change in this regard during the last twenty years. Americans are now under suspicion by the British colonial group due to their commercial, industrial and financial expansion.

a. Our American representatives in the Peninsula are not always commendable in their personal attitudes and social relations.

b. On the whole, our American Consulates and their staffs are satisfactory.

(6) The European and American business men are generally opposed to the education and uplift of the Asiatics.

(7) There is a slowly increasing self-consciousness among the Muslims, which comprise the entire Malay population.

3. A Prosperous Economic Status.

(1) In the Peninsula, there is a margin between the cost of living and income, which means opportunity for leisure, study, travel and culture.

(2) Natural resources are abundant, the most important being rubber, tin, and copra.

(3) There is plenty to eat for everybody, and it is easily secured.

(4) There is danger to the prosperity of the country in the dependence upon one or two major products. There is need for the development of additional crops and industries.

(5) There is a gradual liberalization of the unfederated Malay States, showing slow progress toward federation. The number of Europeans in the Native States is increasing.

II. Missionary Policy in Malaya

1. There should be a greatly increased emphasis in the building up of Church life in all of its phases and among all groups.

2. In the development of our educational program, it is agreed that preference shall be given to the intensive development of our schools, looking toward the best teaching and the best educational equipment possible, and that we will extend schools into new situations only after the most careful study of the relation of these schools to the total missionary program, including self-support.

3. With reference to the languages to be used as the medium of promoting our religious work, it is not now possible for us to determine whether or not there will ever be a single common tongue in the Malay Peninsula. But, apparently, there are tendencies toward the common use of the English language. In view of this, it is suggested:

(1) That the vernaculars be used as far as possible in all evangelistic and worship services among the Asiatic groups, and especially in our contacts with those non-Christians who have not had and probably will not have opportunity to learn English.

(2) That we will increasingly adapt our worship services, our literature, and our religious work to meet the needs of the English-speaking groups, especially the boys and girls, the young men and the young women. The missionaries will probably have to do most of their religious work through the medium of English, and the vernacular work will have to be developed by the Asiatics, a possible exception being two experienced missionaries for work among the Tamils and the Chinese. In this process of gradual change in the language situation of the Peninsula, young Asiatics who do not find the kind of service which they require in the vernacular churches of their communities will be welcomed into English-speaking congregations.

III. The Development of the Church

1. We need a group of men, both Asiatics and missionaries, who will give full time to the work of developing the Church. To further this end, the following recommendations are made:

(1) Among the Asiatics, some of the men who are able preachers should be released from school work. This involves the assurance of adequate support from local congregations, supplemented from general sources only when necessary. The bishop and the Field Finance Committee will provide a definite plan by which this may be accomplished, giving a statement of the outside financial help needed.

(2) We recommend the separation, as largely as possible, among both Asiatics and missionaries, of those who are to spend their full time in education or in evangelistic work. In reaching this goal, there are men already on the field in educational work who might serve better in evangelistic work, in which case their places now in schools should be filled by new school men.

(3) At least six new missionaries are needed for full-time evangelistic work and the development of the Church:

a. A superintendent for the Singapore District who would be free to develop the work not only on the island but northward to Muar in Johore.

b. A city missionary to the Chinese in Singapore, who will be related to the Telok Ayar church, a most strategically placed Chinese church, with a Chinese population of 100,000 within one mile radius. Consider the possibility of getting a man of experience from China, where the Hokien language is used.

c. A director of religious education for the Conference. This man must do the fundamental work of making a thorough study of the needs of the field among all language groups with which we are working, in order to ascertain the aims of our religious education work, to build a curriculum with the use of indigenous material, and to create the texts. There is also the problem of training the teachers and improving the religious instruction in the various schools and church organizations.

d. A city missionary at Penang.

e. A specialist who is an expert in modern evangelism, who possesses magnetism, personality, youthfulness, who has a girth of spiritual power and mental reach, and who would work in our schools and in the cities for meetings with special groups. His work could be done in the English language or through interpretation.

f. A district superintendent for Malacca. The man is provided, but there is no salary.

g. A general evangelistic missionary for special work among the Tamil people from South India, of whom there are almost a half million in the Peninsula.

h. A general evangelistic missionary for work among the Hokien-speaking people, the largest language group among the Chinese population.

(4) It is very definitely our policy that as soon as the adjustment can be made in the Methodist Publishing House, Singapore, we will look forward to the employment of a full-time man for the creation, publication, and distribution of Christian literature in the vernaculars, and to promote the use of a religious literature in English among the English-speaking constituency, and, where necessary, to supplement the available literature by especially prepared material.

2. It is our conviction that in the development of the Church, our aim is not the creation of European congregations using the English language, but, where necessity requires, we will attempt to provide an English-speaking ministry, Asiatic or foreign, capable of ministering to the religious needs of the English-speaking people of all races.

3. For the Asiatic Church life in Malaya, it may be necessary to develop Asiatic district superintendents who will serve the churches separately from educational institutions.

4. District superintendents should see to it that there is discussed in every fourth Quarterly Conference the salary budget for the minister for the ensuing year, and have the local congregation come to a decision as to how much the minister ought to be paid and how much the congregation will raise.

5. It is our conviction that every local church which has a resident pastor should have an adequate parsonage, located and built so as to give the minister a proper standing in the community.

IV. Training for the Ministry

1. It is our conviction that the Asiatic population in Malaya will be ministered to most satisfactorily by a trained Asiatic ministry. The language groups now most important are Tamil, Hokien, Foochow, Cantonese, Hinghwa, Hakka, and Malay.

2. The Asiatic ministry may be of two groups:

(1) Educated men who have passed, at least, their matriculation examinations in our schools, followed by two years at the Jean Hamilton Training School, Singapore, and two years in the ministry. If such men have given promise, they may be sent then to a theological training school in Manila, Bangalore, Jubbulpore, or some school in China.

(2) A group of trained men speaking the vernaculars. Such men would be local preachers who have passed the local preachers' course, and when they have proved their worth in actual service, an effort will be made to give them additional training in some school in their native lands. Because of the wide diversity in the various language groups, the preliminary training of these men will have to be given individually or in small groups by their district superintendents. It is our conviction that this group should be assembled in a summer school of theology for the study of the Conference Course.

3. It is our conviction that men of experience and tried worth, now in the pastorate of our Church, should be given opportunity and assistance to attend some approved school for special study.

V. Recruiting for the Ministry

1. Obstacles and Limitations to be Overcome:

(1) Among the Chinese:

a. Often the young Chinese man is not free to choose his profession aside from consultation with his family, and the family is not always sympathetic with his desire to enter the ministry.

b. The commercial spirit of the present day in the Peninsula and the unusual opportunities for financial advancement open to educated and trained Chinese.

c. The Chinese young man feels that he parts with his freedom when he enters the ministry of our Church. He sometimes resents the possibility of being placed under the authority of some young and inexperienced missionary.

d. It is difficult to find Straits-born Chinese who have sufficient knowledge of their own vernacular to be of service among their own people.

e. The salary is inadequate.

f. There is no scope for development into places of real leadership.

g. There is no provident fund or pension, as is provided by Government.

h. When an Asiatic does not use initiative, the missionary may tell him he is not fit for real responsibility. When he does show some degree of initiative and independence, he may be told by the missionary that he is obstreperous.

(2) Among the Tamils:

a. All of the objections found among the Chinese apply, except that the Tamil young man is not restricted by his family in the choice of his profession to the same extent as is the Chinese.

b. In order to make an appeal for the ministry, both in the Tamil language and in the various Chinese dialects, a tract should be prepared on "The Calling of the Ministry." This should be written by an Asiatic, in which he would give his testimony and appeal, and in which he would answer the objections that arise in the minds of young men.

c. Ministers, Sunday-school superintendents, Epworth League presidents, and others in places of leadership should make public appeals for young men to consecrate their lives to the ministry.

VI. The Educational Program

1. The old "School Overdraft."

We must give consideration to the old school overdraft, a statement of which can be found in the office of the Board of Foreign Missions under date of October, 1923. This statement was used before the group making up the appropriations for 1924. The present handling of this overdraft by the Board Treasurer in Singapore means that he becomes the banker for the schools that contracted the debt. It is our judgment that, at least, the annual interest should be apportioned to the schools which created the debt, and the schools should be asked to find this amount in their annual budgets. It is further our conviction, that if any of these schools can arrange to help reduce their proportion of the principal of the debt, this should be done.

2. Short Term Missionary Teachers.

(1) We suggest to the Board and to the Society that the term "contract teacher" be replaced by the more appropriate designation, "short term missionary teacher."

(2) As far as we now see, the present system of the use of short term missionary teachers in the schools of Malaya may be continued. It was pointed out that practically all of the missionaries now engaged in the work of our Church in Malaya were, at one time, short term missionary teachers.

(3) In general, the agreements under which, at present, short term missionary teachers come to the field are satisfactory.

(4) In order to avoid misunderstanding, the Board should familiarize itself with all the conditions of the agreement, as well as with the conditions under which the short term missionary teacher must work in Malaya. This will avoid two things;

a. Misunderstanding on the part of the short term missionary teacher of his major missionary responsibility. The candidate must understand that it is not enough for him to be merely a teacher. If he lacks a fair degree of missionary motive and enthusiasm, he is useless in the present scheme of things in Malaya.

b. Misunderstanding concerning the financial arrangement as to the total amount paid per month by Government as a subsidy for the school. The payment from Government is used, in addition to the missionary's salary, to cover the upkeep of his room, vacation allowances, medical allowances, an additional transit item from America to supplement the Government's allowance to Great Britain and return, a guarantee to Government against any break in service due to health or other reasons, and four months' furlough salary. The details of this financial arrangement are all to be found in the office of the Board of Foreign Missions.

(5) The principals of the various schools in Malaya are instructed to sign for all moneys coming from Government for missionary teachers, paying the missionary only the salary due him under the agreement, and taking a receipt from him, in turn, for this amount.

(6) In seeking candidates for short term missionary service, the Board should make approaches to Teachers' Colleges, and Schools of Education, and no one should be sent to this field to engage in school work who is not definitely trained to be a school man, and, if possible, he should have had two or three years of teaching experience.

(7) Immediately upon acceptance by the Board of a candidate as a short term missionary teacher, the educational credentials of the candidate should be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Education of the Malaya Conference on the blanks already in use at the office. In addition to these credentials, each candidate should bring to the field either a copy of his latest diploma, or a certificate from his professional institutions of learning, indicating his degrees and his major subjects of study.

(8) It is agreed that we will not press upon short term missionary teachers the advisability of joining the Annual Conference. If, during their service, these candidates desire to assume the missionary status and to join the Annual Conference, this matter can then be taken up with them.

(9) No short term missionary teacher should be accepted who does not have a devout, personal, religious life.

(10) Persons leaving the United States for teaching service abroad can now get four year passports.

3. As to the relation of our educational work to Government, the attached statement was approved.

4. With reference to the once proposed Anglo-Chinese College in Singapore, it is agreed that this is to give way to the development of a Christian hostel in connection with the new Raffles College. This hostel will have a first unit, capable of housing not less than 50 boys, and probably a second unit for 50 more. This will be financed by the sale of the present college property in Singapore. As the manager of this hostel, there will be required an A-class man holding not less than a Master's degree from a recognized university, such as Harvard, Syracuse, Chicago, Northwestern, Columbia, or Toronto. We hope that this man may be included in the Raffles College faculty as the professor of Ethics and Philosophy. He will be required by May 1, 1928.

5. There is an undoubted need for a hill school for European children. No such school now exists for missionary families or for the children of Government and commercial communities. It is our judgment that the Methodist Episcopal Church should not undertake the organization of a school for the entire group of European and American children in Malaya, and there are not sufficient missionary children to justify a separate school of our own. We should be prepared, however, to co-operate with the Government and the commercial communities for the organization and maintenance of such a school. To this end we urge the Bishop to appoint a Committee to invite a conference with the Director of Education and representatives of the several European communities in Malaya.

VII. Relations between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

1. We feel that there is a lack of co-operation of the missionary programs of the two organizations in Malaya.

2. In the educational program, the following situations were noted:

(1) Taiping, where the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a small

day school and boarding school, and where the Board has only an inconsiderable work—two native preachers in charge of small native congregations.

(2) Seramban, where there is a Board missionary's residence, with a big and growing boys' school, a fine church and no girls' school.

(3) At Sitiawan, there is now a missionary in residence, a fine new Chinese church in the building, a growing boys' school, and a demand for a girls' school which has not been met as yet by either the Board or the Society.

(4) At Klang, the Board is conducting a fine school of 130 girls in a new, well-equipped building. This school is now being supervised by a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society from Kuala Lumpur, who aims to visit Klang once a week.

3. Difficulty arises when there is consultation on the field and agreement, and it is not concurred in at home. This matter should be discussed in consultation between the Board and the Society in the United States.

4. There is a general failure of the Society's representatives on the field to regard themselves as responsible for the development of the Church. They seem to be interested chiefly in the schools, as such, and place their funds in school work. In all the Peninsula, there is only one missionary of the Society set aside for the general evangelistic work among women. They are making no financial contributions toward the incidental expenses accruing around the building up and development of the Church, such as for Christian literature and other items.

5. While a few Asiatic women have been admitted to the Malaya Women's Conference, as yet no Asiatic women are on the Field Reference Committee and none are in charge of any institution.

6. In times past, good Asiatic teachers, as well as some European teachers, have been lost because they were compelled to work under the direction of young and inexperienced American women missionaries who were placed in charge of schools.

7. The time has come when on each field there should be created a committee *with power,* made up of representatives, both of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Their decisions with reference to the adjustment of the work on the field, with the concurrence of the Bishop, should be accepted by the representatives of the Board and the Society in the United States as final.

VIII. The Property Situation in Malaya

1. Property in Malaya has been acquired almost exclusively by funds raised locally, and by grants in aid from Government.

2. It is held at the present time in the name of the Secretary of the Board of Building and Location, which is incorporated by a Government ordinance, No. 194 (1908). The Board of Building and Location, at present, consists of the District Superintendents and the Secretary, seven in all. A copy of this ordinance is on file in the office of the Board.

3. Efforts are now being made to hold property in the following ways:

(1) Distinctly missionary property for the Board of Foreign Missions, either by recognition of the Board as a foreign corporation (which is not likely) or by an amendment of the ordinance of the Board of Building and Location so as to permit it to hold property for the Board.

(2) The incorporation of the Malaya Annual Conference in order to permit it to hold property acquired locally for church purposes. Even though the Discipline permits the incorporation of a local board of trustees, when this matter was presented to the Attorney-General in Singapore and he saw that it might involve the incorporation of many local church organizations, he said it probably could not be done.

(3) It is thought that school property, and general Church institutions, the publishing house, etc., should remain vested in the Board of Building and Location in accordance with the proposed amendment.

4. The proposed amendment of the Board of Building and Location ordi-

nance will provide for a more representative membership than at present in consisting only of District Superintendents.

5. Negotiations are now under way to have our solicitors and the Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements Government agree on the following points:

(1) To obtain the recognition of the charter of the Board of Foreign Missions by which the Board will be empowered to hold property titles in Malaya.

(2) The incorporation of the Malaya Annual Conference as a title holding corporation.

(3) Modification of the present ordinance incorporating the Board of Building and Location so as to make it a more representative body for the holding of general Church property.

IX. Work Among Muslims in Malaya

1. We recognize with gratitude Dr. Shellabear's offer of scholarships for two men to do special study for work among the Malay people.

2. We will do everything in our power to open the way for one or both of these men to come to Malaya, to study the field, and to recommend a program for work among the Malay people.

3. In the meantime, we accept with gratitude the work of the colporteurs as provided by Dr. Shellabear, and we shall endeavor to increase the numbers as rapidly as possible.

EXHIBIT C

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE NETHERLANDS INDIES

The Netherlands Indies

I. Netherlands Indies includes Sumatra, Java, most of Borneo, Celebes, a large part of New Guinea, and, with the exception of a few Portuguese Settlements, all of the smaller islands lying between. This enormous island empire is approximately 733,642 square miles in extent, and has a population of 49,350,834.

II. The native population consists of the various branches of the Malay race, with the addition in the far eastern portion of Polynesians, and throughout all the islands of many immigrants from other nations, including Arabs, British Indians, Chinese, and Japanese. The European population is largely Dutch, and includes also English, Americans, Germans, French and Portuguese, all of whom have, in some cases, intermarried with the native population. Their children, known as Eurasians, are included in the European population. The government recognizes these various population groups and provides separate legal procedures for them.

III. Religiously, the native population is either Mohammedan or Animist, with the exception of the Islands of Bali and Lombok, where the people are Hindus who have resisted the invasion of Islam. Mohammedanism came to the islands directly from Arabia as early as the 11th century and in a brief space of time had influenced North Sumatra and the entire island of Java. Muslims look upon Java as their most perfect work in conversion, for practically all of its 38 millions of people to-day call themselves Muslims. There is a special steamship line operating between Batavia and Jedda, which each year carries thousands of Muslim pilgrims from the Netherlands Indies to Mecca. Animism is still in the background of all the religious groups, including even those who have been recently converted to Christianity. The Chinese, for the most part have erected their own temples. Their popular religion is closely associated with their burial ground, so that when the Chinese immigrate to the Netherlands Indies and leave the country of the spirits of their ancestors, their tendency is to cast off all religion. This opens the way among them for Christianity to replace the old faith with something new.

IV. The island of Java was the first of the group to be developed by the Dutch, and, as Bishop Oldham remarked recently, looks like a finished product. He meant by this that the island had all been surveyed, mapped, connected by roads and railroads, is completely under cultivation and has a system of laws which extends over the entire island. Sumatra was first developed along its west coast. On the east coast, smaller cities, at or near the mouths of the great rivers, an occasional plantation center, and government residencies form the major part of modern development. In Borneo, the northern part is under the control or protection of the English, but the largest part of the island is included in the Netherlands Indies. Only the coast has been developed. The influences of modern life have penetrated only some of the main rivers. On the other hand, the Amboanese, the Papuans, and the Timorese have been almost entirely Christianized.

V. All the islands of this vast archipelago have abundant natural resources. The soil and the climate are never failing in the production of food, and the streams swarm with food fish. The modern planters and cultivators have supplemented these natural resources by the laying out of enormous plantations for growing rubber, coconuts, oil palm, tea, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco and cinchona. The production is practically never interrupted. The rainfall is abundant and no droughts occur. Even though the islands are volcanic they are not disturbed by serious earthquakes. Java has been called the Garden of the East. As for natural beauty, all the islands have mountains, including extinct and active volcanoes, inland lakes and rivers, with broad fertile valleys. In addition to the cultivated products of the soil, there are in the Netherlands Indies some of the world's greatest oil deposits, gold, silver, tin, coal—all of which means that these islands constitute one of the most productive and richest spots in the world.

VI. The Dutch plan of colonial government for the Netherlands Indies varies and is so complicated that no attempt will be made to comment upon it. Generally speaking, it would be safe to say that thus far the Dutch have been more concerned in the development of the economic resources of the archipelago for the benefit of the Hollanders than for the mutual benefit of the native peoples and themselves. No attempt has been made to return a fair proportion of the accumulated wealth to the natives. It is only fair to say that in the last twenty years the Dutch government has come to see that the best future development of the islands is wrapped up in the welfare and development of the millions of native people. On the large estates a system of contract labor is still in force. In Sumatra, this labor is recruited from Java, and in some parts of Borneo there are systems of forced labor. Recently there have been open uprisings of the natives against Dutch rule. They are commonly known in these parts as "Communist Uprisings," and are reported to be the result of outsiders. Others report that they are due to a recent revival of Mohammedan fanaticism. Some of the seditious literature finds its way into the islands through pilgrims who have been to Mecca. It is customary to trace most of these influences to Soviet Russia. Some of the uprisings in recent months have been rather serious, but the full story has never been given to the outside world. One is inclined to believe that it is the beginning of a reaction on the part of the educated native classes and those who have had experience with the outside world against some of the dominating, imperialistic methods of the Dutch government. Indeed, the leaders who have been arrested have so testified.

VII. Linguistically, it is almost impossible to generalize. Among the natives, there are in Sumatra at least four major language groups, Battak, with several dialects, Achinese, with several dialects, Manangkarabau, and Malay which is used by the natives of southern Sumatra. These four language groups are distinct. The native people of these different groups cannot understand one another, which is equally true of those speaking the dialects of any one group. In Java, among the natives, there are two major languages, Javanese and Sundanese. There are separate languages spoken by the native peoples of Bali. Madura, Celebes, New Guinea, Borneo, and many of the smaller islands.

The Chinese have immigrated from various parts of south China, and reproduce here their home languages and dialects. There has been no attempt on the part of the Chinese to settle by language groups in the islands, and consequently in every community where Chinese immigrants are to be found, there may be a half dozen Chinese dialects represented.

Increasingly, Malay is becoming the *lingua franca* among the native populations, and the government is encouraging this by making it the medium of instruction in all the native schools. The Chinese are learning Malay for business purposes. The language situation is further complicated by the fact that the government has had no policy and as yet has no clear judgment on the teaching of Dutch universally in the schools of the islands. Schools with Dutch as the medium of instruction are established only when there is a demand for them from the community. This demand has come chiefly from those who wished their sons educated for government service. Among the Chinese there has been a demand for schools with English as the medium of instruction. It will be seen that the language problem, as affecting education and the development of literature, so necessary to the growth of the Christian movement, is an exceedingly complex one.

VIII. Culturally, it must be kept in mind, that the native people of these islands are exceedingly primitive, as is evidenced by their manner of living, their food, their tribal customs, their animistic beliefs, and the absence among most of the islands of any written language or literature. The exception is the Javanese, who from the earliest days had a written language and have developed an indigenous literature. A noticeable characteristic is the lack of arts and crafts as an expression of native culture. The best known articles are batik cloth, brass utensils, baskets, ornaments, and mats made from grass, carved bone and caribou horn ornaments, and knives and spears used for war, hunting, and domestic purposes.

OUR MISSIONARY CONTACTS

I. The Present Situation

1. The Netherlands Indies Mission Conference includes South Sumatra, the island of Java, the island of Banka, lying off the coast of South Sumatra, and West Borneo. There is one missionary family at Palembang, in South Sumatra; one missionary family in Batavia, at the eastern end of Java; two missionary families and two missionary representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Buitenzorg, thirty-five miles from Batavia. Twelve miles in the mountains above Buitenzorg, at Tjisaroea, there are one missionary family and a trained nurse. There is also one missionary family in West Borneo. From this Mission Conference there are two missionary families and two representatives of the Society on furlough, and Dr. Bittner from Tjisaroea is soon to take his furlough. (He is now in this country.)

2. The North Sumatra Mission Conference occupies the territory granted to us by government along the eastern coast of Sumatra, extending from 70 miles north of Medan southward for 400 miles, and inland to an average width of 60 miles. In this territory we have two missionary families and one single woman missionary of the Board at Medan, and one missionary family at Tandjong Balie. There are no representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in North Sumatra.

3. In the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, there are four Asiatic members—two Battaks from Sumatra and two Chinese, one of whom is Hokien and the other Foochow. The only Malay member the Conference ever had, a Sundanese, was dropped in 1926 because he could not pass the examination in the course of study. In addition, there are twenty-seven Asiatics who are supplies, ten of whom are Chinese. Most of these men are pastor-teachers, having charge of vernacular schools in addition to their pastoral and preaching work.

4. In the North Sumatra Mission Conference, there are two Chinese and five Battaks, full members of Conference. There are in addition, eleven pastor-teachers, four of whom are Chinese—one Cantonese, two Hinghwa and one Hokien.

5. In the three districts of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, there

are four self-supporting churches, all Chinese, two in Batavia, one in Buitenzorg, and the Hokien congregation in Soerabaya. In the North Sumatra Mission Conference, there are no churches which are entirely self-supporting.

6. In the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions conducts two schools for boys with English as the medium of instruction, one in Buitenzorg with 251 pupils, one in Palembang with 143 pupils. In addition, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a girls' school of 142 pupils in Buitenzorg, with English as the medium of instruction. There are, besides, 19 vernacular schools, all conducted by the Board of Foreign Missions. The training school for preachers in this Conference is at Buitenzorg, in which also the North Sumatra Mission Conference now has two teachers for training. There are now twenty-three taking this course of study. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in a new, well located, finely built, and excellently equipped building, conducts a training school in Buitenzorg with 40 pupils. The Conference Minutes show additional educational statistics giving the number of teachers, the average daily enrollment, property and endowment valuation, annual income and expenditure, and the indebtedness on the property. The English schools are carrying a current work indebtedness of $448, and there is an indebtedness of $5,200 on the training school property of the Board at Buitenzorg, and of $12,888 on the property of the boys' school, Buitenzorg.

In the North Sumatra Mission Conference, there is a boys' school with English as the medium of instruction, at Medan, with an average enrollment of 363. Other schools with their enrollments are as follows: Bindji, 82; Tebing Tingi, 33; Siantar, 17; Kisaran, 28; Tandjong, 37. The only girls' school in the North Sumatra Mission Conference is in Medan, conducted by the Board. There are now 103 girls enrolled. In the boys' schools outside of Medan, a few girls are in attendance. A characteristic of these schools in North Sumatra is that they are attended by Chinese, Malays, Battaks, and a few Japanese and Tamils. As to indebtedness, the Medan boys' school has an indebtedness on building and equipment of $25,600. There is a small debt of $800 on the Bindji school. The Medan church has an indebtedness of $4,000, and stands on a property adjacent to the school. The girls' school in Medan is in rented quarters. The Tandjong Balie church has a debt of $960.

7. The only medical work in the Netherlands Indies conducted by our church is the hospital of the Board at Tjisaroea, in Java. This is located in the hills, twelve miles from Buitenzorg, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. The hospital property contains four acres. There is the hospital proper with central administration building, with a wing for a men's ward, and a second wing for a women's ward, a home for the nurses, a doctor's residence, a power plant, laundry, servants' quarters, a school building, and a church. In addition, further up the hill, behind the hospital buildings, there are several bungalows which are used as rest houses by our missionaries. The land was donated by a wealthy Chinese, and in the designation it is specifically stated that the property is to be used for hospital purposes. The whole plant is practically new, and the buildings are all in good condition, with excellent equipment, with the exception of the technical and surgical equipment for the operating and dressing rooms. The original capital investment was $40,000, and there is to-day a property debt of $12,000. Furthermore, there is a current debt of $9,000, making a total indebtedness of $21,000.

The hospital is located in the country in the midst of Javanese villages, all Mohammedan. It does not serve Buitenzorg, except our own people, and it is not used by the villages near at hand due to superstition and Muslim influence. Within the last two years, Dr. Bittner has conducted clinics, on appointed days, in the villages of the surrounding country, and these have been one of the most fruitful pieces of work undertaken by the staff, and have brought favorable comment from government officials. This has slowly increased the usefulness of the hospital, and is helping to break down prejudice.

At the very best, the hospital is a problem. To make it effective at all, there must be two doctors, one for strictly hospital service, and the other for itinerating dispensaries, for which added equipment will be needed. Furthermore, by having two doctors, is the only way that the furlough situation can be handled. This will be clear if the difficulties attending the securing of a recent furlough for Dr. Bittner are understood. There are some who doubt if it is necessary for us to engage in hospital work in Java, since the country is so thoroughly well provided for by government and Dutch Mission hospitals. On the other hand, one of the Dutch Mission doctors urged us to extend our hospital service, especially the village clinic and dispensary work.

II. Historical Statement

1. The entrance of the Methodist Episcopal Church into the Netherlands Indies is recent, as is evidenced by the following chronological table: Batavia and Buitenzorg in 1905; Tjisaroea in 1907; Palembang in 1908; Soerabaya in 1909; the island of Banka in 1911. The first session of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, the territory of which had been a district of the Malaya Conference, was held in 1919. Our work in Medan was begun in 1906; in Bindji in 1912; Tebing Tinggi in 1914. North Sumatra was organized as a separate Mission in 1922 and as a Mission Conference in 1925.

2. Our first missionary contacts were in Java, where the early missionaries gave themselves largely to school work among the Chinese. They also opened work in a few Javanese villages, starting Sunday preaching places.

3. The next group of missionaries who arrived were "Contract Teachers," who taught in Chinese schools maintained by Chinese committees. These were private schools which the Chinese organized for their own boys, and the missionaries were employed to teach English. They taught from four to four and a half hours a day in these schools, and the rest of the time they were free to do whatever other work was assigned by the Mission. They gave little or no service to the Malay population.

4. At the close of these three or five year contracts, the last one ending in 1920, the Field Finance Committee refused to renew the contracts, especially since the extra funds provided by the Centenary made it possible to take on those missionaries who desired to remain as full time workers for the Church. It was not until 1920, therefore, that we can say that we were really working at our distinctly missionary task, with a group of full time workers.

5. From the beginning, our relations to the older established Missions in this territory, principally the Missions of the Dutch churches, have not been very satisfactory. The misunderstanding may have begun with the refusal of a permit to open work in Java by the Dutch government, on the advice of the Dutch Missions, to Rev. William F. Oldham, some years before the coming of Rev. J. R. Denyes. When Denyes came, knowing that Oldham had been refused, on the advice of the older Missions, he went directly to the government to secure a permit for his work, and then told the leaders of the Dutch Missions later of his intentions. The Dutch missionaries evidently thought they had been ignored. Furthermore, our first contacts with the Rhenish Missions in Sumatra were unfortunate, and we have been misunderstood from the beginning by the leaders of this historic Mission.

6. As a Church, we have never been related to the Missions Consulate. This is a Committee, with a Secretary, organized by the Missions at work in the Netherlands Indies for the purpose of representing Missions to government, especially in relation to schools, hospitals, and the status of missionaries of different nationalities before the Dutch authorities. The secretary is known as the Mission Consul. He is recognized by government as the official spokesman for the various missionary agencies in the Netherlands Indies. At the present time, our society is the only Mission corporation operating in the Netherlands Indies not now co-operating in the Mission Consulate. We have thus been unfortunately discredited in the eyes of the other Mission agencies, some of them of long and successful experience, the very people with whom we should be in the most hearty co-operation and from whom we should have continued good will. This is especially true when we are operating in a country where there is a foreign colonial power in control.

III. Significant Factors

In reviewing our situation in the Netherlands Indies and making recommendations, the following factors must be taken into account. They are the dominant impressions as one studies our contacts in these islands. Even though the two Mission Conferences are organized separately for administrative purposes, they must be taken together in evaluating our contribution to the Netherlands Indies.

1. Our missionaries are widely scattered and are working among many different language and racial groups. From Medan in North Sumatra to Palembang, it is 600 miles by air line, with no railroad connection, and the only boat connection at present is by way of Singapore, three days' journey. The island of Banka is reached from Singapore or Palembang, a twenty-four hours' journey. Batavia is a twenty-four hours' boat journey or twenty-four hours' rail and ferry journey from Palembang. From Batavia to Soerabaya is 500 miles, taking one and one-half days' railroad journey, since there is no night travel by rail in Java. The boat connection from Java to Borneo is from Batavia or Soerabaya, about three days' journey. From Singapore the journey to West Borneo takes three days. Over this immense territory we have placed eight missionary families, two unmarried women, and two representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

2. In comparison with other missionary societies at work in this territory, we are a very small body. Among the Battaks of West Sumatra, the Rhenish Mission, after sixty years service, has now thirty ordained missionaries, ten sisters, and eleven lay missionaries, a force greatly reduced since the World War. The Dutch in North Sumatra among the Karo Battaks have five missionaries in a limited territory among about one million people. In the island of Java alone, the eight Dutch missionary societies have a total of about 100 missionaries, including ordained men, doctors, teachers, and nurses. The Dutch societies also have work in most of the other islands of the Netherlands Indies. Everywhere we find the Roman Catholics; their best work is in Borneo and on the west coast of Sumatra. They do no work among the Muslims, but emphasize especially the work among the Eurasians, among the Dyaks in Borneo, and among the Chinese in West Sumatra. They have built up their work among the Eurasians pretty largely by caring for the illegitimate offsprings of the union of Europeans and Asiatics.

3. Our widely scattered stations, inadequate force, and health conditions in the past have produced a changing personnel, as will be readily seen by reviewing the history of either of our Mission Conferences. Men have been moved from Java to Borneo and to Sumatra, and from Sumatra to Borneo and to Java, remaining at their posts at the best only several years. There are, of course, some notable exceptions, but by and large the itinerating system in such a varied field has meant loss of energy, lack of permanent contracts, embarrassment with government, and no permanent foothold in hardly any community where we are at work. The exceptions, such as Mark Freeman's work in Palembang, only prove the wisdom of adopting some different policy for the Islands. as a whole.

4. Due to these factors of scattered forces, wide differences in racial and language backgrounds, with the small staff available, our Church has not made any significant contribution to the Christianization of these islands. Our work has been pretty largely with the Chinese who are an immigrant group, and while they are the business men of the Islands and are accumulating wealth, they are usually a transient population.

5. The wide separation of our missionaries and Mission stations has made for individualistic development, with no common policy, and no chance of the several centers co-operating and building up a Christian community and creating a Christian social order. Furthermore, there is no evidence that a continuance of our present method will change these significant facts. In contrast, one is impressed with the work of the Rhenish Mission among the Battaks of West Sumatra, where, in sixty years, by concentrating their efforts among one people,

they have built up a Christian community of 225,000, having 50 ordained Battak preachers, 22 major stations, 500 out-stations, and 700 pastor-teachers. This is one of the greatest missionary achievements in all the world. In addition they have created a Christian atmosphere throughout Battakland. There has been developed an *esprit de corps* among the Christians, and there is sufficient compactness and strength in the various Christian communities to produce an enthusiasm for the Church, its work, its ministry, and its schools, seldom found in a non-Christian land. Battakland is the only place in my journeys in Asia where Sunday has had the air of the Sabbath, with business closed, with few people working in the fields, with people well dressed, churches uniformly well attended, and thousands of children in Sunday school.

6. The isolation of the missionary force is not conducive to the best spirit of mutual understanding among the missionaries themselves. Some of the men may not see other missionaries more than twice a year, once at Annual Conference, and once at the mid-year finance committee meetings. Furthermore, our missionaries are all dissatisfied with the present condition of affairs, and some of them are quite disheartened.

7. It has been practically impossible to do very much in the preparation and distribution of a Christian literature. The material that is used must be purchased elsewhere in order to serve the various language groups throughout the widely scattered area.

8. The cost of administration and travel is all out of proportion to the amount of work involved.

IV. Recommendation

After careful consideration of all the foregoing factors, it is recommended to the Board of Foreign Missions and to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society that our work in the Netherlands Indies be consolidated within the present territory of the North Sumatra Mission Conference, and possibly also South Sumatra, and that this be adopted by us as our one Mission in the Netherlands Indies.

V. Reasons for Developing North Sumatra

1. Government has granted us permission to work in a territory along the eastern border of Sumatra, extending from 70 miles north of Medan southward for 400 miles, and inland to an average width of 60 miles. We have an area here in which no other Mission is operating, and, as far as we can now see, no other Mission is contemplating work in this territory. The Methodist Episcopal Church is called upon to make some contribution and put forth a special effort. The government will not yet give permission to work among the Achinese in northern Sumatra. They are the most fanatical section of Muslims under the Dutch flag, and some sections of their country the Dutch do not yet pretend to rule.

2. East Sumatra is rich in economic possibilities. In giving concessions to foreign capitalists, the government secures certain sections which are open only to settlement by the native population, insuring them a place to live in if they wish to take up small plots of land independently. The soil and the climate, that give to the native an easy living, will furnish the economic resources for the development of communities of people who will have a margin between income and expenditure, which will enable them to have some of the comforts of life and to support their educational and religious institutions. When the native people are trained to understand the meaning of wealth and to save money they quickly become independent. In one rich section where many of the natives have become exceedingly rich through rubber and copra, there are 300 automobiles owned for use on only eight miles of good road.

3. Sumatra has no difficulty from droughts or from contrasts of climate which will affect crops. The soil and climate and water conditions are uniformly ideal for the growth of rubber, oil pal, copra, coffee, tea, tobacco, sago, cassava root, seisel and all tropical fruits. In addition, the east coast has mineral wealth in abundance. Some of the greatest oil fields in the world are in this section,

one in the north, one in the central, and one in the south. There have been found, lately, large tin deposits, also gold and silver. The most productive coal mines in this part of the world are in Sumatra, largely on the west coast.

4. The development of Sumatra has been delayed:

a. Because efforts were first centered upon Java, where there is an abundant supply of labor.

b. Sumatra was not conquered, except Achi and Padong. The rest of the country called upon the Dutch to take them over.

c. The country has been somewhat inaccessible. The harbors had to be dredged; there were no fine natural harbors as in Java. There are still parts of Sumatra that have not been surveyed. Formerly the route to Java lay past the west coast of Sumatra, and the cannibals of this section delayed the Dutch explorers in making investigations.

5. There is much open land in eastern Sumatra, and because of that there is going to be an enormous increase of population through migration all along the eastern coast. This population will come from Battakland and from Java. Battakland, in which there are now 225,000 Christians living in the neighborhood of Lake Toba, is an overpopulated country. Migration began eastward ten or fifteen years ago, and will increase.

6. The native people of East Sumatra are still living in darkness, and heathen beliefs prevail. Islam is just beginning to make inroads. There is still time for Christianity to make headway. If we wait, Islam will secure a firm footing and our task will be more difficult. In the small villages off the main roads, containing perhaps forty families, the people will say that they are "Sipelebego" (spirit worshippers), except perhaps one or two out of the entire group who will say that they are Muslims, and it will be found that their knowledge of Islam is very small.

7. Islam is active and is already making headway in this territory.

a. According to the testimony of Dr. Bartlett, a botanist from the University of Michigan, who is spending his sabbatical year in northern Sumatra, when he was in Sumatra eight years ago, there were no Muslims in the town of Kisaran. It was the headquarters of the leading magic doctor among the Battaks. Now there is no such doctor there, and the town is practically entirely Muslim.

b. In kompongs (native villages), deep in the jungle, one or two Muslims will be found. The hadjis are beginning to make trips back into the hinterland.

c. On the main road leading from West to East Sumatra, which passes through Bantarpoelau, where we have a church and school, groups of thirty to fifty, and sometimes a hundred Battaks pass each day. When they began to come into this territory and applied for lodging for the night, and it was learned that they were Christians, they were refused shelter by the Muslims of the country. The Christians, upon finding this, declared that they were "Sipelebego." The Muslims were then willing to take them in, knowing that if they were spirit worshippers there was hope of winning them to Islam. Many of the Battaks were won over to Islam through the pressure of necessity. Those who settled in the neighborhood were practically forced to become Muslims. There are few instances where the Battaks have been able to withstand the pressure. Occasionally these Battak Christians migrate in large groups and are able to maintain their Christianity, as for instance, in Marabau, where sixteen families came, fifty people in all. They have petitioned the Methodist Episcopal Church to come and open Christian services and a school, saying, themselves, that if they do not get help soon, the Sultan would put pressure upon them and they would be compelled to become Muslims.

The advantage of having little groups of Christians in all of these villages is apparent, for immigrants the world over, torn from their traditions and their home associations, are free and susceptible to new religious teachings. The freeman Javanese, i. e., those who have served their five years' contract and have chosen to remain and take up land which is offered to them in Sumatra, are more open to new religious ideas than are the people in Java.

If we can evangelize the people as the country is being developed, we have the opportunity of contributing to the moral growth of the country as it develops economically. If we wait until the economic development is far advanced, we have a double problem.

8. Christianity has a message for the people. If we leave them to Islam, they will not progress morally and spiritually to any great extent. Christians are more conscientious than non-Christians, as is evidenced in the fact that they come to the missionary and to their *goeroes* (teachers), asking questions concerning the rightness of certain conduct. In Tandjong Balie, Mr. Eli, a Swiss saw-mill owner, who employs 300 workmen, and Mr. Scheideker, a Swiss shopkeeper, who employs a large corps of helpers, both declare that they prefer Christian labor to non-Christian labor. Those who employ only two or three do not give such good testimony. They see only the individual Christian in his faults. Neither Government nor Islam offers the education, the material and spiritual advantages which the people need.

9. There is reason to believe that people are more likely to listen to the message of Christianity from an American society than from a European society. The American society, obviously, has no axe to grind outside of its missionary objectives. Methodism has a peculiar message not only to the non-Christians but to the Christians as well. Many of the Battaks who are called Christians have not yet experienced Christianity as a heart experience, without which they will never withstand the opposition of other Asiatic religions.

VI. Suggested Procedure

1. If the above recommendation commends itself to the Board and to the Society, it is suggested that the general principle of consolidation be adopted, and that the details be referred to the Resident Bishop, to the Field Finance Committees involved, and to the Executive Officers for such action as will best conserve all the interests concerned.

2. The consent of the Resident Bishop and the Field Finance Committees and Field Reference Committees of the two Mission Conferences should be secured. A copy of the above statement has been sent to Bishop Lowe, who will lay the matter before the mid-year Finance Committee meetings of North Sumatra Mission Conference and the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference.

3. The recommendation should be brought up for consultation with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at the earliest possible date.

4. Before taking final action, there should be extended conferences with the Missions Consulate, and possibly also with the leaders of the missionary corporations at work in Sumatra and Java. We should also have an understanding with all government officials involved.

The above statement and recommendation are submitted only after considerable thought and prayer. They go forward with the conviction that by some such re-arrangement of our work in the Netherlands Indies we will be administering more wisely the funds entrusted to us, and conserving the life service of those who have committed themselves, and those in the future who will work in these Islands. We have the deep conviction that the results will be more permanent, and more far reaching, than can possibly be achieved through our present widely scattered and consequently weak impacts upon this field of evident and rich opportunity.

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,
Corresponding Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions.

EXHIBIT D

THE MISSIONARY POLICY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

A CONFERENCE WITH BISHOP C. B. MITCHELL, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY R. E.
DIFFENDORFER, AND MEMBERS OF THE FIELD FINANCE COMMITTEE
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT
MANILA, APRIL 6-7, 1927.

I. Present Day Tendencies Which Affect Our Christian Work

1. There is an increasing demand in the Philippine Islands for popular education. This creates an unusual opportunity for work among young people. We have the opportunity of preaching to them on a higher level than any missionaries have ever had. It also affects us by creating a critical spirit which was not previously found. Education has given young people the capacity to evaluate our program, developing within them a critical tendency, though it may not necessarily have made their judgments reliable.

This growth of education is creating a demand for a better trained ministry, coming both from the young people and from the older people who have not had the advantages of education, but who see the advantages of it in their children. Because we have been unable to satisfy the intellectual demands of our young people who have been to school, some of them are leaving us. If they can find a better church, some of them will go to it, but many of them will not go to any church.

There is a wide difference in point of view developing between the older dialect-speaking people and the younger generation. They look upon moral, political, and religious problems differently. The young men and women of the student generation are looking with suspicion upon the Roman Catholic Church. The vast majority of male high-school and college students, and perhaps a third of the women students have lost confidence in Romanism, and they know no other religion. We have scarcely touched this student group.

2. The increased use of the English language, especially as the medium of instruction in all schools, is making a difference in our churches. In the populous centers where the high schools and colleges are located there is a tendency to demand church services in English. The Filipino student is interested in hearing well-spoken English, since he desires to improve his own use of the language. Even more important than the use of the English language is the thought content of our preaching and teaching in church services. In this connection, the English language is important because the preacher who cannot use it is shut out from the material that would best help in developing his thought.

Increased use of English on the part of the schooled group is making difficult the balancing of our church worship and services between the vernaculars and English. We note that where the minister is trained both in the vernacular and in English, he is able to satisfy this double ministry through separate services in both languages.

The Harris Memorial Training School of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is engaged in training young Filipino Methodist girls for deaconess work. High-school graduation is required for admission, and a three-years' course is given in such studies as will contribute to their usefulness as deaconesses and pastors' assistants. These trained young women work under the direction of the pastors and receive a small stipend monthly from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. All the instruction is given in English. The Woman's Bible Training School at Lingayen, Pangasinan, is engaged in training young women who have not had high-school instruction to do the work of Bible women. Two and three-years' courses are given and all instruction is in the dialect. Inasmuch as the young women find in their work out in the villages and barrios a growing demand that they shall talk English, because all the young people use that language, a course in English is being given in the school. Graduates of this school return to their homes and work as lay women among their own people. They receive no salary, except what aid may be given them voluntarily by the people whom they serve. The graduates of these two schools are second only to the pastors in the efficient service they are rendering the Cause of Christ.

3. There is a powerful tendency toward agnosticism and skepticism not only among the students, but among others as well. There seems to be a general tendency on the part of the people to lessen their loyalty to the Roman Catholic Church. This was evidenced, for example, in the recent crowning of the Virgin of Antipolo.

The Virgin of Antipolo is 300 years old, and was brought to the Philippine Islands from Mexico. Because the sailors who brought her had a good voyage they named her, "The Virgin of Good Voyages and Peace." She was taken to the village of Antipolo, twenty miles from Manila, and a church was built for her. She became the most popular virgin in this part of the world. The virgin is a doll less than three feet high, made of a carved wooden bust supported upon stays. She was recently repaired, new eyes were placed in her head, she was repainted, and given new hair and eyebrows. The eyelashes are of dog's hair, her hair is of silk, and the eyes are of glass. The virgin was carried through the streets of Manila, daily, during nine days of festivities and feasting. A fifty thousand peso crown was placed on her head, and she was clothed in a ten thousand peso dress. After the most extensive propaganda the Roman Church could muster, the doll was finally crowned Virgin Queen, in Manila, by the Archbishop, on November 9, 1926. The newspapers reported 50,000 people present, but our missionaries who witnessed the event say there could not have been more than 20,000. There are 500,000 Catholics in and around Manila, and there were not 2,000 people who paid any serious attention to the crowning of the virgin. The rest who were present came for the fun and festivity of the great gathering. It was evident that the multitude of the people are no longer interested, as they have been in the past, in this symbolism of the Roman Church.

It was reported that in the town of Malolos where, formerly, there were six Catholic priests in one church, there are now two; formerly there were two convents, now there is none. This town is divided into thirty-four barios (sections or wards), in each of which there is a little Roman Catholic chapel. Most of these chapels are open only once a year, due to lack of workers and resources—resources in both workers and friends.

The existence of religious indifference on the part of the political and intellectual leaders of the Philippines is manifested by an increasing activity in public schools on Sundays. Among twenty-five governors of provinces, there were only two who had any interest, other than political, in the church. A survey was made of the religious affiliations of the members of the House of Representatives. All the facts were not available, but it is doubted whether there are five men in the legislature who are regular church attendants.

4. There is evidence, on the other hand, of an increased interest and effective propaganda within the Roman Catholic Church itself.

This is being done through the establishment of schools and colleges where groups of young people are being trained to be loyal to the Roman Catholic Church. There seems, also, to be a revived missionary interest among the priests, for they are going, sometimes, without pay, visiting the homes of the people, serving them, ministering to their needs, befriending them.

The great attractiveness of the Roman Catholic Church is more social than religious at the present time. The great festivals and feast days are great social gatherings of the people. Much of the social prestige in the Philippines, through the old Spanish aristocracy, rests upon the Roman Church. The upper classes, socially and economically, are members of the Roman Catholic Church. A powerful social weapon, which is being used with increasing bitterness, is ostracism of the young man who becomes a member of an evangelical church. Scores of young men have said that if they became members of the Central Student Church in Manila, the girls to whom they were engaged would break their engagements, because of the conservatism of their Roman Catholic parents. The Filipino girl has no place to go if she is turned out of her home.

The Filipino is naturally tolerant, but the increased activity of the priests is tightening up the whole situation and is causing persecution, as is evidenced by the fact that boys who join the Protestant churches are often outcasted from their homes. There seems of late to be an increased bitterness in this persecution.

The increased activity of the Roman Church in order to meet the growing indifference of the people is evidenced in the following:

a. The repair of their churches;

b. The tremendous growth of the parochial schools, ranging from the kindergarten to college;

c. The building of dormitories for Roman Catholic students in school centers;

d. The imitation of the methods of Protestants, including the establishment of Sunday schools; children's societies; giving gifts at Christmas time; student Christmas conferences; organization for youth; boy scouts; increased lay management of church affairs; mutual aid societies managed by the priests; the Knights of Columbus; the introduction of a large number of American trained Jesuits and other foreign priests; the training of lay preachers who speak out on the plazas and who visit from house to house; the challenging of our preachers and pastors to meet in debate on the doctrines of the Church; the increase in the amount of free literature given among the people, much of it well written; and the publication in Manila of a daily paper. The literature is both in English and in the vernaculars, distributed from the churches, in the market places, and on the trains.

5. Political leaders are more deferential to the Catholics than they were previously. This does not mean that the Church controls legislation, for the anticlerics are still in the majority. But the Roman Catholic Church opposes, for example, the organization of public cemeteries, thereby keeping the old cemeteries within their own control and prohibiting the burial of those who are not Catholics. On the other hand, there are evidences of an increasing friendliness toward the Protestant movement. The Protestant program has been successful and public men are beginning to recognize its value.

6. There is an increasing spirit of nationalism in the Philippine Islands.

Nationalism is defined as the self-conscious political and cultural expression of the Filipino people. The growth of the nationalist spirit is believed to be one of the greatest blessings that ever came to the Church, because it brought our people into a new conception of their possibilities, both economically and culturally in these islands.

The movement for political independence among the Filipinos is a factor to be taken into account in our Church program, because a corresponding national spirit is rising among our church people, manifesting itself in their desire to support their own churches, to lead their own churches, and to become responsible for the policies of the Church. The Filipino people naturally possess a spirit of independence and self-respect. The old Spanish culture has been a factor in producing this. The Spaniard is always a self-respecting gentleman, even though he may be poor. We find little or no begging among the Filipino people. Furthermore, there are inherent traits of independence in the Malay character which have been enhanced by the centuries of Spanish culture.

Filipinos who are Protestants are taking an active part in the independence movement. Our influence as a Church in the Philippine Islands would be *nil* if we, either directly or indirectly, opposed the national aspirations for political independence. The great rank and file of the people want independence. Our pastors are outspoken for it. If any one of our pastors were to be out of sympathy with the nationalistic movement, he would have no influence with his people. Our Methodist leaders believe that no strong nation has any right to impose its will on a weaker people. Our Protestant Filipino preachers, teachers, laymen, and business men are unanimous for independence. Many of the outstanding leaders of the independence movement are Protestants. There is certainly no embarrassment for our Church in this movement, since it is becoming increasingly recognized that the evangelical faith furnishes the only real spiritual basis for the establishment of democratic institutions.

American missionaries in the Philippines suffer a sort of social ostracism from some Americans who are engaged in government or commercial pursuits. Especially is this true on the part of the American military group. The American community in the Philippines, except for the missionaries, is almost unanimously in sympathy with the permanent retention of the Philippines by the American government, in spite of the declared policy of our government looking toward ultimate and complete independence. This group, led by the American Chamber of Commerce, condemns the missionary group for its attitude. The reply of the missionaries is that they do not care what the military and commercial community may think. The presence of some foreigners in the Philippines is a silent protest against the Christian message. Many of them are living in this island country in sin, and their influence is opposed to the spread of the Gospel of Jesus.

As nationalism grows, there is increased question being raised among Protestant Christians regarding denominationalism, and the demand is growing for a National Church. The more far-sighted leaders believe that there is danger in the nationalization of Christianity. In the extreme north of the Philippines is a small sect which has made a national Christ out of the historic figure of José Rizal.

The rise of nationalism may have other effects upon the Gospel of Christ. There was recently called a meeting of the National Supreme Council to plan a national Day of Prayer. The Supreme Council is a voluntary, non-official organization, consisting of the provincial governors, the political leaders, members of the national legislature, and other national leaders, brought together for the purpose of promoting national independence. Dean Bocobo, a leading member of the Central Methodist Church, Manila, dean of the Law School of the University of the Philippines, and now acting president of the University, was asked to write the national prayer. In it he put this paragraph, "We pray Thee, O Lord, grant us grace to forgive those who seek to destroy our freedom." In its preliminary reading before the Supreme Council, one of the provincial governors objected, with some bitterness, to the inclusion of this request for the forgiveness of those who opposed national independence. After some discussion, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Quezon, called upon the author of the prayer to speak in its behalf. Dean Bocobo arose, and in a few words said, "Who do you think God Almighty is? Some one whom we can order about? We can never expect His blessing upon our cause unless we obey His will. He has commanded us to forgive our enemies." When the vote was taken, only one vote was recorded against the prayer as submitted.

7. The economic advance of the people has not kept pace with their educational and cultural advance.

This bears on the problem of self-support within the Church. The income of the average family is $15.00 per month. That income is not increasing as rapidly as the family's demand for education, for clothing, for magazines and literature, for musical instruments, for good health and sanitation, and for amusements. The margin above that which is required to supply the necessities of life and the actual income is growing smaller. The Church must get more money, or go into a period of financial retrenchment. Thus far, this narrow margin apparently has not affected our self-support, as indicated in the twelve percent increase reported at the Annual Conference in 1927. But this is a factor which needs to be watched. The Church may have to embark on a more extensive program for discovering ways and means by which the people can secure a better economic status. This might be brought about by the increased introduction of American capital, but the nationalists feel that "every dollar of American capital is a nail in the coffin of independence."

II. The Methodist Episcopal Church After Twenty-Six Years

1. Membership.—The present enrollment is a little more than 66,000, forty per cent of whom are on the preparatory list. It is to be noted that although there has been a good increase in new members each year, the revision of church membership lists has kept the roll at a level for some time. The membership, at one time, greatly outnumbered the records of the various institutions which have charge of the religious education. This is no longer true.

2. Religious Education.—The latest Sunday-school reports show that there are more than 35,000 enrolled in the Sunday schools. There are 13,000 enrolled in the Junior Leagues and 3,500 in the Junior Church and Epworth Leagues.

We do not have the exact record for the Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, but it is estimated that there are 500 who are not enrolled in other departments of religious education. The Daily Vacation Bible Schools, last year, enrolled 5,400. Add to these the number in the Training Schools and hospital, and we have a total of 57,400. Of course there are many duplications on the list, but it shows how much better we are handling the work of training the children.

3. Self-Support.—The churches paid their pastors last year a total of 62,500 pesos. This was a gain of twelve per cent. For church purposes, they paid a grand total of a little more than 100,000 pesos, or a per capita on the whole membership of 1.60 pesos. Some of the poor provinces, such as Zambales, paid less than a peso per member, while in Rizal Province about six pesos was the average in these islands.

The Domestic Mission has been a great factor in raising the standard of support and the salary of the pastors. For each peso of money which came from America, last year, the local missionary society gave a peso and a half. In the districts where the societies were well organized they gave four to one. The total amount of appropriation money which went to pay pastors, last year, was almost exactly six per cent of what the pastors received.

4. Churches and Chapels.—Much as we deplore their condition, we, who have been here long, are made to rejoice in the better building plans. At first the most of our chapels were made of nipa (palm thatch). Then came cheap wood. Then came iron and stone buildings, and wood of the best grade. We rejoice that the percentage of the poorer materials is gradually decreasing. We have in Manila District forty-nine churches and twenty-one parsonages. Not more than three of the total of seventy have nipa roofs. Somewhat the same proportion prevails in the whole Conference with our 272 churches and ninety-one parsonages. In 1924, we made a careful survey of the chapels and found that one in nine was of light material. It is our estimate that the number is much less now.

5. Our People.—There was a time when it seemed we had little influence except among the poor. This is no longer true. Almost every congregation has one or more families that belong to the best society of the town. Governor Valensuela, of Polo, Gervasio Crespo, of Meycuayan, and the Blas and Pascual families of Malabon are examples of what we now find all over the Islands.

We now find our young men in the offices of the provincial capitals, as well as in the City Hall and banks of Manila. Large numbers of professional men and women, especially teachers, nurses and doctors, are among our Protestant people.

III. Principles of Missionary Policy

1. A Clear Evangelistic Opportunity.

Christianity was introduced into the Philippine Islands in 1521 with the coming of Magellan and the Spanish. From that date until May, 1898, the Gospel was interpreted and promulgated exclusively by the friars of the Roman Catholic Church. During this time, three-fourths of the population became adherents of the Catholic Church. The exceptions were the non-Christian tribes, and the fierce Mohammedan Moros of the southern islands. Previous to the uprising of 1896, there had been brief revolts against the misrule of the friars. The first of these occurred in the naval arsenal at Cavite in 1872, and resulted in the summary execution of a Spanish officer who led the mutiny, and three Filipino priests who were popular among the people, together with the deportation of a number of young men. "The Legacy of Obscurantism" is an unbiased historic study of this period.

Immediately after the American occupation, a former missionary in India, Mr. A. W. Prautch, attached to the American army, opened services in the Plaza Goita. Previous to his work, Mother Moots, who had come with the Salvation Army, began ministering to the people. Shortly after, Bishop Thoburn, of India, visited the Philippines. The first missionary to arrive for permanent work was Dr. J. B. Rogers, of the Presbyterian Church, who is still in the Philippines. He was followed by Rev. T. H. Martin, the first Methodist missionary.

In coming to the Philippines, Protestant missionaries had a clear and open field for preaching the evangelical message to a people who had suffered untold oppression and persecution in the name of religion, and who had revolted against the rule of the friars of the Roman Church. The American occupation guaranteed to the missionary freedom to do his work, and gave religious liberty to the people.

2. Our Missionary Purpose.

In coming to the Philippine Islands, it has been our purpose to establish a Church which is to be the expression of the life of the Filipinos, to be maintained under their direction, control, and support. We have come simply as John the Baptists, preparing the way for the time, soon at hand, when the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines shall govern its own life. Our thought has been that we must decrease while they increase, and our missionary policy is to be determined with these ends in view.

At the present time, there are eight missionary families of our Church in the Philippines, and two on furlough. Of these eight, one represents the Board of Education, and seven represent the Board of Foreign Missions. There are, in addition, sixteen representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Of the missionaries of the Board, one is now engaged in supervising the Methodist Publishing House, in Manila, two are on the staff of the Union Theological Seminary, in Manila; four are district superintendents; and one is pastor of the Central Student Church, and in charge of the dormitories. The Field Finance Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions, at the present time, consists of seven missionaries and five Filipinos, this policy having been inaugurated in 1927. The bishop has already announced his intention of nationalizing the districts as rapidly as possible, a policy to which the Field Finance Committee gives its hearty consent. As this policy continues, it will be necessary to define more clearly the functions of the missionary.

3. The Function of the Foreign Missionary.

The proposal is that every missionary, except those who are appointed to specific tasks such as teaching in the Seminary, shall be freed to do evangelistic work, to co-operate with the Filipino district superintendents, to open up new work, to act as counsellors and advisers of the Filipino workers, to conduct Epworth League conventions and institutes, and other gatherings for the deepening of the spiritual life.

Thus, the administration and direction of the present Filipino Church would be placed in the hands of the Filipinos as rapidly as possible, and the missionaries would be used for distinctly missionary and evangelistic work, aiding the churches and strengthening them, and inspiring them in new fields and new types of endeavor. The missionary would assist in increasing self-support, visiting the local churches, training lay workers, and assisting the local stewards in raising their budgets. With such an arrangement, the missionaries would need to take caution that the Filipinos actually had the responsibility for leadership, remembering that they are assistants.

In the effort to secure freedom for the full exercise of responsibility and leadership, and for experimentation on the part of Filipino leadership, it is clear to us that no missionary should remain on the field who is not in sympathy with this expressed policy, and who could not in all good conscience throw himself heartily into this new type of work.

4. Filipino Training for Filipino Leadership.

The Union Theological Seminary of Manila is an institution in which several denominations are co-operating, and we recognize that it is not possible for us to be as free in inaugurating our policies in the Seminary as if it were a Methodist institution. However, it is our conviction that additional Filipinos should be prepared for teaching places on the faculty of the seminary, and elected to its Board of Trustees as rapidly as possible, for the reason that the leaders of a distinctly Filipinized Church will never get an adequate national view-point as long as all of their training comes to them through the medium of Western minds.

5. The Need for Missionaries.

As to our future policy, it is clear that no missionaries should be sent into the Philippine Islands to do work which Filipinos might do as well for themselves. New missionaries should be sent to the Philippines only on condition that they will do the kind of work outlined above, or other specific tasks as they may arise.

Our observation is that the missionaries now on the field are in most cases assigned to too many different tasks, due to the opportunities and responsibilities for service and the limitation of funds. As for instance, one man is now pastor of the Central Student Church, is responsible for a dormitory housing eighty boys, is editor of "The Philippine Observer," is in charge of the Wesley Foundation, and is general student evangelist for the Philippine Islands. Another is a district superintendent, chairman of the revision of the Ilocano Bible, student pastor, and dormitory director in the town of Vigan. Another is district superintendent, teaches in the Theological Seminary, and is corresponding secretary of the Field Finance Committee. Another is agent of the Methodist Publishing House, treasurer of the Field Finance Committee, legal adviser for the Church, and, in addition, is expected to preach on Sunday and to teach a Sunday-school class.

In outlining our missionary policy, it needs to be kept in mind that, by mutual agreement, the Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible for central and northern Luzon, an island territory of 40,814 square miles (about the size of the State of Ohio), containing three and one-half million people. In this territory, with the exception of three small provinces in the north, and the city of Manila, which is the joint responsibility of all the Churches, the Methodist Episcopal Church is solely responsible for the work of the evangelical churches. And even though the responsibility in Manila is a joint one, the Methodist Church has seventeen out of the twenty-four evangelical preaching places in the city. In this field there are no problems of denominational competition, and a clear and definite appeal of responsibility and of opportunity to do a full and complete piece of work confronts us. It does not appear that we have erred on the side of over-expansion, and there is no need for a policy of concentration of effort as over against the distribution of men and resources.

In addition to the usual qualifications of training and character to fit him for the specific task to which he is assigned, the missionary must be in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino people, must mingle with them, sympathize with them, love them, come prepared to devote his life to his work, for he does his best service after four or five years of residential experience. He must know how to get along with other missionaries, and be as generous to give other men credit for being as consecrated and devoted as he is, and just as loyal to the work. He ought to have the modern American pedagogic view-point in teaching religion, and must be a true spiritual leader. It is taken for granted that no man will be sent who has in the bottom of his soul an atom of race prejudice. A missionary ought, further, to use perfect English, and, in addition, be able to learn the vernacular of the field in which he is to work. It would also be advantageous if he knew enough Spanish to use correctly the Spanish pronunciations and names that are common in the Philippine Islands.

IV. The Development of the Church

1. The Training of Leadership.

We note with satisfaction the admission on trial, at the last meeting of the Annual Conference, of eighteen young Filipino preachers. Of this group, one is an A.B. and LL.B.; four are A.A. (Associate of Arts); seven are high-school graduates; and six with lower educational qualifications. All of them are men of marked personality, fine Christian character, and some of them are men of considerable preaching experience. Even though their average educational qualification is somewhat lower than in previous years, the group averaged high in personality, character, and experience. We note that thus far the Annual Conference has set no educational requirement for its candidates, and we feel that this is a matter which should be given attention at the next annual session.

In canvassing the whole situation of self-support within the entire Conference, it was found that the trained men of the Conference are receiving at least 100 per cent more in self-support than the untrained, unordained men.

At the present time, there are only ten Methodist students in the Union

Theological Seminary at Manila. The amount of money which the Board of Foreign Missions is putting into the Seminary is as follows:

Salary, rent, and allowances for one missionary	$2,125.00
Part salary, President A. T. Ryan	1,500.00
Methodist Episcopal share in co-operation	665.00
Student Board	750.00
Teachers' salaries	500.00
Students' tuition	150.00
Office expense	75.00
Seminary allowance	150.00
Miscellaneous	150.00
Total	$6,065.00

On this basis, the ten students in the Seminary are costing us $606.50 each a year in current expense, not counting interest on capital expenditure. Generally speaking, we believe that, as far as possible, the students in the Seminary should have some form of self-help available. We feel that each one should be related to work in some local church, and we recommend that the scholarship funds now being paid to them be transferred to the local churches where they serve, and paid to the men for services rendered. We note with satisfaction the decision of the Field Finance Committee to provide the tuition for six additional students in the Seminary, providing the students themselves will furnish their living expenses. To date, there have been graduated fifty-two Methodist men from the Union Theological Seminary; six of these have died, and thirty-nine are still in the Methodist ministry.

We recommend a more equitable division of the overhead expense of the Seminary among the participating denominations, in which case, if any of the present appropriation of Methodist money is released, it should be put into additional scholarships. We rejoice in a new spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice on the part of the students in the Seminary, and their expressed willingness to devote themselves to fields of labor which are missionary in character, and which will call forth their largest abilities and best efforts.

2. Recruiting for the Ministry.

The Epworth League Institutes have been an effective means of recruiting men for the Christian ministry. In the recruiting of candidates for the ministry, it is our judgment that we should select in the early classes of the high schools the ablest students, and cultivate them throughout their entire high-school careers with a view to gaining them for the ministry. In all of our efforts to lift the academic standards of training and the qualifications of the ministry, and in the presentation of the ministry as a high calling to strong young men, we need increasingly to keep before the candidates that the ministry, in the last analysis, is a spiritual leadership.

For the refreshment and inspiration of Conference men, it is suggested that some plan be worked out, whereby a two or three-weeks' institute and extension course of study and lectures may be given. For the undergraduates, our proposal is to bring the men to the Seminary and give them ten days or two weeks of intensive training. There are now forty-eight men in the undergraduate Conference course of study.

3. The Building of Churches and Parsonages.

It is our conviction that the Filipino people should build their own churches and parsonages, and that aid should be granted from the Field Finance Committee only in those cases where it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure a better parsonage or church than otherwise would be built. Such aid should be administered through the regular channels of the local church organization, and should always be accompanied by a condition which the congregation must meet in order to secure a suitable building for their church or parsonage.

As to the type of church buildings, it is our conviction that we should build with as durable materials as possible, but care should be taken in a growing and expanding Church to provide for buildings which may be enlarged or remodeled.

We observe that it is the usual custom to build a single rectangular room which is used for all purposes, and it is our conviction that plans should be studied for the building of simple churches better adapted to the needs of our people. We urge the exercise of more thought and attention to the architectural plans of the churches, in order that they may be conducive to worship as well as suitable for community service.

4. Religious Education.

We rejoice in the program of Religious Education as outlined by the Philippine Islands Sunday School Union, especially in the attempt to create an indigenous curriculum, and in the plans for training teachers in Daily Vacation Bible schools, and in the promotion of family worship. There is a very grave weakness in plans for the teen age group. Little is being done for adolescent boys and girls, ranging in ages from thirteen to eighteen. The Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girls movements hold great possibilities for the future. Our Church, generally, has done very little with these vital movements, and as a result they frequently slip into the hands of the Roman Catholics. The difficulty is that some of the Filipino preachers do not know English, and hence are shut out from the courses in scouting which are given only in that language. It is the plan to place a course in boy scouting in the Seminary next year. We urge that the Harris Memorial Training School provide a similar course for the training of young women to work with Filipino girls.

It is also proposed that suitable and attractive bulletin boards be erected in front of each of our churches, especially in Manila and other cities, and that they be used each week to present the texts of the Wayside Pulpit. These texts can be rendered in the dialect, or English or both, and may be secured from the Wayside Pulpit office in the United States and printed at the Methodist Publishing House in Manila.

5. Young People's Work.

We rejoice in the way the Epworth League is being used to develop the spiritual life of our young people, especially as an evangelistic agency for reaching non-Protestant youth. We find that young people who have been reared in Catholic homes, especially teachers in the schools, find it possible, and are willing, to enter into the activities of the Epworth League when they are unable to join our Church in the regular services of worship. We also note that the Epworth League has been a great recruiting agency for the ministry, and rejoice in the effectiveness of the Institutes at Cibul Springs and at Lingayen. A property is needed at Cibul Springs for the development of buildings and equipment for Epworth League institute work. Help is also needed for the erection of living quarters for the students. Such a center could be used as a training ground for our preachers, and as a general convention place, or for the holding of the Annual Conference sessions.

V. The Educational Program

1. The Public School Situation.

With reference to the participation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in general education in the Philippine Islands, it has been our policy in the past not to create educational institutions directly under the Church, except for the training of our preachers and religious workers. It has been our thought that the public schools would provide general educational facilities for all the children and youth of the Philippines, and that by providing dormitories in the student centers we would serve our Methodist boys and girls and make contacts with non-Protestant students. There are in the Philippine Islands thirty-nine student centers in Methodist territory, ranging from 150 students in a farm school to a great student center like Manila, with 41,000 high school and college students. Because of the lack of funds, we have scarcely touched the students in our territory with dormitories and student churches. There are, at the present time, approximately 70,000 high school and college students in the area for which the Methodist Episcopal Church is entirely, or largely responsible.

The student group, as a whole, has little or no confidence in the Roman Catholic Church, and has not yet come into contact in any vital way with Protestantism. The result is that the students are drifting, spiritually and morally.

Deep-seated currents of moral indifference and religious skepticism can be observed. Dean Bocobo, one of the outstanding student leaders of the Philippines, states that unless Protestantism greatly increases its activities among students it will lose its opportunity to reach these students within the next five years. At the present time, the students are exceedingly eager to hear our Protestant message. They attend our student evangelistic mass meetings in great numbers, and a large number of decisions are easily obtained. The danger in the situation is, that we shall not now aggressively take hold of our opportunity and it will drift beyond our reach. The need now is for one man to devote his entire time to student evangelistic work and the organization of student dormitories, student churches, and Epworth Leagues in the student centers, and to promote the present youth movement which was recently launched on a national scale. We also desperately need financial help for the continuation and expansion of the student dormitory program.

At the present time, the public school system enrolls thirty-seven per cent of the children of school age. Because of the limited finances of the Government of the Philippine Islands, and following the recommendations of the Monroe Commission, the Department of Public Instruction has decided to place its major emphasis upon elementary rather than on secondary and higher education. The result is, that already the appropriation for secondary education has been decreased, and the appropriation for elementary instruction has been increased. This has given rise to the phenomenal growth of private high schools throughout the entire Philippines. The Roman Catholic Church was quick to see this opportunity and is organizing a large number of private high schools in strategic centers of population. Unless the Protestant forces awaken to this situation, it is quite probable that the Roman Church will preempt all the desirable locations for these private schools, and in the course of a few years will largely control the secondary education in the Philippines, as they now control the major institutions of higher learning.

In addition to this, our Protestant Church people are now beginning to ask for private schools to which they can send their own children. The reasons given are:

a. If they send their children to private high schools, the Catholic religion is forced upon them;

b. The educated groups, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are increasingly sending their own children to private schools. This is probably a remnant of Spanish influence and custom.

As Protestants, we believe in the public schools and we will do everything to support and strengthen them. The only reason we propose to enter the educational field is to supplement the public schools until they are able to take care of the country's needs. We look upon the public school as our greatest ally for the training of citizenship in preparation for the democratic control of the government by the Filipino people. When students are once enrolled in a Catholic school of any sort, the evangelical faith no longer has the same opportunity of reaching them. We not only have the opportunity to meet the demands for respectable education, but we have the far greater opportunity for setting standards of education, and for surrounding education with that atmosphere which is conducive to character building, and which lies at the heart of our educational aims.

In a certain town in the provinces, it was reported that the income from cabarets and drinking places was utilized by the Municipal Council for the maintenance of the public-school system. Through the leadership of a Protestant young man, a campaign was successfully carried on in the town against vice, and the cabarets were put out of business. The mayor of the town then came to this young Christian and said to him, "You have ruined our schools. You and your friends have done it!" "Very well," said the young man, "I will organize a faculty and we will take care of the schools for the city in a legitimate way." And he was successful in doing so.

Dean Bocobo has said that the graduates of Silliman Institute, a Presbyterian educational center of high school and college grade, are well known all over the Philippines not only for high educational standards, but for good character qualities. A Catholic school examiner says that this Institute provides the standard of education for the entire Philippines.

2. In view of this situation, we suggest the following program:

a. We reaffirm our conviction that the public school is the agency through which the citizenship of these Islands is to be trained for democratic participation in the control of government. We ally ourselves with the public school system as furnishing the foundations of intelligent training and character building for citizenship, and we renew our pledge that we will help to strengthen and purify the public school system in the Philippines.

The inauguration of any educational policy of our own is not to be looked upon as an indication that we lack confidence in the public school system. We sincerely hope that the development of education in the Philippines will soon make it unnecessary for us to participate in the organization and development of private schools.

b. Our first responsibility is to reach the 70,000 high school and college students enrolled in the public and private schools now operating. In order to do this, the following program is suggested:

(1) We need a missionary who shall devote his full time to student evangelistic work and to the organization of dormitories, student Epworth Leagues, and student churches.

(2) We pledge our fullest co-operation and support of the Protestant Youth Movement in co-operation with the other evangelical agencies of the Philippines.

(3) We need immediate financial aid for the organization of additional dormitories and student centers near the major student communities.

(4) The completion of the Central Student Church project in the city of Manila.

(5) For the preparation of leaders for student work, we have in process of development a three year course of study in Union Theological Seminary, designed to prepare students for this work.

(6) In the development of our dormitory scheme, the crucial point is the supervision of the dormitory, and first consideration should be given for such leadership, whether it is missionary or Filipino, to the ability to manage efficiently the dormitory life of the students, organize its religious and social activities, and be in sympathy with the student point of view. Managers of dormitories need to be first-class men of college grade, well trained, and adequately paid. Other things being equal, Filipino dormitory leaders are preferred. In the present redistribution of funds by the Field Finance Committee, no provision has been made for the training of leadership for the student work. In the extension of the dormitory system, there is an immediate need for additional dormitories for girls, and we urge the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the United States to co-operate with us in this matter. In the meantime, as opportunity affords, we will open up dormitories for girls.

3. We note with satisfaction the action of the last Annual Conference in appointing an Educational Commission of nine members, laymen and preachers, Filipinos and Americans, with power to act in the adequate development of an educational program for our Church.

4. We need a man who is a good business manager, a highly trained educational executive, either a Filipino or a missionary, to take charge of the development of this school program. His salary would have to be provided at the start, but ultimately we could hope to have his salary provided by the schools.

5. We need a revolving fund of $5,000 in addition to the salary of the business manager, for the inauguration of new schools, with the understanding that the school would refund the money which had been advanced to it, as soon as it got on a paying basis. This would usually occur within two years after the establishment of the school. In many communities, the local people would provide a building for the school. The government makes certain additional requirements for library and laboratory equipment for which an

initial expenditure is necessary. For each school the initial expenditure would be about $600. Any kind of desks and seating equipment can be used, but the Bureau of Education requires a library and laboratory equipment of specified standards. If a reputable organization backs the new school, and if a long-term lease can be secured on a rented building, the government does not require that the school own its own property and building. All such private schools must conform to Bureau regulations, including the curricula, supervision, qualifications of the teachers, and equipment. There is complete freedom in the teaching of religion in the schools, providing it is carried in addition to the prescribed curriculum. As for Bible study, an arrangement has already been made whereby academic credit can be given for such study for its cultural value.

6. The Union Theological Seminary of Manila.

We reaffirm our confidence in the Union Theological Seminary and endorse its present appeal for $50,000 to strengthen the pre-theological college department. It is also our conviction that the next unit of development in this institution should be the creation of a high-grade educational department for the training of Protestant teachers for public and private schools in the Philippines.

VI. Message and Methods of Evangelism

1. The evangelistic emphasis.

As we review the progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines, we observe that the emphasis from the beginning has been on evangelistic rather than on educational effort, winning men to Jesus Christ through personal decision and experience, and using them to build up the Church. As factors in this program, we have had a preaching ministry, both missionaries and Filipinos, and we have utilized all the methods of evangelism, pastoral visitation, revival meetings, mass meetings, outdoor meetings, and the distribution of Christian literature. At first, we were able to meet the situation arising out of the revulsion against the tyranny of the Roman Church immediately following the American occupation. The situation which was then met influenced the type of message that was used by our preachers. The reason for the early success and unusual acceptance of the Protestant message was the terrific abuses which the people had suffered under the Catholic yoke. In the early days, these abuses were so manifest and the revulsion so pronounced that all that was needed was the preaching of a positive personal message, setting forth the basis of a vital relation to Jesus Christ. We now have growing up in the Philippines, a generation of people who have forgotten the abuses which their forefathers suffered, and who do not understand that in its essentials, the Roman Church has not changed. For this present generation there is needed the preaching of the positive and constructive position of the evangelical faith, and the opposing of the doctrines of the Catholic Church with a positive statement of Protestant beliefs. There is needed to-day among our preachers, our teachers, and our laymen, a clear understanding of the fundamental teachings of their faith, particularly as related to Church history and the development of Christian doctrine. In making this statement, we are not recommending the use of controversy and polemics, for our primary purpose in the Philippines is ever the preaching of the power of Jesus Christ to save men and the world from sin.

2. Social Teaching and Organization.

Due to the special circumstances surrounding the establishment of our Church, and the demands for preaching in the situation which we found, the social teachings of Jesus have not been thus far any very great factor in our teaching and preaching program. The indirect social impact of our preaching has been tremendous. One of the marks of a Protestant Christian is that he does not go to the cockpit, he does not gamble, he has better marriage relations, he does not drink, and he has a good home life. Furthermore, his business relations are generally on a plane of honesty and reliability. Our people have come to understand that there must be a vital relationship between their creed and their character. The weakness lies in the fact that this impact has been individual and personal. Here and there a movement is developing to go further than merely stay away from the gambling and brutality of the cockpit, that is, to knock the cockpits out of the community. What is needed at this juncture is a forceful preaching of the social principles of Jesus. We rejoice in the provision now being made in the Seminary for an adequate study of the social implications of the Christian message, especially as it applies to the Philippines.

An organized and effective agency is needed among the Evangelical Churches in the Philippines to inaugurate and support movements for social reform. While the churches as a whole are on the right side in these issues, there is no active organization to meet emergencies and act for the Church quickly, whenever necessary. One or two splendid opportunities have been missed to impress the mind of the churches upon the community because no such organization existed.

3. We reiterate our position as stated in preceding paragraphs regarding the need for student evangelism.

4. We also reaffirm here our position that, as rapidly as possible, missionaries should be released from administrative duties in order that they may participate in the work of direct evangelism.

5. We desire to state that no special evangelists, and no special agents or missionaries doing evangelistic work in the provinces can take the place of pastoral evangelism in every parish as a regular and normal part of our Church program, and we note with gratitude the efforts now being made through the enlistment of laymen for evangelism, for the distribution of Scriptures, for the establishment of the family altar, and in the Win-One campaign.

VII. Christian Literature

1. The production and distribution of literature as an evangelistic agency has been neglected in the Philippine Islands. Hymnals have been produced in the dialects, translations of Sunday-school lessons have been provided, Church papers are being published in the dialects and in English (*The Philippine Observer*); the catechism, an abbreviated Methodist Discipline, and a few books and pamphlets on Protestant doctrine published. We have co-operated with the American Bible Society in the distribution of Bibles in the vernaculars.

2. We rejoice in the organization through the Evangelical Union of a Christian Literature and Tract Society, and pledge our co-operation to it.

3. For the restatement of our Protestant position, we need a series of well written, attractively printed pamphlets, chiefly for use among the students. Possibly the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America may have some material prepared for Catholic countries which could be used, either in English or in Spanish.

4. We are agreed that there is need for an interdenominational, Protestant Church paper in English which will serve all the Protestant constituency in the Philippines. This, probably, will be promoted by the Evangelical Union which already has a committee at work.

5. *The Philippine Observer,* which has a normal circulation of 5,000, serves the student groups. It is fundamentally a magazine of moral reform and spiritual development.

There should be assigned to some person or persons the responsibility of sending to the Board of Foreign Missions news items and stories regarding the work and situation in the Philippines.

6. We believe in the vernacular papers as a method of keeping in touch with our growing constituency who read the vernacular. We regret that the papers in the vernacular have insufficient subsidy and therefore cannot function effectively. The Field Finance Committee has been unable to make any contribution, and as yet the Book Concern in America makes no contribution. The only subsidy for these papers comes from the Publishing House in Manila.

7. We note that the present plans of the Publishing House for the retirement of their obligations will, under normal conditions, provide a fund which it is agreed will be used for the production of Christian literature. This fund is to be one-half of the net profit of the Publishing House. The other half of

the fund is to be used for establishing a fund for the pensioning of Filipino preachers and the education of their children.

VIII. New Missionaries

For the immediate carrying out of the program for our Church, which has been outlined, the following additional missionaries will be needed:

1. An evangelist to give his whole time to work among students and to organizing their Christian life.
2. Two additional general missionaries for work in the provinces.
3. An educational director to superintend the organization and carrying out of our school program.
4. Mature women from America may be considered for the managership of boys' dormitories, or girls' dormitories. Two of the boys' dormitories are now in charge of the wives of missionaries.

EXHIBIT E

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHINA, PRESENTED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1927

The Committee on China was named by the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions to study the situation of our missionary work in China and make recommendations. The Committee has endeavored to find light on the urgent and complex situations in China and to discover steps which should be taken. We have given study and thought to the report on China made by Secretary Diffendorfer to the July Meeting of the Executive Committee, and to the suggestions made by him.

1. We rejoice in the notable way in which the Chinese have taken places of leadership in schools, hospitals and evangelistic work throughout China as testified to by both bishops and missionaries. Many Chinese, unprepared for these heavy responsibilities, without the counsel and help of their missionary friends, in the face of opposition and persecution, and under conditions of poverty and boycott, have developed a marked sense of responsibility, devotion and efficiency. We pledge our loyalty to this spirit among the Chinese Christians and urge that everywhere throughout China these gains in Chinese leadership and responsibility be conserved as the basis of self-control and self-administration in China, with every opportunity for the Chinese to express themselves fully with reference to ecclesiastical organization and supervision, rituals of worship, creedal statements and the whole outward expression of the Christian religion that they may be true to the genius of the Chinese people.

2. We recommend that the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions authorize the calling of an All-China Conference of Chinese and provide the funds for the necessary expense up to $5,000, from the Board's Emergency Fund, the Conference to be called as early as possible at some central point in China. There should be such preparation for this conference as to insure an adequate discussion of the problems now facing the Christian movement in China. We suggest that there be invited to this conference district superintendents, pastors, educators, physicians, farmers, business men, those in government service and other lay members, both men and women, on an equitable representative basis from each Annual Conference. The conference should be free to determine its own program and come to its own conclusions without the presence of foreigners. We believe this to be most urgent in order that the Chinese may have opportunity to discuss, among themselves, the issues arising out of the present National Movement and revolution, and that they may be clear in their judgments as to policies and program which they must inevitably face, and which they should be free to present unitedly to the General Conference of 1928.

3. With reference to the status of our property in China, we recognize that any well-grounded and thoroughly-founded church in China cannot progress

in initiative, responsibility and self-direction unless it owns and controls its properties. We reaffirm our goal, long acknowledged, that the so-called Mission properties in China have been given by American Christians through the Board of Foreign Missions with the expectation that ultimately they would be under Chinese management and control. Our properties in China fall naturally into three classifications: first, the local churches together with the local parsonages and primary schools which are sometimes built on the same lot; second, the educational, hospital and other institutional properties; third, the compounds and the residences for missionaries. As to the procedure regarding the future status of these three kinds of property our recommendations are as follows:

(1) We feel that the time has now come when we should say to the church in China that it is our expectation that proper legal steps will be taken by those having the power to transfer the local church properties to Chinese control as soon as some satisfactory plan can be agreed upon. We therefore urge that steps be taken immediately in China by our bishops and Field Finance Committee to make recommendations on the best way in which church property can now be held safely and permanently in China.

(2) We believe that the legal holding of our educational, hospital and other institutional property must be studied in view of developing national requirements and that the transfer of each institution must be considered on its own merits.

(3) Missionary compounds and residences are definitely a part of the provision and equipment for missionaries and should therefore be considered the permanent property of the Board of Foreign Missions.

4. The recent months of civil war and revolution in China have seen the looting, theft and destruction of church property and equipment. We recommend that the Board of Foreign Missions inform the State Department of the United States Government that it will not file any claim for indemnities for these losses. The Board respectfully requests the United States Government not to take any action regarding losses suffered by the Board of Foreign Missions without previously consulting the Board. In making this recommendation, we recognize that the missionaries, as individuals, have the right to file with the United States consulates in China inventories of their personal losses and that their demand for reparations is wholly optional with them.

5. We recognize that the present situation in China affords an opportunity for the preparation and distribution of Christian literature on a scale hitherto unprovided for as a part of our missionary program. We recommend that the Corresponding Secretaries consult other Mission Boards at work in China, with the hope that some plan may be inaugurated immediately for the preparation and distribution of scholarly and popular presentations of Christian truth to the Chinese people through pictures, pamphlets and books.

6. As to the return of missionaries who have been called out of China in recent months, we recommend that only those missionaries should return to China who are acceptable to the Chinese, who are individually approved by the Board of Foreign Missions, are physically able to go, who keenly desire to go in spite of present hazardous conditions, and who, above all, are prepared in the light of the new situation in China to identify themselves with the Chinese churches and people to the limit of their ability, and we pledge ourselves to meet these requirements.

7. We appeal to our churches to contribute generously, and in a spirit that will match the heroic sacrifice of the Chinese toward our Christian program in China including the return of needed missionaries, the support of our Chinese workers in their day of trial and opportunity, the new literature program, and for an evangelistic advance for which the time is now ripe.

EXHIBIT F

RELATIONS WITH THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH

The Japan Methodist Church was formally organized in 1907 by the union of the Canadian Methodist, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church congregations. A part of the original agreement for the organization of the Japan Methodist Church is of particular interest to us at this time in reviewing our relationships as a missionary organization to that body.

Church Property

"All church and parsonage property, controlled by the Annual Conferences of the uniting bodies at the time of the union, shall be legally held in trust for the sole use and benefit of the ministry and membership of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai, subject to the Discipline, usage, and ministerial appointments of said Church; and, if sold, the proceeds shall be disposed of and used in accordance with the provisions of said Discipline. Property acquired in future by the said Nippon Methodist Kyokwai shall be held under the same regulation.

Mission Property

"Book Concern and school properties, missionary residences, and other connectional buildings, shall remain in charge of the several missionary organizations by which they were created and have been maintained, until such time as in the judgment of the several Missionary Boards, the Japanese Church shall be able to keep them in proper repair, maintain the necessary equipment, and support the work carried forward in said buildings.

Finances

"1. All funds appropriated by the Foreign Missionary Societies shall be administered by the foreign missionaries as directed by their several Boards; but the annual estimates for evangelistic work may, at the discretion of the Boards, be made by a joint committee of missionaries and Japanese preachers.

"2. All funds raised in Japan by the Japanese shall be under the control of the Japanese Church."

Relation of the American and Canadian Churches to the Japanese Church.

"1. The relation of the Churches in the United States and in Canada to the Methodist Church of Japan shall be co-operative, and the appropriations made from time to time by the several missionary organizations for work in Japan shall be regarded as auxiliary to the work of the Methodist Church of Japan (Nippon Methodist Kyokwai), and be administered accordingly.

"2. The Japanese Methodist Church shall not be organized in the territory of the United States nor of Canada; nor shall there remain any organization of either of the three uniting churches in Japan, except (1) such auxiliary agencies and legal persons or corporations as may be needed to hold the properties and maintain schools or benevolent institutions established by their respective Missionary Societies; and (2) such new associations as may be found necessary in the work of co-operative evangelism for the upbuilding of the Methodist Church in Japan.

"But this rule shall never be so construed as to exclude or embarrass the operations of either of the uniting churches in what is now the territory of Korea.

"3. The Commissioners will recommend to their respective General Conferences, at the next ensuing session of each, such legislation as will allow to Japanese preachers doing missionary work among their fellow-countrymen in co-operation with our churches in the territory of the United States or Canada, corresponding privileges to those granted to foreign missionaries in the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Church of Japan, under the terms of this Basis of Union.

"Further they will recommend the adoption of a reciprocal arrangement under which transfers of ministers and members may be effected between the Church of Japan and the American Churches which are parties to this union, under such conditions and terms as may be agreed upon by the several General Conferences concerned."

Relation of Foreign Missionaries to the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai.

"1. The supreme and only reason for the presence of Methodist missionaries in Japan, is to aid in bringing Japan to Christ at the earliest possible day. In order to carry out this purpose, the Methodist Churches of the United States and of Canada must continue to bear their part of the burden which rests upon the Methodist Church of Japan, and continue to send foreign missionaries to Japan, under the three Boards of Missions taking part in this Union, in such numbers and for such periods as may by these Boards be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the object above stated. These missionaries shall hold their Conference relation in their home Conferences and shall be supported wholly by their respective Boards of Missions until recalled.

"2. In recognition of this aid from the American Churches, and of his services to the Church in Japan, every such missionary shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership in the Annual Conference to which his work for the preceding year has been related, except on questions in which the character or Conference relation of Japanese preachers are involved.

"3. All foreign missionaries shall continue their present assignments until otherwise appointed by arrangement of the missionary authorities of their respective churches."

From this agreement it will be observed that when the United Church was organized in Japan, the Japanese Churches, that is, property, congregations and ministers, were included in the union, but that the Book Concern, all school properties, missionary residences and other connectional buildings were left in charge of the several missionary organizations. It will also be observed that the missionaries of the three co-operating Mission Boards were to remain under the supervision and appointment of their respective ecclesiastical leaders, and their Conference relations were to be officially in their home Conferences, but that they were to have the rights and privileges of membership in the Japan Methodist Church Annual Conferences, except on questions in which the character or Conference relation of Japanese preachers is involved. This arrangement was satisfactory to all concerned, was the best possible plan to satisfy all the interests involved when the Church was set up. Through all these years it has been productive of the finest kind of co-operation between the Japan Methodist Church and our missionary agencies.

GROWTH OF THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH

During the past ten years, the Japan Methodist Church has made rapid strides. In the year 1918, there were only 31 self-supporting churches, but now we can count 90 of them, which means an increase of 60 churches more, or 200 per cent. In the same year, the total membership was 13,832, but now it has reached as many as even 30,088, which plainly shows an increase of more than 100 per cent. The Sunday-school enrollment then was 38,108, but now 42,311. The total giving of our church members in that year was 98,844 yen, but during the last fiscal year, ending March 31, 1927, they gave as much as 335,161 yen. To-day, as far as the total membership and the number of self-supporting churches are concerned, the Japan Methodist Church far exceeds those of both the Congregational and the Episcopal Churches.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN

In Tokyo, on May 30 and 31, 1927, there was held a Joint Conference of the Methodist Episcopal missionaries and representatives of the Japan Methodist Church at which time, in addition to surveys of the educational and evangelistic work, there was extended discussion of the relation of missionaries to the Japan Methodist Church. The Discipline of our Church, paragraph 422, recognizes a dual relationship for our missionaries in Japan and authorizes the organization of the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Council elects and sends one of its members to the General Conference where he is accorded the privilege of sitting with Committees and has the right to speak when questions relating to the work in Japan are discussed.

In the Joint Conference at Tokyo, the Rev. H. Hirata spoke of the contribution which the missionaries might make in Japan in future years, interpreting the thought and judgment of the Japanese on this important matter. Among other things Dr. Hirata said:

"1. The missionaries can do worthy and effective work among students and young people by their personal contacts with them in the missionary residences, by studying the Bible together, by giving some English lessons, and by furnishing occasional social hours. The Japanese young people seem to take great interest in these things and are easily attracted by them. A very large number of those now engaged in the ministerial and educational work of our Church are some of the most worthy products of these missionary efforts.

"2. Social Welfare Work is another field in which the missionaries can render most telling service. Social work is but another side of evangelistic work. Throughout Japan, work of this nature is being carried on by Christians in nearly 260 different places, the kindergartens not counted. Aid to the poor, schools for the dumb and blind, dispensaries, day nurseries and the like are of this nature. Though necessary and important as they are, the Dendo Kyoku of the Japan Methodist Church, with its limited resources, can not attempt to do any of this social welfare work.

"3. The evangelistic work in the rural districts is another service that loudly calls for missionaries. Recently various problems in the rural districts have been vigorously discussed and agitated, but chiefly about the economic phases, and the evangelistic side seems to be almost entirely overlooked. The rural districts are the sure basis of the national existence, and they must be evangelized.

"4. Those parts of the country thus far unreached with the Gospel message need to be evangelized. There are cities with fifty or sixty thousand inhabitants, and suburban towns with ten thousand or more inhabitants around the great cities, where no Christian work of any kind is being done. Opportunities in those places are great for missionaries.

"5. The fifth problem is the proposition to transfer a few churches to the missionaries. There are a few churches in hard pressed conditions. Though the land and the church buildings are properly owned by us, yet the Dendo Kyoku has no money even for necessary repairs. Should the missionaries take them into their own hands, and make good use of them for the evangelistic, kindergarten and the like work, the results would be magnificent.

"6. We would humbly, yet most earnestly, tender our most sincere request to the authorities of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church speedily to increase their missionary forces in Japan. Both the Southern and the Canadian Missions, co-operating with the Japan Methodist Church, are quite aggressive in their activities, as we all know. They seem to be willing to put in more workers and more money, and thus they are making notable contributions to the Kingdom in Japan. The conditions in Japan at present are very different from those of ten years ago. The thoughts of our people regarding many foreign countries have been greatly enlightened and have made wonderful progress. We sincerely pray and trust that the Methodist Episcopal Church will rise up to seize the great and unprecedented opportunities for the Christianization of Japan and stand side by side with us in winning Japan for Christ, and make our young Church yet stronger in the coming ten years."

CO-OPERATION AND AID

In the same Conference, Bishop Uzaki spoke at length on the relation of missionaries to the Japan Methodist Church. A portion of his address will be read with the keenest interest.

"The relation of the churches in the United States and Canada to the Methodist Church of Japan should be co-operation. I dwell upon that word—

co-operation. The relation of the foreign missionaries to the Nippon Methodist Church is as follows: The supreme and only reason for the presence of Methodist missionaries in Japan is to aid in bringing Japan to Christ at the earliest possible date. Here I dwell upon the word *aid*. That is the gist of my talk. If you forget everything else, do not forget these two words: *Co-operation* and *aid*.

"Close co-operation between Japanese and missionaries on a basis of *equality* will help more than anything else to increase sympathy and co-operation with them. I say on the basis of equality. We like this word—especially the Anglo-Saxon people. We must always understand each other's footing in order to understand each other's policies under this close co-operation. The Japanese should understand the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon people, and the Anglo-Saxon should understand the psychology of the sensitive Japanese people. Both peoples, as you know very well, have a peculiar national pride. This is characteristic of both Americans and Japanese. They are two ambitious nations on both sides of the Pacific.

"Dr. Henry van Dyke voiced the sentiment of both peoples when he said on his tour through the Orient some years ago, 'There is a great deal of thought about a war between America and Japan, because these two nations are young and ambitious.' So there might also be a war of feeling or conflict between missionaries and the Japan Church. I use the word very carefully. The latter might not desire missionary control or missionary domination, while the former does not want to occupy any secondary place on the field. These are very delicate points. We must understand each other. We want to co-operate by brotherly consultation. We Japanese like the word 'consultation.' If you carry on your work on this basis there will be no difficulty. Consultation on time, on everything, on everybody. We should avoid by all means the spirit of domination. We stand on equal footing. We should go on hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the Kingdom of God, Japan keeping in the background racial and national prejudice if there is any, trying to make voluntary concessions in nonessential matters. You never lose anything if you make a willing concession in small, minor matters, but you rather gain. Be tactful in matters of custom and the traditions of the people. The Japan Church must give the foreign workers a free rein, I mean, give them freedom. Don't interfere with their own business. Matters concerning missionary work should be left entirely in the hands of missionaries. Recognize always the initiative of the missionaries. They have given us suggestions, they have fine plans, they want to work with us, so we must appreciate their initiative. On the other hand, foreign workers should not interfere with interior matters of self-supporting independent churches. The foreign missionary serves the Japanese Church better by becoming a *spiritual* leader rather than a leader in church administration.

"Dr. Davis, one of the pioneer missionaries of the American Board, said some fifteen years ago at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Protestant Church in Japan, 'The foreign missionaries should not be directors, organizers, commanders.' We must work together with others. We must work together harmoniously, with one mind and one accord, supplementing each other in the sphere of activities where we are assigned.

"I should like to recommend some sure ways of success for the missionary. First, I would suggest closer fellowship with the Japanese—a very simple thing but very hard. Be very friendly to the Japanese. Put your dignity—a thing which you prize highly—into your valise. Keep intimate relationship with your associates, pastors, evangelists, Bible workers and other Christian workers, so that they may forget your being a foreigner. Maintain closer, more intimate friendship with your Christian and non-Christian workers. This seems to be a secret of influence in bringing Japanese to Christ. There is no better way than this to start.

"Second, always remember that you are peacemakers, not trouble-makers. The foreign missionaries have done a splendid service as the introducer of Japan to the American and Canadian people and to other foreign countries. I do not use any other word than 'introducer.' Introduce our own countries to your own people. When there is friction between the two countries you are the peacemakers, you are chosen to make reconciliation. You are in a sense the ambassadors of peace between the two countries. Through your influence we understand other peoples much better. When the American-Japanese question came up I want to say that you did great good on behalf of Japan. You were a peacemaker. At the time of the last three great wars, China-Japan, Russia-Japan and the Japan-German war, tremendous comity work was done by the Japan missionaries acting as introducers of these countries. I think this piece of work was given to you.

"As regards direct evangelism, I think there are at least three methods by which the foreign missionaries may be able to approach the Japan people. You have better opportunities than the Japanese workers.

"1. Face to face talk. All missionaries should do this kind of work—talk about the Gospel, talk about Christianity. In other words, do personal work.

"2. House to house visiting. You may think it awkward to visit a Japanese home, but you have a better chance to get access to Japanese homes. They will treat you with kindness and courtesy. Hold meetings in your own homes as well as in their homes. If you ask one of the seekers or others who are in favor of Christianity, they will consent to hold a private Christian meeting in their own homes.

"Also you might have a meeting in your own home. I call this missionary method the open door. Open your own doors and invite your neighbors and friends. They are waiting to come to your own homes, if not to the parsonage. They will be glad to accept your invitation. If you open your own homes for them you will make open-hearted Christians. I might add, have a little entertainment or refreshments. Tea served by the missionary wives at the close of a meeting has a tremendous influence on inquirers and friends in general. It isn't necessary to go to much expense—just plain tea and wafers will do. From talking with Christians I learned that this little hospitality and kindness extended to the inquirers warmed their hearts. This of course is personal work. Even this seemingly small kindness will be a great opportunity for leading precious souls to Christ.

"There is still ample room for the foreign missionary—at least for Methodist missionaries—in Japan. The door is wide open to the Methodist missionary. In general, you are co-operators and co-workers. You are sent here as assistants to the Japanese. You are expected to be the helpers of the Japanese. Your work should be anything and everything. You can make any choice that you like, but there is a great demand for your work. There should be no false modesty. You may do preaching, teaching, conduct Bible classes, do pastoral visiting and make calls if such work is required. I do not believe the missionary is sent here to pronounce the benediction at the close of the service. That is an old story. If you are able to command the language, preach. Teachers can conduct Bible classes in the churches, and if called for, do house to house visitation.

"In this connection I want to ask your judgment as to whether you should be sent to pastoral work in the big churches in the city. For instance, Ginza church is going to put up a big church building in the city. We cannot support a pastor and an assistant pastor. If you appoint one missionary to that big church as assistant pastor it might be a good plan. There is no reason why the missionary should not be sent as a pastor. What I want to suggest is that if there is such a need your Mission should send one of your able missionaries to be a pastor of a Japanese church. We are ready to recommend them.

"Always co-mingle with both Christians and non-Christians, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the officials and the common people. Make no discrimination—just get into their class and make friends. Especially become very intimate friends with the young people and the student class. I put emphasis on the student group. Get in touch with the poor and needy. Do not forget those classes.

"Let each missionary choose a line of work that most suits him or her and do it in dead earnest. One missionary can't do everything, that's true. Just make a choice as to what line of work best suits you. If you find that is the exact work you should do just do it with your whole heart and in dead earnest, and we will stay back of you and appreciate your labor.

"In closing, I want to tell you what official places the Methodist missionary may have in the Japanese church. I have little embarrassment in bringing this to you. What official place does the Methodist missionary occupy at the present time? There is one connectional officer, the chairman of the Social Welfare Board. This Board sends its chairman to be adviser to the Bishop; but the Japanese didn't hesitate to elect a missionary to this important work. Another place is as auditor of the Board of Finance. Even though this is an independent self-supporting Church, still we ask one of you to sit with us and audit accounts —this as long as you help to finance the Japan Church.

"Missionaries are also members of the General Conference Boards. Dr. Berry is on the Board of Education. This year, six missionaries are elected as delegates to the General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, two delegates from each co-operating Mission.

"In this connection, I want to tell you something of the real situation throughout our connection. In the East Conference, we have district evangelists-at-large, that is, all missionaries who are engaged in direct evangelistic work are assigned to this office—District Evangelist-at-large, and use this title. They have freedom to travel through the district, preaching if they wish. This is true in Canadian and other territories in Kyushu. I hope this will be carried out, as it brings good results.

"In the West Conference, however, one Mission appoints its own superintendents—we do not appoint them. They call themselves Mission Superintendents, though this is not to appear on their appointments. I think it may be desirable to equalize these differences, and if you think best we might better call all of them District Evangelists-at-large.

"We have two kinds of charges in our connection, one is the regular pastoral charge and missionaries are sometimes appointed pastors. Then, there are the missionary charges which we call the Dendo Kyoku. There are one hundred pastoral charges on circuits throughout the East Conference. Owing to the shortness of men we depend very much on the help of the missionaries. We do not call them strangers or a foreign ministry—we call them our helpers and associates. Twenty-eight charges are now in the hands of missionaries. Why can't they be pastors? According to my interpretation of these pastoral charges and circuits, these men travel from one place to another and look after the flock. If missionaries did that sort of work, as our pioneer missionaries did, they would help tremendously in our work. We don't give any hindrances to this aggressive evangelism. That is the cry from the Japanese side.

"In the West Conference, there are 90 pastoral charges on circuits. Out of this number 48 are missionary charges.

"As was reported this morning, the lady missionaries are, by virtue of their being missionaries, eligible to membership on the quarterly boards *ex officio*.

"Thus the Japan Methodist Church is giving a proper place to missionaries, and we always look to them as co-operators, helpers, assistants; and if I borrowed the title you give your good wives, missionaries are the helpers, comrades and counselors. We always look to the foreign missionary that way, so do please go ahead and feel free to send the missionaries."

As the Japanese Church has grown in strength and ability and as it has increasingly contributed toward the support of our educational institutions, the original agreement with reference to the holding of educational and other property has been modified so that now our three large educational institutions in Japan at Hirosaki, Tokyo and Nagasaki have separate Zaidan Hojins or local, legal holding bodies or Boards of Trustees. All three of these institutions have Japanese presidents and the Boards of Trustees consist of both missionaries and Japanese with the latter in the majority. It was the prevailing opinion in Tokyo that the time has now come when we might further strengthen the influence of the Japan Methodist Church, if the Japan Mission Council, as an ecclesiastical unit, was disbanded and the missionaries sent from America supported by America, while holding their membership in their home Conferences, should be under the direction and appointment of the Japan Methodist Church through their bishops, district superintendents and Annual Conferences.

THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENCY IN JAPAN

The Japan Methodist Church does not have a paid district superintendency. One of their district superintendents, the Rev. H. O. Saijo (Drew Theological Seminary, 1908), is a district superintendent of the North Kyushu District, residing at Fukuoka. The following paragraphs concerning Mr. Saijo's work show how, in his case, the plan actually works out. It is of unusual interest to us, as not only revealing the attitude of the pastor of one of the largest congregations in the Japan Methodist Church, but also because two missionaries from the Board of Foreign Missions and two from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are at work on his district. This district consists of five self-supporting churches and eleven subsidized churches. There are fourteen pastors, ten of whom are members of the Annual Conference. Robert Spencer has two circuits in the district, working out from Fukuoka, while Walter Krider has charge of a church, night school and kindergarten in Nagasaki, in addition to his teaching in Chinzei Gakuin.

Mr. Saijo visits his churches three times a year and holds quarterly Conferences, spending a day or two in each place, sometimes holding an evening meeting, which is followed by the Quarterly Conference. He also has all the correspondence necessary to the supervision of these fourteen churches. At the Annual Conference, the district superintendents constitute the bishop's cabinet for the appointment of the preachers. The Japanese people do not like to have the bishop appoint the district superintendents. They would prefer that each district should elect its district superintendent from among their own number after the local church appointments have been made in that district.

This district superintendent always holds one and sometimes two district meetings during the year, and in September conducts a five day district Bible institute in which the South Kyushu district also joins. This Bible institute is attended by all pastors, Bible women, and such other of the educated members of the local churches who care to come. The average attendance is 70 from both districts, and sometimes, with special attractions, the attendance reaches 100. Each person pays a delegate's fee of 2 yen, and the pastors and Bible women have their travelling expenses and entertainment paid. The churches take up an offering once a year for this Bible institute. About 400 yen is required each year. The district is divided into three sub-districts, with evangelistic committees in each of these sub-districts. Every year, at least twice, in spring and fall, there are special evangelistic meetings in the sub-district. A pastor is chairman of each of these three sub-districts and the district superintendent holds him responsible for the conduct of these evangelistic services, sometimes attending the meetings in person. The district superintendent raises, either from the churches or from individuals, a special fund for these evangelistic meetings, so that each sub-district has a little money to use to promote the meetings. Each sub-district has a committee on women's work, and each year there is held a two-day district convention for women, with Bible lectures and a discussion of women's work.

There is also a Sunday-school committee in each sub-district. This year in the fall, for the first time, a teacher's institute will be held. The Sunday-school board aids these teachers financially and sends special teachers and workers. Each Sunday school of the district contributes the first offering every month toward this teachers' institute. Plans for young people's work are more difficult because of the lack of funds and preoccupation of the time by young people in school and business. The young people's program is the most difficult to work in Japan, because of the lack of time for any outside things. School not only absorbs but controls practically all the time of the pupils.

This district superintendent is pastor of the Fukuoka Church with 240 resident members. It is self-supporting and contributes 300 yen per month for all purposes. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 120. There is a scarcity of teachers. If there could be a steady supply of trained teachers, the Sunday school could be larger. The district pays 200 yen a year toward the traveling expenses, printing, and correspondence of the district superintendent, but none of the churches, except the Fukuoka Church, pay anything toward his salary. This is true throughout Japan. The only complaint on the part of the Fukuoka congregation is that in addition to giving the time of their pastor, they have to raise a large share of the district expenses as well. The pastor carries on his regular duties, preaching twice every Sunday. The Fukuoka Church pays 140 yen per month salary, one of the best churches in the Conference. They also pay a little more than 100 yen per month toward the bishop, missionary work, and superintendent's expense. The congregation cannot understand why they should pay so much toward general expenses. At practically every official board meeting the question is raised as to their becoming independent of the Methodist organization so as to save this general contribution. In a measure this is a problem for other churches in the district. There does not seem to be a general conviction regarding the value of the supervision of the Church. This is especially true of the self-supporting churches. These objections are met by showing what the Methodist Church is doing and how the money is spent. There are very few who tithe except the pastors—perhaps only one family in the Fukuoka Church. Following the war the standard of living was greatly raised. With the coming of the financial depression in the last few years, people have not been willing to cut down on their living expenses and so the contributions to the church have suffered.

Mr. Saijo thinks that the time must come when there will be a separate, paid district superintendency, and there must be more responsibility thrown upon the district for the evangelization and building up of the churches in new communities within the district, rather than the sending of money to a general agency of the church to be spent under their direction. The reason given is that the general knowledge of the local people is very limited and they cannot project themselves into communities beyond their immediate experience.

The Japan Methodist Church is having great difficulty in maintaining the work in the widespread areas opened up and first developed by the mother churches from America, and Mr. Saijo thinks the Japan Methodist Church may have undertaken self-support too soon. There is great difficulty in financing their present church work, not because the Japanese do not have the money, but because they have never been trained to give. At the present time the three foreign mother churches are giving 150,000 yen a year to the Japan Methodist Church. This money is used for the building of parsonages and churches and is offered to local congregations for this purpose as soon as they become self-supporting. It is called "encouraging money."

A CENTRAL CHRISTIAN HEADQUARTERS

An outstanding example of the processes of co-operation in Japan is found in the pending proposal for a Christian Headquarters Building on the most important street in Tokyo—the Ginza. On this site the Methodist Publishing House, known as the Kyobunkwan, has carried forward its very important enterprise for many years. The Christian Literature Society in which most of the Missions, as well as representatives of the Japanese churches are represented, was organized many years ago, and has already done a notable work in this field. The earthquake destroyed the building upon the site of the Publishing House, and changes in property conditions led to the sale of property at another point in the city, held by the Christian Literature Society. These two organizations have combined, the Publishing House transferring its equities, consisting chiefly of the leasehold, to the Christian Literature Society. Representatives of other organizations in Tokyo have come into the combination and the present plan calls for a building which, with the leaseholds, represent an investment of approximately $500,000. In this building, provisions will be made for offices and necessary salesrooms for the Christian Literature Society as now constituted and for the American Bible Society, for the national organizations of the Young Woman's Christian Association and the National Christian Council; while space will also be available for rental of offices to the various religious, philanthropic and reform organizations of which there are many in scattered locations in the city. The extraordinary value of such a movement can be seen at a glance. Its most striking feature rests in the fact that one half of the directors of the Christian Literature Society are Japanese; that a large majority of the National Christian Council are Japanese, and that these, with the officers of other organizations and the leaders of the Japanese denominational units, would make of this building not only a Christian Headquarters, but essentially a Japanese Christian Headquarters. Because of the permanent character of the National Christian Council which has so large a representation in the Christian Literature Society, ultimately the building will be under the control of the Japanese Christians in the chief city of the Empire—Tokyo. Over half of the necessary amount of capital is provided for on the field through the agencies on the field. Substantial gifts from America will be necessary to put the enterprise into operation. The earnest approval of the outstanding Japanese leaders, and of the men from America who have closest familiarity with the work of the Missions and the development of the Church, is given individually in their own signed letters and in the action of bodies in which they are represented. An appeal for the necessary additional capital from this country has been made with the most ardent hope for favorable decision. Once established in the very heart of Tokyo, this Christian Headquarters Building will be the unifying center for the Christian life of Japan and a steadily shining beacon for the coming years of the Christian enterprise in that great Empire.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

We are co-operating with the Japanese Methodist Church in three major educational institutions, Chinzei Gakuin, Aoyama Gakuin and To-O-Gijiku.

These three institutions are located—one in the south on the Island of Kyushu, Chinzei Gakuin; one is centrally located at Tokyo, Aoyama Gakuin; and the other is in North Nipon, To-O-Gijiku.

At Aoyama, the girls' school, formerly called Aoyama Jo Gakuin, has now become a department of Aoyama Gakuin under one administration with Dr. M. Ishizaka as the principal, and Miss Sprowles, dean of the girls' department. There is a Japanese dean of the college and middle school, and Dr. Arthur Berry is dean of the theological school. In May of this year there was held the first meeting of the new Board of Trustees of the combined institution. Aoyama Gakuin has nearly 2,300 boys in all departments and over 1,000 girls. To-O-Gijiku has about 550 boys and Chinzei Gakuin an equal number. All three of these schools are superbly located; are practically without competition; are recognized by the government; have graduated men who are leaders in Japanese life and have vigorous alumni associations which are increasingly coming to the support of the institutions.

All three of them, however, are in dire need and the financial condition of each one is most acute.

TO-O-GIJIKU

At To-O-Gijiku there is an accumulated current deficit of about $3,000, with an added expense of the purchase of teaching equipment required by the government Department of Education. The physical plant of the school consists of a group of old weather-beaten buildings, scarcely suitable for stables or automobile storage. There is the necessity of providing some permanent funds to care for the inevitable yearly deficit between the receipts from fees and the expenditures of the schools. The Board of Trustees has set a goal of $250,000 for new buildings and endowment, of which amount about $75,000 is covered by pledges already made. Principal Sasamori is now in America seeking $100,000 among Japanese and other friends. His trip here is being financed by patrons of the school in Japan. Principal Sasamori at one time lived for twelve years in America, during the last part of which he was a traveling secretary for one of the Japanese associations. He is one of the very finest products of both the old and the new, of both Japan and America, a layman of whom the entire Japan Methodist Church is justly proud. He typifies in himself and in his conduct of the school a bit of the old Samurai spirit and has exceptional high standards in the employment of teachers, planning of curricula, selection of students and provision of equipment. All this the government recently quickly recognized and gave To-O-Gijiku official standing. This recognition includes the privilege for students to take the examination for admission to the government high schools at the close of their fourth year rather than waiting until their fifth. The religious activities of the school are carried on with ever-growing interest. There is a Christian Association among the students, with Christian teachers as counselors, and the boys under their own management have been conducting weekly devotional services, Bible classes, and other exercises.

AOYAMA GAKUIN

Two things have hit Aoyama Gakuin in recent years. The first was the earthquake of 1923, which destroyed all of their big buildings. It just about smashed the school down to the ground. Then in 1924 came the cut in the appropriations from the Board of Foreign Missions, which, at the time of the earthquake was 54,000 yen a year for current account. Now it is 26,000 yen, a reduction made at a time when the school most needed our help. From the date of the earthquake of September 1, 1923, to the beginning of 1926, the school was housed in barracks, temporary buildings put up after the earthquake. These were low-roofed, cheaply built huts, swelteringly hot in the summer and often freezingly cold in the winter and noisy when the rain beats down upon them. The institution had two and a half years of this camp-meeting life. Then came the appeal in America for the Earthquake Fund. No one at Aoyama at the time of the earthquake dared to hope that in less than three years there would be three new splendid buildings on the compound. This amazing achievement was due not only to the fund raised in America at Christmas, 1923, but also to the construction company in Tokyo that carried out the whole rebuilding program at Aoyama on a high plane of generous, friendly, business relationship.

At the beginning of 1926 three splendid new buildings had been completed. These buildings are three story reinforced concrete, built according to the strict building regulations of the city of Tokyo to be fireproof and earthquake proof. Due to these strict building regulations the cost of the buildings was extremely high, perhaps higher than in any other part of the world, very much higher than in other parts of Japan. One of these buildings is for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School, which now has 1,000 students. It cost about 400,000 yen. One is for the Academy (Middle School) which has 1,100 students. It cost, with fixtures, 370,000 yen. The third is for the college, which has 800 students. It cost 356,000 yen. A college chapel was also built at a cost of 44,000 yen.

The total cost of the two buildings for Aoyama Gakuin, including the college chapel, was 775,000 yen. In addition to this, there was an expenditure due to the earthquake of 153,000 yen. This was for the barracks, for the extensive repairs on the frame buildings, dormitories and residences, which were badly damaged but not destroyed by the earthquake, the necessary changes in the grounds due to the clearing away of the old buildings, the new arrangement of the grounds and other items.

The total expenditure to date due to the earthquake is thus about 927,500 yen. (This is exclusive of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school expenditures.) The school received from the earthquake fund raised in America about 621,500 yen, including interest. Small amounts were received from other sources. There is a deficit to date of about 290,500 yen. The deficit on the buildings proper is about 223,000 yen.

This deficit was due to a change in specifications for the simplest sort of buildings to meet the actual housing needs of this great institution by the government in order to make them earthquake proof. The buildings are of steel construction and re-enforced concrete. They are adequate but in no way luxurious or wasteful. They are now filled to capacity. In order to carry this deficit, the institution must use the income from the only endowment it has, an amount of money which resulted from the sale of a piece of property to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The loss of this income on their current account, together with our decrease in our appropriations in 1924, is creating a yearly deficit which must soon be relieved or the school will go into bankruptcy.

The alumni have done magnificently. They have recently built a big plain auditorium, seating 1,800 pupils, which serves as a daily chapel building for the Academy students who cannot assemble in any other hall on the compound. The alumni are now raising the funds for a new modest library building. In addition, the Japanese friends of the institution contribute to its annual current budget.

The theological department is still left in the barracks. This department must soon have a permanent building.

We shall never forget the day that we stood up in the auditorium and faced the 2,300 Japanese boys in their regular chapel service. All the missionaries of our Church in Japan were on the platform. Bishop and Mrs. Welch were present. Doctor Ishizaka voiced the sentiments of the institution in sending through your Corresponding Secretary to America, the gratitude of the Japanese people for their emergency help after the earthquake and for the Christmas Gift that restored their college buildings. What singing, what yells, what enthusiasm, what devotion to their principal, were displayed on that day! Nor will there soon be forgotten the last day in Japan when the 3,300 boys and girls, students of Aoyama Gakuin, lined both sides of the walk leading out of the campus, singing, "God Be With You, Till We Meet Again."

CHINZEI GAKUIN

The main building was destroyed by fire three years ago, and the present site is entirely too small for this constantly growing institution. After prolonged negotiations with both the city and the federal government, permission was given to purchase a piece of land which was formerly a military drill ground. This new site, a little more than three times the present site in size, has been purchased at a most reasonable figure. The city very much wanted this piece of ground and used every possible means to get it, but the federal government finally sold it to Chinzei Gakuin, having been given assurance that it was to be occupied with an institution worthy of the location and the city. Thus far we have been unable to give any money to this most pressing educational need in all our mission fields. This has created a situation in Nagasaki, and indeed throughout the whole Island of Kyushu, which threatens the very existence of Chinzei Gakuin, our influence as a church, and the standing of our Christian leaders in the community. The Japanese have agreed to raise a yen for every dollar which we contribute. Eighty-six thousand dollars is needed as our share for the building and equipment of the first unit. Already about $45,000 has been given by friends of the institution in America and the balance is earnestly desired at an early date. When this fund is complete and the new building is finished, the school can move over from its present temporary quarters on the old site, and as opportunity offers the old land may be sold to provide permanent funds and one or two additional buildings for the school's requirements.

It may be said regarding all three of these schools that when the above programs have been carried out, our American obligation for the development of the physical properties of these institutions will have been satisfied. We commend the Japanese schools to the prayers and liberal support of our American Methodists.

FACING THE UNFINISHED TASK IN JAPAN

Those who have read Doctor Reischauer's scholarly and illuminating volume on *The Task in Japan,* realize that the whole Christian undertaking in Japan must be reviewed in the light of experience, the growth of the work itself, the change in the intellectual, social and physical conditions of the country, the progress of religious ideas and of national feeling and aspiration; all these, and other items are occasioning the call for a re-study and re-appraisal both of our objectives and of our schemes, in order that they may meet in some more generally satisfactory way the demands of God and of the time.

Bishop Herbert Welch, under the caption "Facing the Unfinished Task," in a recent issue of the Japan Christian Quarterly, defines the Christian task, recounts how much has already been accomplished in Japan; what yet remains to be done and what part of this unfinished portion rightfully falls to the foreign missionary.

After defining the Christian task as he sees it, Bishop Welch asks, "How much has been done in Japan toward the accomplishment of this bold and staggering undertaking?" His answer is significant.

"Much, very much. To begin with, a church has been created, relatively small in numbers but steadily growing. It is somewhat over sixty years since Protestant Christianity made its first effective beginnings in the Sunrise Kingdom. At the end of twenty years there were but 5,000 members; at the end of the second twenty there were 40,000; and after another twenty, 130,000. To be sure, the increase of population in Japan in a single year is five times the entire membership of the Protestant churches, so that there are far more non-Christians in this country now than when we began; yet the percentage of Christians has been gradually improving. In the last forty years the ordained ministers have increased from fifty to a thousand; the self-supporting churches from fourteen to three hundred; the total contributions for church purposes from 10,000 yen to 1,730,000 yen. To dwell for another sentence in the realm of the statistical, there are at present 3,500 employed Protestant workers, 1,500 churches and 3,000 Sunday schools, a few hospitals, some scattered philanthropic agencies, and many schools. In a word, a church is here, living, spreading, and somewhat equipped for the service it is appointed to render. It is organized, officered, supplied with articles of faith, with the Scriptures in the native tongue, and with the beginnings of a Christian literature and a Christian hymnology, neither quite domesticated as yet.

"This church is established in all sections of the country, though to some extent it is exotic everywhere. That is, it is frequently composed of those who have moved into the community rather than of those who are firmly rooted there and whose families determine the community life. It is a city and town church rather than a rural church, though of course preaching places are scattered out into the country sections. It is a middle-class church. Its members for the most part are students, teachers and other professional men, housewives, farmers, minor public officials, and shop-keepers, with a sprinkling of men of larger business interests.

"It has developed leaders of strength, devotion, and wisdom, men of the type which caused one missionary to write after a critical meeting, 'Men like that make one feel that the future of Christianity is safe, even if everything isn't done just exactly as we think it should be.' There is in Japan, let it be repeated, a Church of Christ, worthy to bear His name, competent to carry on His work.

"But the vitality and the promise for the future of the Christian cause are attested more emphatically, if that may be, by the fact that to a surprising degree the influence of Christ reaches far beyond the borders of the visible church. Here, more than in most countries, are those who for one reason or another are not listed in the church, yet who believe in the things for which the church stands and are giving their lives to promoting these ends. The penetrating and transforming power of the Christian religion is admirably illustrated in the life of Japan in the past sixty years. Naturally, we must beware of identifying Christianity with Western civilization. The modern ways which Japan has so eagerly appropriated may have grown up in an atmosphere perfumed by the faith of Palestine, yet the fragrance is not always obvious in the product. Matters of dress, housing, architecture, food, pure and applied science, especially medicine, commerce and banking, music and municipal government, industry, and the rest, while they may bring from the West progressive elements which minister to the safety, comfort, and advancement of the people, are not of the essence of Christianity. Nearer to this are the developments of democracy in political life, the improved status of womanhood, and an interest in social welfare which is surely based on the Christian conception of personality. The temperance and purity movements are led by Christians; the effort for the elevation of labor has Christian men in its forefront; education is slowly coming under the guidance of Christian notions of character and life; international relations promise to be colored by Christ's teaching of human solidarity, and a new vision of humanity has dawned upon those who have already been so intensely devoted to family and to empire. Even the old religions are not only copying Christian forms and methods but are incorporating Christian elements into their teaching. Buddhist priests are reading the New Testament; Buddhist children are found in our schools. The interpretation and the partial Christianization of ancient and broken faiths is actually under way. As evidenced by the testimony of Prince Tokugawa at the time of the Washington Conference, by the words of a representative of the Department of Education at the last National Christian Council, by the striking editorials in the Japan Times within recent months, discriminating and intelligent observers agree that much if not most of what has made the new Japan and given it a place of honor among the nations is the direct or indirect result of Christianity.

"It is, therefore, not strange that the attitude of the government has been so radically changed. The Christian religion is not only tolerated, but recognized, praised, and employed for work of public benefit. The Imperial Family makes gifts to Christian organizations. The conservative naval authorities permit Christian meetings within the precincts of the Admiralty at Saseho. The primary school principals of Tokyo welcome and invite the assistance of Christian workers with their hymns and their sermons.

"Even more significantly, the attitude of the mass of the people is altered. Bibles and hymn books sell freely and religious volumes find many buyers. Evangelistic meetings easily draw their crowds. The young in particular are waking up to the presence of a new spiritual power in the land. Of a large group of secondary school students examined last year, nine tenths come from Buddhist homes and only the usual half-of-one-per-cent or less from Christian homes. But while a fourth of them felt no certainty as to the existence of God, a large majority affirmed the importance of religion, one third of them expressed a desire to believe in Christianity, and of those who were reading any religious literature three times as many were studying Christian books as Buddhist.

"To quote the words of Bishop Uzaki: 'The present condition of Japan is hopeful for her evangelization. The spiritual attitude is more favorable, the door for missionary work is wider open, wherever we go, than ever before, and those who are eager to listen to the glad tidings are increasing day by day.'"

While we believe, and rejoice in the belief, that Christianity has an influence on the thought and life of Japan altogether beyond the proportionate number of enrolled Christians, yet as Bishop Welch has so well stated, we recognize that the evangelistic task has scarcely begun. Seventy-five per cent of the people are nominally Buddhist. All of the enrolled Christians together, Catholic and Protestant, make less than half of one per cent of the population. Many sections of the country are little touched. Even in those sections where the Christian Church has developed some strength, many of the social and occupational groups seem almost entirely outside its borders.

Some may ask, Why not leave this task to the Japanese, our own lands are not yet Christianized?

"In Japan, unquestionably, Christianity would live if all the missionary support and personnel were removed to-day; it would live—but it would languish. The aim of the foreign missionary cannot be considered entirely accomplished when a church has been established, even though that church may have some powers of self-support and self-propagation and self-government. Why should the missionary have no part in the training of converts, the broadening of the church's ideals and activities, the social ministry to the people which shall let the love of God shine like a ray from heaven into black places? Has he no contribution to make because of the generations of Christian experience which lie behind him? Must this infant church trace again all the weary path which Western churches have been compelled to follow, or profiting by their history, shall it come speedily to a wealthy place of vision, privilege, and service?

"The foreign missionary everywhere is somewhat separated from the people by his nationality, race, habits, and financial support. And here in Japan the test has been more than ordinarily severe. Japan, because of the compactness of the country, the general use of one language with but slight differences of dialect, the enthusiastic national spirit, and the prevalence of education, took much earlier the step to which China has just come in self-assertion and the insistence upon ecclesiastical as well as political independence. But here in Japan the question of the missionary has been met and answered. Not only does the missionary feel that the call of God to him has not been repealed, but the voice of the national church bids him stay as a brother beloved and a fellow-laborer in the Lord. The voice says, 'Our numbers are small, our leaders are few, our finances are inadequate, we are preoccupied with the struggle for completer self-support, and moreover there are things to be done which we are not yet prepared to do, which perhaps we cannot do for many years to come. You came over to help us; stay and help us still further.' This is good. In the rising tide of race prejudice and national self-consciousness, Christianity must be kept international."

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER.
Corresponding Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions.

EXHIBIT G

KOREA

A. PROPOSALS FOR CHURCH UNION

The most absorbing item of interest among Methodists in Korea, to-day, is the proposal for the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, into a United Methodist Church of Korea.

At the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in June, 1926, a committee of five was appointed to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in regard to the union of the two Churches in Korea. At the Conference session of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in September, 1926, their committee of five was appointed. When the subject was mentioned in each Conference, enthusiasm was manifested at the prospect of union.

The report of this Joint Committee was read and adopted at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on June 15, 1927, at Seoul, Korea.

The lay electoral conference, two days later, adopted resolutions expressing their desire for union in Korea and the maintenance of connection with the home churches, with a request to the General Conference to enact such legislation as would make possible the fulfillment of these objects.

The report of the Joint Committee and the memorial as adopted by the Annual Conference, are as follows:

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, IN KOREA

"Recognizing the great importance of the question under consideration and the great responsibility resting upon them as individuals and as a body, the Committee has given careful and prayerful thought and study to this matter, endeavoring to view the problem from every angle, in order that a satisfactory conclusion might be reached. Five sessions of the Committee have been held, December 28, 1926, March 10, and March 19, 1927, and sub-committees and individual members have labored with care for many hours, considering every item and every word of this report to be presented to the two Annual Conferences.

"The Joint Committee, therefore, presents to the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the following recommendations:

"(1) That the appended Memorial be presented to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convening in 1928 and to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convening in 1930.

"(2) That, pending the action of the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, concerning the memorial to be presented to them by the two Korea Annual Conferences, and the consummation of a plan for the union of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Korea, a Committee composed of three Korean preachers, three laymen and three missionaries be appointed by each Annual Conference, together with the bishops in charge of the two Korea Annual Conferences, forming a Joint Committee of twenty members, which Joint Committee shall be authorized and empowered to take any and all actions which might be legally taken by the Annual Conferences to make uniform the work of the two Conferences, and to make preliminary preparations in order to aid the work of the Joint Commission which the General Conferences and the Annual Conferences of the two Churches are asked to appoint.

"Representing the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

(Signed) W. A. NOBLE,
F. E. C. WILLIAMS,
KIM CHAN HEUNG,
KIM CHONG WOO,
OH KUI SUN (Absent).

"Representing the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

(Signed) J. L. GERDINE,
F. K. GAMBLE,
CHUNG CHOON SOO,
SINN KONG SOOK,
J. S. RYANG.

"Seoul, Korea, March 19, 1927."

THE MEMORIAL TO BE PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CONVENING IN 1928, AND TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, CONVENING IN 1930.

"Dear Fathers and Brethren:

Under the blessing of God, the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Korea has grown and prospered until in the two Annual Conferences there are now 63,866 adherents, including 28,430 baptized members and 7,193 probationers, and 228 employed preachers. For these results, first of all, we give thanks to the God of all grace who has so manifestly guided and empowered His servants who have labored in this field. We also record our deep gratitude to the missionaries and the Boards of Missions that have made possible these great accomplishments.

"In presenting this memorial, we wish it clearly understood that there is no lack of appreciation for the work of the missionaries and the Mission Boards, and that there is no desire to sever the cordial relations which have existed and do now exist between the Church in America and the Church in Korea. It is our belief that for many years to come the services of the missionaries and the financial assistance of the Mission Boards will be needed in Korea.

"However, there is a strong conviction among the preachers and members that the two Methodist Conferences in Korea should be organically united. The existence of two Methodist Churches in Korea calls for constant defense before non-Christians. It is our conviction that the many new and pressing problems which now confront the Kingdom of Christ in Korea can best be met and solved by a united, self-governing Church, and that such a Church would be the most powerful agency for the great work of evangelization yet to be done in this land.

"Therefore, the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), respectfully memorializes the General Conference:

"1. To authorize the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be united with the Korea Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and to be organized into a Korean Methodist Church, provided such authorization is also given by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) to its Korea Annual Conference.

"2. To appoint a Commission to meet with a like Commission of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and with similar Commissions from the two Annual Conferences in Korea, which Joint Commission shall be authorized to adopt a basis of union to call an autonomous Conference in Korea, and to perform such other acts as may be necessary in the organization of the Korean Methodist Church.

"3. To instruct the Joint Commission, in preparing the basis of union and planning the organization of the Korean Methodist Church, to provide for some organic relationship with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South."

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea will contribute to the United Church 13 districts, divided into 125 circuits; and 480 preaching places, in which the Koreans gave last year for pastoral support two and one half times the amount appropriated by the Board of Foreign Missions for the same purpose. There are 13,697 full members, which is five times the number of twenty years ago. The total giving last year was 233,000 yen (a yen is about 50 cents gold), which is eighteen times what it was twenty years ago. The giving from the Koreans is from eight per cent in the weaker groups to fifteen per cent in the stronger groups, based on the average income throughout Korea which is about 100 yen per capita. There are 146 parsonages, estimated at 75,000 yen in value, four-fifths of which have been given by the Korean Church. There are 480 church buildings and prayer rooms, costing nearly a million yen, of which one-half has been given by the Koreans.

The giving in the Korean Church during the last ten years is most graphically illustrated in the following table, the amounts being in yen:

	Home and Foreign Missionary Society	All Benevolences	Ministerial Support.
1916	891	1,175	8,725
1917	931	1,231	12,555
1918	1,141	1,599	16,299
1919	1,195	2,160	18,986
1920	1,473	3,288	31,921
1921	1,766	3,743	35,904
1922	2,491	4,889	47,150
1923	3,081	6,217	40,836
1924	3,390	6,636	54,754
1925	3,496	6,735	54,390
1926	4,066	7,223	58,434

B. ZAIDAN HOJINS IN KOREA

(Legal Holding Bodies for Property)

For two years, the principals of our middle schools in Korea, the Pai Chai High School in Seoul, the Kwang Sung High School in Pyeng Yang, the Kongju High School and the Yeng Byen High School, the Field Finance Committee and the Resident Bishop have appealed to the Board for permission to organize local holding bodies or Boards of Trustees for the taking over of the property of these institutions. Heretofore, the property of these schools, according to old Korean law, was held by an individual for each institution. All of these institutions in Korea need development, and the Korean alumni and friends of the institution, both Christian and non-Christian, are being urged to contribute to property, buildings and endowment. Already, some notable additions have been made to our institutions through the efforts of the Koreans themselves. The Koreans, however, feel that further advances in self-support depend on some clearly defined policy of holding the property in Korea, for the Koreans have no zeal in furnishing money for foreign institutions. The chief purpose of the organization of these Zaidans is that these schools in Korea may gradually become indigenious institutions, for which the Korean Church will feel increasingly responsible, and through which the Church may express its leadership and loyalty to Christian education. The hope is that, ultimately, they may all become Korean institutions, with such foreign help as is needed, and for which the institutions will make their representations from time to time, on the basis of their needs and plans for development.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on October 20, 1927, passed the following action which provides for the organization of holding bodies, under certain conditions, not only for the schools, but also for the hospitals and all other church property:

"*Resolved,* That permission be granted the Korea Mission to form Boards of Trustees (Zaidan Hojins), or Holding Bodies, for Mission property, at such time as may seem best to those in authority on the field; provided that said Boards of Trustees incorporate the following provisions in any constitution that may be adopted:

"1. The insertion of an article, which by the constitution shall be made unalterable, stating and defining the Christian character of each institution.

"2. That the real property of the corporation shall not be sold or mortgaged without the vote of two thirds of the members of the Board, and it shall not be mortgaged at all for current expenses.

"3. That a majority of the members of the Board shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church or its successor, and the remainder shall be members of some evangelical church.

"4. That in case of failure to carry out the aforementioned provisions, the property in each case shall revert to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

I. THE NEEDS OF KOREAN SCHOOLS

1. *Yeng Byen High School*—The town of Yeng Byen has a population of about 4,000, and is situated in a mountain valley, twenty-five miles from the railway. It is an ancient city, with the remains of a wall about 300 years old still standing. It was formerly the capital of North Pyengan Province. In 1911, just after the Japanese Government was established in Korea, the capital of the province was moved to another city, after which Yeng Byen declined in population and influence. The fields of the farms are scattered about on the mountain sides and the valleys. The tops of the mountains are covered by forest trees, protected, and in some cases reforested. The industries of the town are the growing and weaving of silk, which is of many years' standing; the manufacture of inlay silver on iron ware, besides numerous small cottage industries and village shops. There is a provincial government agricultural school of 200 boys, where the pupils are trained in the methods of local agriculture and sericulture. This is registered as a second-grade school, that is, it has three years instead of five, the standard requirement for a Class A agricultural school. There is also a government elementary school with two years of upper primary. The town is recovering its loss as the provincial capital through a revival of the silk industry and increased population. While it is not on the railway, it is served by three auto bus lines which give daily communication with the railway station. The agricultural school is an old school, but it has not yet done much to improve the farming conditions of the country. The boys who graduate are more interested in being teachers or professional men than in being dirt farmers.

Since 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sauer, trained educators, have been stationed at Yeng Byen. The evangelistic work in the district has been under the supervision of Rev. J. Z. Moore, who cared for it from Pyengyang, coming into the district to hold Quarterly Conferences, district meetings and Bible classes.

During the past year, Mr. and Mrs. Sauer have been caring for all of the school work in Yeng Byen. Mrs. Sauer has been principal of the girls' school, has had charge of the kindergarten and night school, while Mr. Sauer has been principal of the boys' school and has given active supervision to the other work as well. The girls' school has about 115 students, most of whom are day pupils. A small dormitory cares for seventeen girls from the country. The boys' school enrolls 110, all of whom are day pupils. The kindergarten is a good example of co-operation with the community. The Yeng Byen Young Men's Club permits the use of its building and club headquarters for the kindergarten. The people of the town, outside of the church, pay for one of the two teachers, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society pays for the other. The girls' school has in it six teachers besides Mrs. Sauer, one of whom is a Japanese woman.

The pupils pay from 0.30 yen to 1 yen per month, the total monthly receipts at the girls' school amounting to 35 yen or 40 yen. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society supplements this income by an appropriation of 300 yen per month. There are six teachers in the boys' school, besides the principal, including the husband of the Japanese woman who teaches in the girls' school. The boys pay 25 yen each, per year, for tuition. The district superintendent, through special gifts, this year, provided 1,500 yen; Miss Miller, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, personally, gave 500 yen; the Field Finance Committee furnished 2,000 yen; and the local church in Yeng Byen has a Fasting Society which has pledged 500 yen. The Fasting Society eat no Saturday evening meal, but gather together and pray for the school and bring with them the rice they would have eaten, or the equivalent in money (20 sen or 10 cents), which is contributed to the needs of the school. Very few of the members of the society are parents of children in school. After these contributions have been totalled, there remains a deficit of 1,500 yen on the school this year.

The girls' school has the full six years' primary course and two years of middle school. The boys' school has no elementary department, and has three years of middle school. The schools are not registered, but are recognized and permitted by the government to operate.

Yeng Byen is the center of a district work of ten circuits, with a Christian constituency of about 3,500, in a total population of approximately 350,000. Ours is the only Christian agency at work. These circuits are served by ten preachers, two of whom are members of Conference. Until this last year, only two circuits were self-supporting as far as pastors' salaries and the upkeep of their own churches are concerned. There are now six circuits which are self-supporting.

As to the future:

(1) Three years ago the Mission voted to close the Yeng Byen High School. But local people, Christians and non-Christians alike, begged its continuance, and, moreover, agreed to aid in its support. After two years of effort they had collected $8,000 and begun the erection of a new building. When the work of construction had been completed, equipment installed, the keys were turned over to the missionary and a subscription list of nearly five hundred names was deposited in the school office. This is probably the largest subscription ever made in Korea for a Mission school.

A Korean style school building was given us for use for high school purposes. It is recognized as one of the most practical, economical, and attractive school buildings in Northern Korea. But within a week after it had been formally presented to the Mission, the donors were shocked by the news that because of lack of Mission funds the school would be closed.

The building was formally presented to the Mission December 15, 1924. Three days later, the Finance Committee met in Seoul to distribute the funds for the coming year. Naturally, the Korean people expected that their efforts would be rewarded by a substantial increase in the annual grant to the school. The Committee found so great a reduction in the amount appropriated in America as compared with former years, that it could provide for not more than half of the institutions dependent upon Mission funds. As it was impossible to cut all appropriations in half lest all institutions be lost, the Committee provided for the most essential and left the others to live or die as best they might. The Committee could not do otherwise. So the report finally read: Yeng Byen, 1924, $2,500; 1925, nothing.

The next few days found group after group of more or less indignant citizens of Yeng Byen calling upon the missionary. Luckily he could assure them that he had promise of funds from private sources sufficient to keep the Yeng Byen school open. The district superintendent, Rev. J. Z. Moore, had agreed to secure the money privately. His obligations for his three districts probably double or treble his annual salary as a missionary this year. So the school is not closed—as yet.

Twenty-five years ago, a lone missionary, traveling for the first time in this territory, begged from door to door in the darkness ere he found a place where a foreigner might be permitted to spend the night on the floor. Gradually converts came, a Mission residence was erected, a medical dispensary opened, a church, kindergarten, a school established. The new school building, chiefly the gift of non-Christians, is the latest evidence of local good will. Will the coming year find a closed building as mute evidence that the first distrust of the foreigner was the part of wisdom? The closing of the school closes the hearts of most of the inhabitants of this territory to the message of the Christian church.

(2) Yeng Byen is the type of community where, after twenty-five years of work, we have just now come to the place where we can do some aggressive work with a church constituency back of us, a school that has the confidence of the community, and at present has no competition, unless the agricultural school can be called a competitor because it takes the same grade of pupils.

(3) The Mission enterprises in Yeng Byen need continuous leadership. A glance over the history of the work in the district shows that the district has been a kindergarten for the training of new missionaries.

(4) There should be an immediate decision as to whether or not this school is to be developed as one of our permanent middle schools in Korea. There are those in Korea who feel that three middle schools are all that our Church can support. The school in Yeng Byen is now situated where it can furnish the trained leadership for the development of our Church in this most northern district of the Annual Conference, but it ought not to go ahead unless it is the desire that it should be kept permanently.

(5) If it is to be retained permanently then it should have as principal, a missionary who has specialized in education and who would secure and train a capable Korean to take his place as the principal of the school.

(6) The girls' school might well be moved over into the boys' school building, where, under proper supervision, the school could be better developed. There are two men teachers in the girls' school now. Besides, three of the boys' school teachers teach part time in the girls' school. A new building would be needed at the boys' school, which could be provided pretty largely by using the stone from the Norton residence and from the present girls' school building. The combination of the two schools under one management would make for economy in the use of equipment. There would not need to be duplicate materials, instruments, and apparatus.

II. THE KWANG SUNG HIGH SCHOOL AT PYENGYANG

1. *Present Status of the School.*

(1) Property. All the old deeds for the property have now been properly examined. The titles are clear and the deeds are registered.

(2) The school has an adequate plot of land for its present purposes and for its development.

(3) The school is registered, and therefore has a legal standing in the Korean community and with the Japanese government of Chosen.

(4) The school has as high an educational standing as any school in Korea of its grade. Graduates from this school are admitted to the highest universities with the most difficult admission tests in the Japanese Empire.

(5) It has had a Korean principal for ten years. The only foreigners on the faculty are those employed for the teaching of English.

(6) For the cultivation of the religious life of the school, there is daily chapel, which, though voluntary, is attended by practically all the students. While the Bible is legally not permitted in the curriculum, the Bible is taught to every class twice a week during extra-curriculum hours by the regular teachers of the school. In addition, there is one teacher giving his full time to the teaching of the Bible and the direction of the religious activities of the school, who is assisted by another Korean teacher trained in America, who gives his time to the fostering of religious life among the boys. The chapel is characterized by reverence, the hearty singing of hymns, by prayer and Scripture reading, with occasional special addresses.

(7) As to furnishing its share of the supply of the Korean ministry of our Church, the school is doing all that could be asked. It is also providing the Christian teachers for our primary schools, of which there are about forty in north Korea. The entire faculty of twenty are all Christian men, including the commissioned officer of the Japanese army, a Korean, who has charge of physical education.

There are at present 572 boys enrolled in the high school, and 856 in the primary school. Both of these are under one administration. There are six years in the common school, and five years in the higher common. This takes the boys through their preparatory work up to theological school, medical school, law school, and college.

(8) The school has just finished a primary school building, costing 40,000 yen toward which the Koreans have raised 20,000 yen. The primary department of the school is entirely self-supporting.

2. *Plans for Development.*

The outstanding needs of the school are:

(1) A chapel and auditorium. At present the primary school must have its chapel out of doors, and the higher common school must march off the compound to a nearby church. There is no building available for the combined chapel services, for commencement exercises, or for other special occasions. There is no place in Pyeng Yang for any kind of school celebrations, assemblies, or public meetings.

(2) There is also need for a gymnasium. Korea is not a tropical country. It has about the same latitude as Chicago, Cleveland or Buffalo, and has long, cold winters. At present, the physical education of the school and the voluntary athletic life are of very high order, and need the additional facilities which a modern gymnasium can give. The plan would be to combine the auditorium and the gymnasium as two wings of one building, with a central tower which would provide offices for the physical director and rooms for the religious activities of the school, as well as a couple of additional classrooms which are needed.

It is thought that such a building can be erected in Pyeng Yang for 60,000 yen. The land is owned by the school and is available. The Korean principal is willing to attempt to raise 1 yen in Korea for every $1 given from America.

III. KONGJU HIGH SCHOOL

1. The present plant and equipment consists of a mountain forest of forty acres with 45,000 trees, seven and one half acres of farm land, three acres in building sites and theological grounds, one three-story, nine-room school building and two dormitories housing thirty boys.

2. The standing of the school is shown by its graduates. Among them are six doctors of medicine, five of whom are active Christians, fifteen are teachers, one of whom is a Ph.D., and another an M.A., from Columbia University. Several others are now studying in colleges and in universities in China, Japan and America. Three are preachers; eight are clerks in offices; nine are in business or industry. The above are from a total of only sixty men who have been graduated from the school. For three years, the fourth and fifth-year boys have gone to Seoul and Pyeng Yang to finish. They have all made good. One was admitted in college without examination.

Self-help among the students is a notable characteristic of the Kongju School. The students sell oil and gasoline, work in the fields and in the homes, clean the school rooms, sell walnuts, Korean Mission cloth, socks, and stockings. Through oil, nuts and cloth sales alone, 600 yen were received the past year in the work department.

With the forest and farm land, the Kongju School has the opportunity of developing on original lines into a project school, for the training of the boys for life in the towns and villages from which they come. There is no other school in Korea, either church or government, that is so well equipped to experiment on a new curriculum, based on the project method of teaching, for the training of Korean boys to become productive, useful citizens to meet Korea's increasing economic and social needs.

Kongju is the center of a territory of 5,000 square miles, containing over a million people, in which our Church has responsibility through a division of territory among the Protestant denominations. In this area there is now a Christian constituency of about 6,000; one in two hundred acknowledge Jesus Christ. These Christians gave, last year, over 5,000 yen for pastoral support and a total of nearly 20,000 yen for all purposes, as over against a contribution of about 12,000 yen from outside sources. For every $12 received from America the Korean Church gave $19. The average giving for full members and probationers was 10 yen each, which is ten per cent of Korea's per capita income, according to government statistics.

In order to keep school open on the present basis, on a budget of 7,000 yen, there must be additional contributions above all sources of 3,000 yen, or $1,500 gold. For its development into a three-grade vocational school, the budget will need to be increased to 12,000 yen, of which 6,000 yen, or $3,000, must come from outside sources.

The opportunity in this one school, alone, as a builder of Christian character in individual boys and, through them, the development of a well-rounded community life, is unexcelled anywhere else in the Orient.

IV. THE PAI CHAI HIGH SCHOOL AT SEOUL

This school is called a common school, which is the same as a high school in the United States. It was the first school of Western learning founded in Korea and its name was given by the late Emperor and means "Hall for Rearing Useful Men," which literally translated is "Useful Timber." Pai Chai is registered with the government, which accounts for the great eagerness of the boys to enter the school. Last year when Pai Chai was opened it was found that there were places for only thirty new pupils for which there were 180 applicants. One hundred and forty-four of these applicants went all the way through the preliminary examinations, and from them 37 were finally taken, distributed over four years so that no one class would be swamped with new pupils.

The biggest development need of Pai Chai is a new chapel. The only place the school now has for religious services is the original building of the school, the first brick building built in Korea, and that forty years ago. In this building, which is without furniture, the boys have to stand for their religious services, huddled together for lack of space. What is needed is a $50,000 chapel building, with a gymnasium in the basement and with offices for the administrative staff of the school. The interest of the alumni of the Korean community in a new building of this sort is so great that they are willing to accept a challenge of a dollar from Korea for a dollar from America for the completion of the fund.

The above only slightly indicates the extraordinary opportunities before our Church in Korea. The evangelistic opportunities in the entire area allotted to our Church are overwhelming. Our co-operation in Severance Union Medical College, in Chosen Christian College, in Pyeng Yang Union Christian Hospital, in the Union Methodist Theological Seminary and in the Union Christian Literature Society all indicates an open road for progress and development. Through a bequest, we are now building at Haiju, under Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood Hall, the first tuberculosis sanitarium in all Korea. Our directors of religious education, a missionary and a Korean, only need additional funds for the carrying forward of a modern indigenous program of religious education. It is significant to note that the delegates to the next General Conference from Korea are one missionary and three Koreans, Hugh H. Cynn, the National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; Helen Kim of Ewha College and High School, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College; and S. P. Pyun, the Korean Sunday-school Secretary and a professor in the Union Methodist Theological Seminary.

Nowhere in all the Orient is there a greater opportunity than in Korea for the development of a self-supporting, self-directing and self-propagating Church.

RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER,
Corresponding Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions.

EXHIBIT H

MEMORANDUM REGARDING SLEEPING SICKNESS

SEPTEMBER, 1927

In the findings of the Le Zoute Conference in Africa, under the heading of "Health and Native Welfare," African Sleeping Sickness was suggested as one of the diseases especially requiring attention in the promotion of a health program for the continent. A small group from the Africa Committee, with the co-operated help of two Board Medical Secretaries, has been studying the possibilities of a comprehensive concerted program of attack on this terrible disease. This has been envisaged as a great co-operative international undertaking, with Missions operating in conjunction with the various European governments concerned in a definite campaign in the affected areas. Such a conception has such possibilities that it has seemed worth exploring.

It is probably known that the League of Nations has had a commission studying African Sleeping Sickness. This commission is now preparing a final report which will be considered at an International Conference, which will probably meet in London in January, 1928. Tentative and informal correspondence on this subject was initiated by Dr. Warnshuis, representing the International Missionary Council, with Mr. Huntington Gilchrist of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, after an informal conference here in New York with Mr. Gilchrist some months ago.

Briefly, the upshot of this correspondence has been to show that (1) there is a real interest in the tentative proposal that the Missions might co-operate actively in a joint anti-trypanosomiasis campaign; (2) that after these preliminary steps it was time for the Mission Boards to make some definite statement, if the matter was to progress, which will show what the attitude of the Mission Boards is; and finally (3), that the appropriate time for proposing such a plan, if decided upon, would be at the International Conference to be held in January of this winter, in London.

The question is, therefore, whether at this point the Mission Boards are prepared to follow up the recommendations of the Le Zoute Conference with some fairly concrete program looking toward joint action, and in definite co-operation with the European governments concerned, on plans based upon the recommendations of the Commission of the League of Nations.

At this stage of the discussion it would be well to review certain factors in regard to the disease and then to outline the suggested program proposed.

1. It may be said first, that the objectives we have in mind are twofold—

   (1) Reduction and control of trypanosomiasis.

   (2) Demonstration to the governments in Africa, as well as to the constituencies at home, of the genuinely humanitarian purposes and capacities of the Missions.

2. The reasons for focusing upon this one disease are so admirably set forth in a memorandum prepared by Dr. Lerrigo that this will be incorporated here:—

   "(1) Among all the great endemic diseases afflicting Africa, trypanosomiasis offers, at the present time, the greatest promise of success resulting from a combined attack. The British have cleaned up some areas completely.

   "(2) The incidence of the disease is confined to definite areas in Tropical Africa. These are (1) Nigeria, (2) Cameroons, (3) French Equatorial Africa, (4) Belgian Congo, (5) Angola, (6) Uganda, (7) Tanganyika.

   "(3) The mortality of the disease is so pronounced as to threaten depopulation in a number of areas. The incidence is from 12½ to 90 per cent of the whole population in some areas.

   "(4) The governing powers in the areas concerned are cognizant of the menace of this disease and would be disposed to welcome co-operation in its suppression.

   "(5) The nature of the disease and its method of transmission have been explored to such a degree as to indicate the methods which should be used in combating it.

"(6) At least two very effective drugs have been elaborated which give great hope of ultimate success.

"(7) A delegation from the Health Commission of the League of Nations is now studying sleeping sickness and other conditions in Uganda and other sections, and will be prepared, in all probability, with information and suggestions which would be available in carrying out a concerted attack upon the disease throughout the whole area of Tropical Africa.

"(8) The missionary organizations working in the various provinces are already equipped with a trained personnel, both foreign and native, who would be prepared to serve as active agencies in combating the disease.

"(9) Government physicians with their trained assistants are also prepared to deal with the condition in many sections.

"(10) It is believed that in a period of five years a combined and vigorous effort would result in reducing the incidence to the point at which it might be readily coped with by the ordinary health organizations of the various areas.

"(11) Success in this task would prove an encouragement to the undertaking of campaigns requiring a more serious and long continued effort against other endemic diseases in Africa such as tuberculosis, venereal disease and helminthiasis.

"(12) Success in such a clear-cut piece of health work would be a stimulus to government and health organizations the world over to undertake similar campaigns against other physical scourges."

3. Granted a knowledge of the disease, which is now being made more fully available, and an effective drug for the disease, the great factors to be considered are the allocation and mobilization of personnel and the obtaining of funds for the drug in ample quantities.

4. As to funds, it is not proposed to ask these from the Mission Boards, but it is expected that the International Organization, responsible, will secure them from governments, foundations, or individuals.

5. The problem for the Mission Boards has to do with the provision of personnel for the effective carrying out of the plans agreed upon.

In this connection certain points should be brought out:—

(1) A comparatively small personnel can handle a very large number of cases.

(2) There is a not inconsiderable number of Mission doctors available.

(3) Whatever measures are decided upon, it is altogether probable that lay services could be used effectively under the guidance of the physicians.

(4) If the service of the Mission workers were to be offered in such a campaign, it would be understood that they would be utilized within their own areas. There would be no shifting about of personnel outside of their own fields. Inasmuch as Mission physicians are already engaged in this work our program is really an extension of what has already been under way.

(5) Only a few Boards would be involved, because of the known geographical distribution of the disease. These are: American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; Methodist Episcopal Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Presbyterian Church in the U. S.; Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; United Christian Missionary Society; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod; United Church of Canada; Christian and Missionary Alliance; Southern Baptist Convention.

6. The general idea would be to see what arrangement could be worked out by which some portion of the time of doctors, nurses, and lay people could be assigned to such a co-operative campaign and about what total of workers and also what equipment, such as is represented in Mission hospitals and dispensaries,

could be made available. The difficulty of asking the Boards to draw up any concrete and parallel proposals along these lines before Janaury is realized. We would recommend, however, in view of the urgency of the situation, the psychological moment of the League's attention, and the relative practicability of a successful campaign, that most careful attention be given to formulating some definite united program to be submitted by the International Missionary Council, speaking for the Boards, to the League of Nations Commission at its January (1928) meeting.

7. The Africa Committee therefore recommends to the Committee of Reference and Counsel that its Secretaries be instructed to send copies of the above report to the North American Boards concerned and ask these Boards to reply to the following questions:—

(1) Assuming that the International Conference to be held, probably in January, 1928, will recommend a plan of united effort, will the Board addressed give favorable consideration at that time to an invitation to co-operate in the carrying out of the measures recommended?

(2) If so, will the Board addressed advise its Mission or Missions in Africa and instruct the missionaries, both medical and non-medical, to make this campaign a major part of its program of work for a limited period of years, not to exceed five years in length?

THE AIM OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

The following statement was adopted by the General Conference on May 14, 1928:

"The supreme and controlling aim of Foreign Missions is to make the Lord Jesus Christ known to all men as their divine Saviour, to persuade them to become His disciples, and to gather these disciples into Christian churches which shall be, under God, self-propagating, self-supporting and self-governing; to co-operate so long as necessary with these churches in the evangelization of their respective countries, and to bring to bear on all human life the spirit and principles of Christ."

CHINA

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China, September 4, 1847. Rev. James W. Bashford was elected a Bishop in 1904 and assigned to residence in Peking. He died in 1919. Rev. Wilson S. Lewis was elected a Bishop in 1908 and assigned to residence in Foochow. He died in 1921. Rev. L. J. Birney and Rev. F. T. Keeney were elected Bishops in 1920 and assigned respectively to residence in Shanghai and Foochow. In 1924, Rev. G. R. Grose and Rev. W. E. Brown were elected Bishops and assigned respectively to residence in Peking and Foochow, Bishop Keeney returning to the United States. In 1928, Bishop Brown returned to the United States and the Foochow Area was left vacant, pending the passage by the Church of the proposed amendments relating to the election of Bishops by Central Conferences.

The ten Conferences in China are grouped in Episcopal Areas as follows:

Foochow:—Foochow Conference, Hinghwa Conference, South Fukien Conference, Yenping Conference.

Peking: Bishop Grose—North China Conference, Chengtu West China Conference, Chungking West China Conference, Shantung Conference.

Shanghai: Bishop Birney—Central China Conference, Kiangsi Conference.

THE FOOCHOW AREA

Bishop W. E. Brown

Revolution

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times; it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness; it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair; we had everything before us, we had nothing before us; we were all going direct to heaven, we were all going direct the other way."

Thus does Dickens begin his story, A Tale of Two Cities, when a king with a big jaw and a queen with a plain face were ruling England, and a king with a big jaw and a queen with a fair face were ruling in France.

It was a depiction of social and political conditions in that world out of which he wrote. It is not an unreasonable picture of the China of to-day. There are conditions in China almost hopeless; there are movements in China hopeful and prophetic of better days.

A real revolution is sweeping across the land. A revolution involving more interests for a people than ever before. Other nations have had revolutions in which one major interest dominated. China has a whole litter of interests in her revolution.

It Is Political

It is a mighty effort on the part of the people for national unity, political independence and sovereignty; it is a determined effort to free China from the curse and humility of foreign abuses and to become the mistress of her own house.

It Is Social

There is more social experimentation going on in China to-day than in any other country in the world. Old convention and social practices are in turmoil. The principle of personal loyalty to patron and family, the old custom of ancestral worship, which has been the backbone of Chinese society for three thousand years, is disintegrating and breaking down, while a new loyalty to Party Creed, to patriotism and nationalism is being demanded.

It Is Industrial

The third of the "Three Principles of the People" has to do with economic betterment of the impoverished and burdened millions of the people. Already the union, the strike and the boycott are in the thoughts of China's industrial hosts.

Youthful leaders of this industrial revolution have in mind and are forming programs of an aggressive, social and constuctive policy, both scientic and practical. They are advocating universal education, abolition of poverty, economic co-operation, industrial legislation for the protection of life; in short, an industrial democracy is their dream. A long hard stuggle is ahead of them, but their dream eventually will come true.

It Is Religious

Unfortunately, there are those who are out for the destruction of all religion. Confucianism, Buddhism and Christianity are under the ban. Religion is a "superstitious dope," enslaving the people. Christianity is a Western religion, a pioneer of material exploitation by foreign governments. China's freedom must come by freeing herself fom all religions. This and more is in the anti-religious, anti-Christian movement now on in China.

This movement is a blessing in disguise. It has aroused the Church in China. We trust it has had its indirect effect upon the Church of the West. It has driven the Church to its knees. It has caused heart-searchings, it has led to new appraisals of the value of Christ and the Church. It has purified the Chinese Church, it has brought a spiritual vitality and reality that has produced real martyrs for Chist. These trials, through which the Church in China has been passing the past few years, have led the Church to see, as never before, the uniqueness, the adequateness, the incomparableness of Jesus.

Work under Difficulties

Of course this revolution, with its attendant evils, has affected our work during the past months. With the unmistakable evidences of Bolshevik determination to loot and destroy property, with threatened attack upon foreign lives, the evacuation of our missionaries was advised by both Consul and the Bishop.

Chinese Leadership

The withdrawal of missionaries, temporarily, was a blessing in disguise. The noble way in which our Chinese Christians rose to the occasion and carried on the work, gave a thrill of joy to all missionaries. In college, in secondary school, in hospital and in church, wherever any reasonable chance has been given, these Chinese leaders have quickly demonstrated their abilities as administrators. We had been thinking of devolution in terms of years. In a crisis, devolution took place within a few weeks across the whole area.

Property Enterprises

But little building has been done during the quadrennium. Several enterprises begun during the previous quadrennium have been completed. During the past year, two new churches have been dedicated in the Hinghwa Conference, almost entirely financed by the local communities. Four churches have been dedicated in the Foochow Conference, all partially financed by funds from home. While we are all agreed that there should be no building by home money under present political conditions, yet we are equally agreed that over-building has not been done in the Foochow Area. In anything like normal conditions, we would be greatly under-built and under-equipped. In these abnormal times, in some of our institutions, we are handicapped for room and equipment.

Evangelism

In spite of disturbed conditions, a program of evangelism has been carried on in several parts of the Area. Rural evangelism has been emphasized. In several rural centers splendid results have been achieved. Whole villages have been brought under the influence of the Gospel message and remarkable conversions have occurred.

The evangelistic penetration of China has hardly begun. This seems to be the challenge of the hour. The fact is that the people have been disillusioned concerning any political Utopia. Psychologically the field is ripening for evangelism. Whatever value there may be in the old religions of China, it is not unfair nor untrue to say that they stand to-day fearfully inadequate in the presence of the social and spiritual needs of China's millions. This accounts for the fact that Jesus Christ is being thought of and studied with new interest by thoughtful Chinese.

With the customs and institutions of the old civilization breaking down, with an increasing purpose on the part of young China for the modernization of their country, with a Bolshevik intellectual sneer against all religion as "superstition and dope," there is an evident yearning on the part of many of the younger Chinese Christians for the salvation of China spiritually. This alone, they know, can save China from a deadly materialism.

I cannot close this general statement of conditions and work in the Foochow Area without expressing my personal gratitude to God for his unfailing goodness, and to that noble group of Foochow Area missionaries, whose fine cooperation, genuine Christian fellowship and sacrificial labors have again and again deepened my faith in the genuineness of Christian character. It is no wonder that the Chinese people want all the Foochow Area missionaries to return.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Reported by Frank T. Cartwright

Political Stew

Never since the first missionaries reached Foochow have the political conditions been kept boiling more rigorously than in 1926-1927. When the annual conference of 1926 was in session it was disturbed by the fighting in the nearby streets. The new government with its eager and youthful leaders, its Russian advisers, immediately was set up; but almost immediately there developed friction between the extremists and the conservative revolutionists. The former won for a time and the rioting and looting of mid-January resulted. Following the re-establishment of order and the driving into hiding of the communist element there came several changes of provincial government, all under the Kuomintang flag and party, until, in early summer of 1927, a government was established. By this arrangement, the province is nominally under the control of the Chinese Navy, which patrols its territory with marines, but great stretches of up-river country are controlled by Gen. Lu Hing Bang, an ex-bandit, too powerful to be defeated, therefore accepted into the Kuomintang fold and, on paper, under the naval commander. Such is the stew in which Christian work has been kept.

Brigandage

With the "protectors of the people" so merrily engaged in fighting each other, the bandits have enjoyed a good year. Those who were not enrolled in the victorious Nationalist army have kept busy in all the more secluded sections of the Conference, and the suffering of the people has been great. One preacher in the Binghu district was robbed of $900, mostly money belonging to other people but left with him for safe-keeping (*sic*), and he was held captive for forty days. Another down near Mintsing was seized and, after payment of $400 by his family, released in broken health.

Missionary Evacuation

Early in the year radical agitators stirred up a riot against a Catholic orphanage in Foochow City, on the score that the nuns boiled the babies and took their eyes for medicine, and two days later they staged a more elaborate attack, almost altogether by soldiers brought in from the south, on many centers in the walls. Some foreigners (British) were roughly treated, one injured. Several missionary homes were looted. The whole province was covered with paper propaganda tending in the same direction and, as the Consul could get no assurance of protection for Americans, he "advised" all Americans in outports and all women and children in Foochow to leave this section of China. Bishop Brown concurred in this move.

As a result, most of the missionaries away from the center left Foochow, as did all of the Methodist women and children in the center, except a few Woman's Foreign Missionary Society workers who were in administrative positions. Some of the missionaries conscientiously disobeyed the instructions and remained at their posts.

For a period of three months, the work here had very little missionary help. One man and two women at one station plus a handful of men in Foochow. By early May, permission had been given for the return of missionaries, and those who were in nearby countries came back. Several families had taken ante-dated furloughs in America and have not as yet returned. Whether for good or evil, this absence of the missionaries is a very integral part of the year's report.

Cutting the Missionary Staff

Owing to the heavy drop in Methodist giving during the past few years, it was found necessary to cut down the number of missionaries employed in the Foochow Conference. Following the forced evacuation (in one or two cases preceding it), certain missionaries voluntarily resigned in order to lighten the financial load of the Board. Others who withdrew on consular and episcopal advice to the United States have since resigned. All in all, five missionary families have been dropped since the last report was made. This is laying an almost unbearable burden on the shoulders of the men remaining.

That the Chinese do not feel any urge toward diminishing the American personnel here was clearly stated by one of the leading pastors during a debate on the subject at annual conference. He said, "That missionary who truly is brother to the Chinese, who does not magnify our weaknesses and minimize our strength, who has Christ in his heart, is wanted now, and more of his kind will be wanted in the coming years."

Evangelistic Work

There has been a net loss in membership this year, despite reports of conversions and many accessions to the Church from all over the conference. So many have fled the country because of its misery and turmoil, so many lukewarm or stone-cold members withdrew from the Church under pressure of anti-Christian agitation that the work of the preachers has been nullified, as far as statistics are concerned.

From the Kutien field (two districts) come reports of occupation of churches by the marching 17th Army—the one chiefly concerned in the Foochow riots—but after these troops left the two counties knew considerable peace, but even more banditry. One walled city was besieged until starvation brought about a settlement with the brigands. Despite this, however, there was a good program of traveling evangelistic work done, the district superintendents and other volunteer helpers carrying on well.

Foochow District felt the brunt of attack. The institutional church was looted thoroughly, pastor and workers losing all their belongings, furniture and piano smashed to bits. The woman's hospital in the walled city was also gutted. Other churches were temporarily occupied by troops but not damaged permanently. Yet the opportunity for evangelism in the villages around the city was great. Some circuits, formerly strong but closed in recent years, have been reopened.

The Futsing field (four districts) felt the steady drainage of people to the Straits Settlement and also had some anti-Christian agitation, but no open persecution. During the early summer the missionary made a hurried circuit of Bingtang district with the superintendent, visiting every circuit in the effort to revive the church life. Through all four districts there was a large distribution of pocket Testaments on the promise of the recipients to read at least one chapter daily.

In Mintsing (two districts) there was no resident missionary and on one district they had no visit from a missionary in any capacity. They felt little effect of the revolution except in increased banditry. Team evangelism was undertaken through the summer with good results.

Primary Schools

The village day schools were as a whole little touched adversely by the change in government and by the agitation. A few felt the force of the anti-Christians. Throughout the conference the number of schools and scholars remains about the same as last year.

Junior Middle (High) Schools

All of these had more or less trouble during the year. It must be remembered that the Revolution came first through the students, and here, in China, even the callowest of youngsters was considered worthy of a place. Sometimes, these children went wild in their patriotism and the school suffered. At the Foochow school, Kutien, Mintsing, Lungtien and Bingtang no troubles worthy of detail were encountered. But in Futsing, the splendid new building was seized soon after the Foochow riots by a group of local radicals and was turned into a government middle school. In a short time new military rulers reached the city and took over the building for brigade headquarters. It is still in military hands, but there is good hope that before this report is printed the building may be back in church hands. Meanwhile, the school has been carrying on in an empty hospital, and one of the high military officers, a Christian, has been serving as part-time teacher without pay.

Closed Schools

The Anglo-Chinese College, which has been facing such terrific opposition during recent years from radical agitators among alumni and outsiders, closed during the spring term in order to effect a complete reorganization. A Chinese president, Mr. James Ding, trained in America and experienced in educational work, has been secured and he is now gathering a faculty, hoping to reopen with the next term.

The Union Middle and Normal School also closed its doors soon after the evacuation of missionaries. Its Chinese head had joined the radicals in wanting to seize and operate all missionary institutions. The new building, which had been begun before any trouble loomed here, is nearing completion, and the school was expected to reopen in the new plant in January.

Another union institution, the theological school, has also closed, pending

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PACIFIC SCHOOL

reorganization. The Anglicans withdrew from the union. It is now planned to conduct the school as a Methodist one, two or more Fukien Conferences uniting in its support.

Fukien Christian University

Inevitably this institution met trouble head-on. For weeks there were tense days and nights, one group of students trying to smash the school and turn it into a government university, another of loyal students fighting wisely and hard. They won. The radicals retired. Dr. John Gowdy then resigned in order to make possible the selection of a Chinese administration. There is now a commission form of government, functioning well, the religious exercises and classes are elective, and the school is seeking government recognition. A department of religion and social service has been instituted, with a Chinese Dean. Another departure is the calling of a woman, Dr. Hui Ching Yen, to the faculty. There are this term 104 students, of whom 77 per cent are Christians, as compared with 65 per cent last term.

The Medical Situation

The staff is badly hit. Dr. and Mrs. Merrill went on furlough in early January, and have since resigned. Miss Loland, our one nurse, is on furlough. Dr. Coole, following the evacuation, was transferred to Java where there was great need for a doctor. Dr. Gossard was the sole foreign medical worker of the Board in the Conference. (Dr. Coole has since returned.)

At Kutien, Dr. T. H. Ling has done well, but he urgently prays for a foreign colleague. In Mintsing, the dispensary goes on under Dr. Su, while the land of Haitang Island will soon see a dispensary built.

The medical work in Foochow has been carried on by the small but adequate dispensary, and Dr. Gossard is actively co-operating in the union hospital. This has been talked of for a long time. Now in advance of formal organization and buildings, work is being done in the plant of the American Board.

Building Operations

These have naturally been suspended almost in entirety. The building for the Union Normal and Middle School is being completed. Two small churches have been completed during the year, both of which had been planned and started at an earlier date, and one more is about ready for dedication as this report is being written. The Construction Bureau is marking time, holding a skeleton staff, to see what the future will bring.

Area Conference

Bishop Brown with other leaders felt the need for a thorough study of the Church's present status and of a seeking after deeper spiritual life, so he called the district superintendents and two men, a preacher and a layman, from each district in the four conferences, to meet in Foochow. In late June and early July they came in surprising numbers, some traveling five and six days to reach the city, some suffering much *en route*. Together with the evangelistic missionaries they met for several days of intensive study, meditation, prayer, discussion. It is no exaggeration to say that this was the most fruitful gathering which has taken place in this province during the past decade.

As one of its results, there is a new spirit of determination. Despite losses in membership, despite financial stress unexplainable to you in America, despite the defections of some mercenary preachers, the majority of the preachers and leading laymen are one in their resolve to press forward. There is no talk of retreat. There is no talk of "holding our own." The men see ultimate victory, because Jesus Christ is Lord.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Reported by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster

Church Growth

The Church is made up of a large number of Christians who are grounded in the faith and these are our Living Church which cannot die. We have also some fine strong Chinese leaders.

The Church has gone through many storms of persecution and has always come through purified and made stronger.

The Church of the past ten years has been a popular institution. Our educational work and other institutions have given the Church high standing in the community.

The foreign treaties seemed to provide special protection and privileges to members of the Church. With China's disorganized government this doubtless brought into the Church many inquirers. There was no sacrifice, it rather added to one's prestige to become connected with the Church. The popularity of the Church attracted people, not sensitive to the inner meaning of "Do you truly repent of your sins?" and "Have you saving faith in the Lord Jesus Christ?"

We also had "educated-into-the-church young people" who had knowledge of Christianity, some of whom had no experience of the in-dwelling Christ.

This was the Church that came to the "new era" and which had to meet the anti-Christian propaganda. It was a popular, self-confident organization, fearing nothing, therefore not much given to prayer.

Persecution

When the anti-Christian propagandists came with the Nationalist party they found a Church unprepared. In some places, when propagandists insulted our Lord, the first impulse was violent resistance, just as Peter, in the Garden, rose from sleep, and drew his sword to defend his Lord. In some places there was compromise with the anti-Christian propagandists, before realizing that the real Nationalist policy is not anti-Christian. But after the first shock and awakening, in most places, the Church met the propaganda with quiet faith in God and a steady forward step.

In our territory persecution came first, from outside itinerating propagandists. These covered all the wall spaces with such posters as "Down with the Church"; "The Church is imperialistic"; "The Church gives imperialistic culture"; "The Church is foreign treaty protected"; "Preachers are the running dogs of imperialism," and many others. There were also threats of violence to members.

Anti-Christian orators harangued the people, came into the churches, abused and insulted our people. While all the official Nationalist posters called for protection of churches, yet the radicals raved. Then there came the local anti-Christian Society, made up of students.

The student constituency of our Church has rightly taken a prominent place in the Nationalist party. Patriotism is not anti-Christian. Many of these students are true patriots and true Christians. Some who answered the first call of patriotism became confused in their thinking. They did not distinguish between the anti-Christian propaganda and real Nationalist ideals, so, to demonstrate their patriotism, they turned against the Church and joined the anti-Christian group.

While we sorrowed over those who turned against the Church, and felt that they fostered most of the persecution against institutions and individuals, yet we are sure that the anti-Christian persecution was tempered and made innocuous, though annoying, by their participation.

The second type of persecution was against special people, groups or institutions, based on local criticism, retaliation, and desire for personal vengeance. This type brought annoyance and threats, yet no very serious accidents or violence. We may doubtless expect this type of persecution for some time.

We have much cause for gratitude in the attitude of the people. Calls to the populace for uprising and acts of violence fell on deaf ears. In not a single instance did the people join in the demonstrations against the Church. The Labor Union, when organized, refused to have any connection with the anti-Christian Society or to be exploited by them. The Church has been sifted of faint hearted people and those who came for protection, prestige or advancement which they did not receive.

The Church has met persecution and criticism, but we are taking cognizance of criticism to find wherein the Church organization has failed to interpret Christ to the community. The Church of to-day must awake and seek God's way to make a greater contribution to the spiritual, moral and temporal welfare of China. It must be a Chinese Church, unhampered by foreign special privilege treaties. Some one has said, "Such conditions call for rigid self-examination on the part of all who love the Church of Christ, and for complete repudiation of those things which misinterpret the real spirit of Christianity. All inequalities and special privileges, whether extended to Chinese Christians or foreign missionaries, should be promptly disclaimed and the teachings of Jesus with all their implications should be fearlessly put into practice. The time demands patient explanation, persistent good will, careful readjustment and redoubled effort."

The Church with new zeal, awakened interest, prayerful humility yet victorious faith, this Church of the new day will face the problems of the future.

Administration

Hinghwa Conference, through the district and conference administrative boards, was prepared to meet the situation, when the Consul's call came to evacuate the foreign missionary staff. The Church had elected its leaders, previously organized the boards and they were ready to take responsibility. It was because of their plea that some of the missionary staff did not leave Hinghwa. Under such administration nearly all church institutions continued, and there were few churches which did not hold all services as usual. The Chinese leaders thus carried on in the face of difficulties. They appreciated the cooperation of the missionaries who remained, and they cordially invited the return of those who had temporarily evacuated. They gave warm welcome to these missionaries when they returned. Early in June the full staff of the Board of Foreign Missions had returned to take up their task.

These responsible boards have Chinese leadership, yet when the missionaries offered to resign from membership, their resignations were not accepted. The questionnaire at Conference revealed little desire to reduce the missionary staff.

Because of the district and conference organization, the demand for a more democratic administration was easily met. When some asked for a "commission" form of administration, it was only necessary to point out, that if the existing boards functioned according to the rules previously laid down, we had a real "commission" form of government.

The Cabinet was made representative, by each district conference electing two elders as advisers of the district superintendent. Bishop Brown invited all those so elected to meet with the Cabinet and have a voice in making appointments.

Evangelism

In rural centers the program of evangelism has gone forward with encouraging results. Special meetings were held in central stations, in the remote mountain villages and by the seaside. The evangelists, district superintendent and missionary had courtesy and welcome everywhere. In most places Church activities were encouraged in the community. These activities dispelled doubt and gave confidence and assurance to whole regions.

Whatever changes in Church organization and modification in institutions may be necessary, one thing stands out clearly: there is a wide open door to evangelistic work in rural regions.

Religious Education

The great task of the Church is in evangelism and religious education. During this year of crisis and persecution, two Chinese conference supervisors and twelve workers trained in religious educational work traveled through the conference. Their special task was in organizing children's groups, which mean week-day classes in religion. These groups were organized in non-Christian schools, in Christian schools, in homes, village groups and in churches. Hankong has, in the midst of anti-Christian propaganda, maintained weekly Bible story classes in thirty non-Christian schools. Some preachers, too, have held regular classes for children and Bible Study groups. Vacation Bible schools have been conducted. Not so many students as formerly volunteered for this work, and yet twelve centers carried on vacation Bible schools. The preparation of a Graded Course for Children and also an Adult Bible Course were carried forward. The stage of haphazard work has passed. There are now a program and definite goals.

Educational Work

The Conference has the Guthrie Memorial High School, which also has higher primary and lower primary schools in the same compound; junior high schools located in Sienyu City and Ng-Sauh; higher primary boarding schools at Hankong, Ng-Sauh, Hua-deng, Kio-Sauh, Hong-deng and Sienyu City. The schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are not listed here, but they form a most important part in our educational program.

There is also the Bible Training School, which has been the source of supply for the rural preachers. It has temporarily closed pending reorganization of work and better local conditions. The supply seemed in excess of the ability of the Church to support additional preachers.

For some years, there has been a growing demand for the registration of Christian schools under the Chinese government. The past year, under the Nationalist party, the demand became more emphatic. The students have often become impatient at the seeming slowness of the educational staff in registration, and have caused unrest. However, the schools have kept open with no interference from the government. Meantime, the higher officials of the Nationalist government have been making every effort to adjust their requirements so that Christian schools may register without forfeiting religious freedom. These requirements are on lines followed in Japan and other countries.

There is desire on the part of the Church to conform to the government registration requirements and Christian schools are preparing for registration.

Chinese Membership

The regulations require that registered schools have Boards more than half of which shall be Chinese. In school administration the principal or president shall be Chinese. Our schools have been reorganized on these lines, with the missionary as adviser. There must always be a beginning.

In primary education, we have few schools left, because of the reduction in appropriations. In the larger centers where the Chinese government schools have increased, this reduction is not felt, but in the Heoh-bing district it has been a serious loss. In that region the people have looked to our Church schools as their only help.

Hospitals

The Hankong Hospital and the Otis A. Jakway Hospital at Ng-Sauh have closed this year, because of the reduced appropriation. There are constant petitions asking that the hospital be reopened and that dispensaries in other Church centers be opened. Only greatly increased appropriations will make this possible.

The Outlook

When bandits, extortionate taxes, and poverty are stalking the people, Christians must suffer with their neighbors. Many have borne heavy burdens.

While war conditions prevail in other parts of China, there will be unrest, disorganized or temporary government in this territory, and possible future wars. Anti-Christian propaganda and persecution may revive. These conditions the Church must face. These are difficulties which must be met.

Added to the discouraging conditions here, is the uncertainty as to the reaction of World Service giving. Will the faith of the Home Church stand the test of this crisis? One Chinese said: "If the American Church fails us now, it must mean they have little faith in a victorious Christ." "If they have lost faith in Christ's power how can they expect us to stand, with all our discouragements and sufferings?"

Our program is, to go forward with the evangelistic work, to stress religious education, to keep all the Christian schools going, to reopen the closed hospitals. This program of advance is essential. We dare not falter in the face of opportunity and China's need of Christ.

We look to the General Conference to give such power of autonomy to the Central Conference as will provide for the election of Chinese or missionaries to the Episcopacy, with such limitations as Central Conference desires, and also provide larger power in Church authority for union with other Chinese Churches.

The Church of Christ is the one real hope of the people. Failure of the Church to function as usual, depresses the whole community. We must go forward with Faith, Hope, Love on our banners.

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Reported by E. C. Parlin

Conference Session

In his endeavor to hold all the Fukien Conferences within the limits of one month, and still allow for a Union Conference of a week in the middle, Bishop Brown set ahead the South Fukien Conference session until it overlapped the time of the Hingwha session. For this reason, Dr. Ralph A. Ward presided at the South Fukien session in his stead.

On the evening of September 9, the Conference assembled to hear the message brought by a representative of the South Fukien United Church. This friend, the Rev. Frank Eckerson, brought a most timely and helpful word. His challenge to the brethren that they share in the burden and suffering of God, Himself, in this critical hour, without doubt aided much in bringing the thought of the men away from revolutionary methods, back to spiritual issues and means. Each morning on the succeeding days, Dr. Ward in his inspirational addresses focused the attention of all upon the Cross. It will be the Gospel of the Crucified One, as social dynamic which will accomplish for China what revolutionary methods of various kinds fail to attain.

Nationalism

During a number of weeks preceding the session, it had been rumored that a certain element in the church, in its desire to strengthen the position of the church in the eyes of its opponents, was being tempted to trust in revolutionary methods. "How to make the church organization more democratic," district control of finances, district committee on appointments to assist the cabinet, district autonomy—all these problems were actively discussed. Imitation of Nationalist methods and policies seemed popular; autonomy as an aim threatened to become factionalism, and unbrotherly feeling towards preachers of other dialects in our midst.

Either the reports of this radical tendency were exaggerated, or else under God's guiding spirit, speaking through the devotional and inspirational talks, the brethren grew largely in spiritual insight and outlook. For as the committee began to work over the problems, discuss the demands, and frame policies, it became very clear that the motive back of these stirrings and strivings was the insistent purpose to purify the church, that she may be enabled to stand before her enemies without suspicion and without reproach.

Church Polity

It was clear from the start that the mind of the Conference had been so occupied with local problems, burdens, and difficulties, that it had little thinking to contribute on the larger questions of church polity. Many felt that with conditions still in uncertainty and flux, no clear indications were yet evident. But in the matter of episcopal appointment to China, the vote was strongly in favor of Chinese, if available. If not, they would have an experienced China missionary, someone knowing China intimately and understanding her thought and aspirations in a deep sense.

Delegates

The election of Dr. J. W. Hawley as ministerial delegate and Mrs. J. W. Hawley as lay delegate spoke the high regard of the conference for those who had labored twenty years in this region, and their confidence that in this way, the conference could obtain its best representation in General Conference. In the case of Central Conference, all delegates were Chinese, and the choice was a very good representation of all the lines of thinking and tendencies in our midst.

Reports

The reports for the year showed that the church was holding its own through very difficult circumstances. But the figures do not tell the whole story by any means. The work of the year has been intensive, partly through force of circumstances, and partly because of the conviction of the pastors, that the church in this hour must be fortified within. The old walls of defense are crumbling, influence and prestige are vain, the future depends upon attaining an integrity and a consciousness of mission, which shall challenge the attention and respect of society. In cultivating and strengthening the Christian purpose and faith of the church membership; in improving the relations between the church and community leaders; in endeavoring to place its influence behind movements for social uplift and betterment; and in trying to interpret to its constituency the real meaning and value of the Nationalist movement, the church has made real and important progress.

Two men were received by the conference into full membership, and ordained as deacons. Five men completed the conference course of study and were elected to elder's orders.

Actions Taken

The Conference voted to discontinue the South Fukien Bible School, and approved the proposed Union Methodist Theological School for the Fukien Area. Each district was authorized to create a Finance Committee to control district funds, and make public all district accounts. Salary grades were made a point of attack. The salary allowance for preachers' wives and children was voted uniform, regardless of orders and position. For pastors, themselves, the scale was left much as last year, graded according to preparation and responsibility. The major educational institutions were each placed in the hands of Boards of Managers. These boards were entrusted with the delicate responsibility of working out the present problems of registration and adaptation to government regulations. As a principle, registration was approved, but in view of the many issues involved, it was felt that the matter should be considered still more carefully, especially in the light of varying local conditions.

Growth

It has been a year of growth in spite of loss—loss of members through continued emigration; loss of missionary helpers, through enforced absence; loss in a financial way, because of increased costs. The growth has been in staunchness of purpose among members and leaders; in clarified vision of the new opportunity for the Church to minister spiritual healing to a society broken with sin; in clearing away those obstacles which have marred the witness and service of the Church. This is the encouragement which a year of special trial and difficulty has brought.

YENPING CONFERENCE

Reported by Mrs. J. E. Skinner

EVANGELISTIC

General Conditions

The predictions of last year, that worse was still to come have certainly been verified at every point. From without and from within the church has been fiercely assaulted, and in many places the thin line has been so broken, that only with great difficulty has a threatening general rout been turned into a determined stand.

When the news rapidly spread all over the conference area, last January, that the missionaries had suddenly withdrawn from Yenping City, many of the country church members became panic-stricken, and some at once destroyed all conspicuous evidence of their relations to the church, such as wall calendars, Bible pictures, and other evidences.

A number of preachers left their work during the year; some were driven away by anti-Christian agitators; some were compelled to become government employees; others joined the Nationalist armies; some were driven out by bandits and soldiers; and in the terrible breakdown of all law and order a few failed in moral character.

At Hia-chi, the church building was not only used as soldiers' barracks, but it was also turned into an idol temple and a torture chamber! People refusing to pay the required "taxes" were strung up to the rafters until they yielded. All this, following the severe drought of last year, drove the people to utter despair. Numbers starved to death, and over six hundred demanded official permission to travel the country as beggars.

Church buildings, almost everywhere, were occupied, permanently or temporarily, by soldiers or anti-Christian agitators, and the treasured furniture, often, either stolen or broken up for fuel. Our schools were bitterly attacked and forced to close in many places, and the students made to feel it was their patriotic duty to enter the new government institutions, or were actually threatened if they refused. Intolerable and ever increasing taxation, with a depreciating currency, and brigandage that no longer respects life and from which no traveler is safe, added to all our other troubles, filled our cup of sorrow to overflowing. Is it strange we must report a fall in membership of about thirty per cent and a decrease in giving of over one half!

Effects on the Church

Though "struck down" we are not destroyed; though weakened in numbers both of preachers and members, those who are left are the more earnest, and the stronger for the fiery trial through which we are passing. More earnestly and prayerfully than ever before, we have discussed with one another how to meet our great problems, and we have been more and more deeply impressed with the need of spiritual strength to enable us to weather the storm and hold the church together.

We made it our special aim for the year to encourage and inspire the weaker members, and to enlighten the entire church as to the whole situation in which we were being placed. Where we could, we met the anti-Christian agitation with counter propaganda, spreading Christian knowledge, organizing Bible classes, and selling Scriptures. It has not been a suitable time for enrolling new members, and we have given baptism to few besides children of Christian families.

Nearly all our schools opened again, and the students seem filled with a greater loyalty and appreciation of the peculiar value of Christian education. The Hsia-meo Boys' School has been a special comfort to us; not only was there no defection but the number of students slightly increased. The Yuki Girls' School, of which Miss Esther Ling is principal, is one of the very finest in all our territory, and we are proud of the way in which it met and overcame the attacks made upon it.

Self-Support

While it has been utterly impossible to raise anything for the church in many places, there has been actual advance in others, and some addition was even made to the endowment fund which is being collected for the support of the work. On the Yuki district, where conditions have not been quite as bad, in only one place was there a marked slump in giving and membership. When two of the leading members died, people outside the church made much of this and interpreted it as showing the anger of the gods, and the result was a weakening of the church in all that region.

The Outlook

In spite of all the difficulties from without, and the failures from within, a large number of both pastors and members remained steady and faithful in the face of danger, great privation, and distress. Strong men of Christian character are being developed. The church has not been shattered, the fire has only revealed the gold. What, then, of the future? The future is with God.

EDUCATIONAL

Yenping Boys' High School

The serious anti-Christian agitation in Yenping City, last winter, began with an attack upon the principal of this school, Mr. L. C. Ling, because of his strong Christian stand at a great public meeting, and he was obliged to flee for his life. A little later the school had to close entirely, and it was not reopened until fall. As it was not wise for Mr. Ling to return and take up the work, Mr. C. C. Shih was elected to take his place. Application papers for government registration were carefully made out and sent to headquarters in Foochow.

The higher primary school is being carried on as a department, the present total enrollment being over eighty, only about half the usual number.

Though Bible study and religious exercises are not compulsory, most of the students attend regularly and show an earnest spirit. Many of them seem to be entering upon a new spiritual life.

Conference Primary Schools

In few places was this work entirely closed, though anti-Christian agitation disturbed many schools for short periods. About twelve hundred boys and girls were in attendance through the year, with over seventy teachers.

The most distant and isolated school was at Kuei-hua City, over a hundred miles away and back from any navigable stream. The man and wife who were teachers here had a difficult and trying time to finish out the term last spring. When ordered by the agitators to close they refused. Then a crowd was stirred up to surround the school and demand that they leave town, and again they refused to yield. The pupils themselves were threatened, and this resulted in about one half staying at home for a time. The teachers visited the homes and urged the parents to stand firm for their rights and continue to send their children to school. Finally, they succeeded in maintaining their ground until examinations could be given and the term properly closed.

MEDICAL WORK

Since so many Christian institutions in China had to close their doors during the last year, it is fitting that our first word should be one of thanksgiving that the Yenping City Hospital was not closed a single day.

When all Americans were called out of the interior in January, Dr. Trimble turned over the entire medical work to the regular Chinese staff, and as his furlough was nearly due, he at once left with his family for the homeland. For a time after we arrived in March, to take up his work, it seemed certain that the hospital would have to close, partly on account of trouble-makers among the student nurses, and partly because of rapidly falling income.

Local anti-Christian agitation was at its height, several church leaders had already been driven out, the Nanking disaster had just occurred, the few missionaries who had returned to Yenping were again being urged by the Consul to leave, and the whole Christian community was in danger of becoming panic-stricken. Just then, one single door of opportunity suddenly opened before us and we felt impelled to enter. It seemed hopeful at first.

The military commander offered to finance entirely the hospital if we would continue it as a purely military institution. To this, we would not listen; for we felt that as long as our medical work continued at all it must be equally for all classes, and finally a settlement was made practically on our own terms. In regard to control, religious work, and non-interference generally, these terms were respected, but financial promises were not adequately fulfilled.

As bandits continued to make general travel throughout the country dangerous and unwise, the branch hospitals and dispensaries carried on without help or supervision from the mother plant. Their reports tell little of the year's real difficulties, but in all the turmoil of revolution not one was interfered with, and while the standards they are able to maintain are far from ideal, they are filling a great need, and are increasingly appreciated by their communities.

We began and have continued with thanksgiving. We have every reason to make our closing word one of faith and hope.

CHENGTU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

From West China Missionary News

Conference Session

The Conference session this year was, in many respects, unique in the annals of West China Methodism. Only sixteen full members were present, owing to the absence of all but two of the missionary men. Bishop Grose could not reach us but had telegraphed both date and place of meeting. No advice as to chairman had been received, so the members met on the date fixed, and, after devotions, balloted for a chairman. The result was a tie between Dr. Spencer Lewis and the Rev. Lincoln Chang. The Conference, therefore, insisted that both serve as chairmen. This was a good arrangement, for one could preside whenever the other had classes and they took turns leading morning devotions. School was, of course, in full swing and those who lived in Chengtu divided their time between Conference and school duties.

Conference voted for a Chinese secretary only, the minutes to be translated into English afterwards. All plans for entertainment for the Conference, place of meetings, and program were in the hands of the Chinese and most of the committee work was done by them. Committees on educational and other affairs of mutual concern and interest were held in joint session with the nine members of the Women's Conference which was held at the same time.

Early in the session, a resolution was passed asking Dr. and Mrs. Spencer Lewis to spend their old age in Chengtu, a hearty expression of the love and appreciation of their fellow workers.

The usual routine was broken by the excitement of electing delegates to General Conference and delegates to the East Asia Conference which met in Shanghai in January. As this is a great opportunity for the men from the interior to see the world, interest ran high during the balloting. This Conference is entitled to one ministerial and one lay delegate to General Conference and twice that number to the East Asia Conference.

The report for the whole Conference shows fewer members and probationers than a year ago. Considering the chaotic conditions, perhaps this decrease is not to be wondered at, yet one deplores such a state and prays for greater zeal and a deep work of the Spirit. One reads of evangelistic fires burning brightly in places where suffering and persecution have been most acute, and longs for such an awakening in Szechuen.

The Conference was characterized by good spirit and high courage with no word of retreat. Plans were made for the next year's work as though the times were usual. Everyone was anxious for the return of foreign helpers, yet determined to carry on whether they come or not. At dinner one day, in conversation on the time that must elapse before China has a settled, stable government, no one had hope of a speedy settlement—and the opinion was expressed that if the foreign brethren wait for such a settled state before coming, it will be a long time and the need of help may be past. *Now* is their day of need of helping hands, sympathetic hearts and fervent prayers and generous gifts.

Two of the women who have been carrying on the women's and girls' schools in Tzecheo, quite successfully, in spite of much opposition, came up to conference saying, "We can't carry on another year; the burdens are too heavy for us to bear alone." The same women at close of conference returned to the work saying, "We will do our best." This same spirit characterizes practically all of the teachers and preachers, both men and women, showing a quiet determination to go forward in spite of disturbing and difficult conditions.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

From Conference Reports

Chungking District

On March 31, the plan of the Communists was to attack and destroy all foreign Consulates, business houses and Mission properties, churches, schools and hospitals. All Christian leaders were to be arrested, accused, sentenced, and then led through streets and finally beaten to death. The Christians were warned on the night of the 30th, and all escaped.

The foundations of our church in Chungking are laid deeply, and although attack after attack has been made against us during the year, the church has not been shaken. In other towns and cities in the district, real progress has been made, due to the courage and faith of our Christian people. Therefore, we have not only held our own but added a few members.

Jungchang District

Since the beginning of the anti-Christian movement several years ago, other provinces have suffered considerably, but until a year ago, Szechuen was free. At first the anti-Christian activities were confined to the large cities, but last year when the revolutionary movement broke out among the troops, some radicals took advantage of the confusion and started anti-Christian agitation throughout the province. Posters appeared even in the small villages proclaiming, "Down with the Christian Church." In many places during patriotic parades students harangued against the Church, though they understood little of what they were talking about. In Tong Liang, Ta Chu, Luchow and some other cities, much church property was destroyed. During this reign of terror, many of our people were filled with fear. People who wished to become members were afraid to enter the church. Some became backsliders because of fear. Because of these conditions, after much prayerful consideration, we decided to change the name of the church to, "The Chinese Christian Church." We thank God that He has granted us His protection through the year, and while it has not been an easy year, nothing untoward has happened.

Because of fear, some have left the church; a few have joined other religions. During the year ten have been received into the church on full membership, thirteen on probation; twelve have been dismissed; and thirteen have died. Numerically we have lost, but I believe we have gained in quality what we have lost in quantity, because our people are much stronger and more faithful because of the persecution through which they have had to pass.

On account of the anti-Christian movement and the chaotic political conditions, it has been difficult to push the matter of self-support.

Suining and Hochow Districts

Owing to the unrest in the country, many radicals took advantage of circumstances to persecute the church. The missionaries were forced to leave and many of them returned to America. After they left, the radicals did all that they could to destroy the church and take over our property. Thank God, they were defeated in their purpose. Nevertheless, the church received much injury and the work has been most difficult to carry. Some of the weaker members have left the church, but it is cause for great thanksgiving that most of our people have remained faithful to the Master, even under severe persecution, and now stand as real pillars of the church.

Lewis Memorial Institutional Church

The anti-Christian movement has been stronger in Chungking than in any other city of Szechuen, and because of the fact that the Institutional Church is located in the heart of the city, it has been subjected to much persecution. In spite of all this, the members did not lose heart, but have grown in courage, faith and spirituality. Therefore, the future is encouraging.

Besides the regular church services, a Bible study class has been held during the year. Different members of the church have taken turns in leading this class, and its meetings have had a splendid effect on the life of the church.

In connection with the Y. M. C. A., special lectures have been given in the church every Tuesday throughout the year. The subjects discussed have been on morals, health and other social questions. The attendance has averaged between one and two hundred, and the people have always been pleased with the lectures and discussions.

Owing to lack of funds fewer periodicals have been available for the reading room than formerly. Nevertheless, every day, more than one hundred persons have used this room.

During the year much has been done to unite the Christian people of the city and to strengthen and encourage them in these trying times, through the efforts of the Christian federation of churches.

The Chi Min School with an enrollment of 50; the girls' school with over 60 in attendance; the kindergarten with 40, have all been continuing their good work.

Syracuse-in-China General Hospital

The year started very well with a foreign staff composed of Miss Helen E. Barton as superintendent of nurses, Mr. Ralph W. Blanchard, pharmacist, and Dr. W. M. Gentry, physician. Due to disturbed conditions along the Yangtze valley, it seemed best for all foreigners to leave, which they did early in February. Prior to the departure of the foreign staff, plans had been partially made for the organization of a hospital board, with a view to giving the Chinese more to do and say in the management of the hospital. This board was composed of twelve members of the hospital staff and three members chosen by the hospital board. When the foreign staff evacuated, the management was put into the hands of the board and the staff of Chinese helpers. For a time there was considerable opposition from the outside so that it was not an easy task to keep things open, but due to the fine work of the Chinese staff and the hospital board, this was made possible.

Prior to March 31, both untrained helpers and nurses had caused more or less trouble, but in spite of this, work was carried on. On the above mentioned date the military fired into and broke up a large mass meeting of students and agitators who were planning to destroy all foreign property, and more than one hundred were killed and several hundred injured. After this both outside and internal opposition ceased and the hospital was filled to capacity. Everything was going splendidly, when in June a patient was accidentally given the wrong medicine in a treatment, and as a result died. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the matter was settled. For a time it seemed as though the only thing was to close the hospital, but matters were at last adjusted satisfactorily. Although local receipts amounted to over $9,000 for the year, there was a shortage of funds due to this unfortunate incident.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

From Conference Reports

EVANGELISTIC

Chingchao District

At the close of the last Annual Conference, a trip was immediately made to Ch'angp'ing, Hankow, K'angchuang, Yench'ing, Laochunt'ang, Huailai and Shach'eng, where the civil war had been fought for months, heavy damages having been made during the war. In the towns and villages where the soldiers had passed, everything that was movable was taken away and all the houses which were not burned down were left standing empty with roofs and walls, only. The hardships and miserable conditions of the people were unspeakable.

As to damages made to our church, Ch'angping was the worst among them. The windows, doors and walls of three churches were almost completely destroyed, and all the personal belongings of the pastors were confiscated. Nothing of value was left. There were severe losses in other places.

The district superintendent's plan for the work of the year was as follows:

To have revival meetings in all churches large and small:

To stay one week at each church, and to take up the work in the preaching of the Gospel with the local pastors in a way that will give them a plan to follow for the rest of the year:

To preach to the people living in the villages around the church, until all of them shall hear the Gospel and the number of villages visited is to be compared with the number of years a pastor stays in that place. It is hoped that in a few years, the villages situated five or ten li around the church shall all hear the Gospel:

To teach all church members to read the Bible in a few years:

To make timely visits at the homes of all the church members, to call on the representative people of the towns and villages and to have more contacts with the merchants:

To develop the church members so that they shall be able to take responsibility to preach the Gospel to their neighbors:

To open two more primary schools:

The district superintendent reports that these plans have been completed about 80 per cent.

Lanhsien District

Last year, Dr. Brown reported a few months of peace after five years of civil war. Peace has continued through the past year. Pastor Tsou has utilized the opportunity to get into every part of the field, including one which has been isolated for two years. During the fall, Sunday School institutes were held at four points, Lao-t'ing, Lanhsien, Ch'ien-An and Chentzuchen. The institutes were all small owing to lack of money for travel and entertainment. They were, however, worth while.

Several churches have carried forward property enterprises on their own initiative. Last autumn, the young church at Tingliuho purchased on faith a site for $2,200. After annual conference, the pastor, Chao Lien Yi, obtained leave and went to Harbin to solicit funds. After an absence of several months he returned with all but $500 of this amount, together with prospects of more subscriptions in the future, including a promise of a thousand dollars toward a church building next year.

The real epic of the year has been furnished by Pastor Li Chang Ying, who as a lad of thirteen was initiated into Boxer rites and laid the executioner's knife on the bodies of five Christian martyrs. When he received his appointment to the Tachangtzu region, he knew he was going to the post of greatest danger in the district. Three times on the way in to his mountain pastorate, he saved his family from disaster at the hands of robbers by boldness and tact. His address won the good-will of the bandit chief who was patrolling the near-by villages. Six weeks later, when the valleys filled up with fresh bandit commands, he faced a company of them in the streets of Tachangtzu and in the power of the Lord called on them to repent of their bloody feuds and willful depredations. This won him no little renown. With no funds at his disposal he succeeded in arousing the local school board, and a public school was opened in the church premises. The school grew from a handful to over eighty pupils, requiring two teachers, both of whom became Christians. In the meantime, he carried his preaching far and wide, winning some notable victories over superstition and unbelief. Pastor Li has a wife and two children. His little son has been christened, Oberlin, because the father's consecration and common sense remind one of the accounts of the Protestant pastor in the French mountains, a hundred and fifty years ago.

Peking District

After the close of the last annual conference, there was a sign that the civil war might come to a close and a better day appear. But things kept growing worse instead of better. The continuance of fighting paralyzed all business and disrupted all lines of communications, and consequently the people became the victims of it all. The high cost of living created untold misery for the people. Directly and indirectly, the work was greatly hindered in many ways. Immediately after the new year, again came the attack of the anti-Christian group, though not manifested in any violent manner. In this counteracting force, there was also the threat and attack of the other religions and the withdrawal of the missionaries.

Some of the churches are located in the poor sections in south city. The church is fortunate to have Mr. Lu Ch'ien Kuang as social service secretary. He is a hard worker and a man of unusual ability and tact. He works successfully among the poor class of people. Two feeding places were started where the poor babies were being fed with bean milk. Over one hundred babies received this help every day. Three Common Citizens' Primary Schools were opened with an enrollment of over a hundred and seventy pupils. Five hundred pieces of winter clothing were contributed by the Metropolitan Relief Association, six hundred pieces were collected by Dr. G. L. Davis, and a hundred and seventy-one pieces by Mr. Lu Ch'ien Kuang. All these, together with a thousand catties of corn, were distributed among the poor during last winter. Besides, forty-three very poor folks were introduced to the hospitals to receive free treatment. This, in general, is the work of the social service of the year.

The Student Center is located at Hsiao Sha T'u Yuan, Liu Li Ch'ang. Dr. Lee Sin Sheng is in charge of this work. Last year there were eleven Bible Study Classes, and this year fourteen classes were conducted. Of these, three are for the girl students and eleven for the boys. One class was held at the Government Medical College, one at China University, one at Peking Institute (Pei Ching Hsueh Yuan), and three at Peking Academy. The rest of the classes were all held at the center. The average attendance in each class was about eleven or twelve students. The class at Peking Institute was a large one, with about sixty students attending each session. Last year, students from eight government schools entered the Bible classes, but this year in addition to these eight schools contact was had with four other schools beside Peking Academy. The work covers the following institutions: The Normal University, the Medical College, China University, University of the Republic, Chi Fu College, University of Communication, the Attached Middle School, Shang Chih Middle School, T'ung T'sai Commercial School, Peking Government University, and Peking Institute. There were thirteen foreign friends helping in this work. Six were the students of the North China Union Language School and the rest, missionaries of our Church. Monthly social gatherings were held at the center, which were largely attended. They have been instrumental in forming friendship among the students of the different schools and in promoting mutual help and fine spirit.

Great multitudes of people were at the verge of starvation around the Nank'ou region in the north of Peking, immediately after the war there last spring. The suffering and pain of the poor victims in those villages were unspeakable. Plans were made to investigate and to help the sufferers, by the officials of the Relief Work of Wan P'ing Hsien under the auspices of the Metropolitan Relief Work Union. Both the Rev. Wu Yu K'un and the Rev. Su Ming Han joined the Relief Work Party and went out to the country to help in this work.

Shanhaikuan District

Within the territory of Fu Ning Hsien, the robbers gathered in large numbers. The city gates had to be closed several times during the day. Some of the rich persons who lived in the villages were caught by them. It was fortunate that the church members were not caught. One day in May, a band of robbers looted Shen He and fifty-two persons were carried away for ransom. Our church is situated in the neighborhood of a big shop. When the robbers cleaned out that shop, they attacked our church; the windows and the doors were all destroyed. But before they left they went to our preacher, Mr. Liu, and apologized for not knowing it was a church.

Tientsin District

As the appropriations from the Board of Foreign Missions have been diminishing, workers were dismissed, and at the same time, self-support became more and more urgent. This gave hostile folks a chance to stimulate suspicion and evil feeling within the church. For instance, some of the members said: "In former years, when there were famines, we got a great deal of help from the church. Now-a-days, owing to the troublous situation, the bandits, taxes on estates, surtaxes for checking the bolshevik activities, other recently imposed heavy taxes and the very poor harvest, our livelihood is ten times worse than before and the church, instead of rendering us some assistance, oppresses us with the heavy burden of self-support." Others were loyal and resented such statements. But the preachers could not venture to ask for contributions in the midst of such conditions if the people were not willing to pay, so that the preachers made up the sum from their own salaries.

Tsunhua District

Most of the plans laid last year have been carried out satisfactorily. The Tsunhua school is well started again: the Mashench'iao church building is secured; the bicycle club is organized, and this has greatly facilitated our preaching work in the country places. Mr. Liu I Hsin, the Conference Sunday school secretary, has helped very much in the Sunday school work. After visiting Tsunsua, Fengjun, and Yutien, he was forced to go back to Peking on account of the bandits in the country. All of the workers who attended the revival services at Lanhsien were spiritually refreshed and strengthened. A farewell meeting was held at Tsunhua for Dr. Hopkins and Miss Dyer. The whole district owes a great deal to these two noble souls of God.

The anticipations for this coming year are: to complete the ten thousand dollar endowment for Tsunhua School: to complete the financial drive for the church building at Linnant'sang: to be free from the annoyance of the bandits.

EDUCATIONAL

Yenching University

Within the university the distinctive feature has been the removal, last summer, to the new grounds. Eight years ago there was scarcely money enough to buy the necessary land. The university now owns about one hundred twenty-five English acres of land, and buildings representing to date an expenditure on the site of considerably over three and a half million dollars Mex., or almost four million on the completion of the buildings now under construction or definitely promised. In spite of the fact that military disturbances and financial limitations had so delayed construction that the school opened last autumn with many inconveniences, and has since been carrying on in the midst of disorder incident to building operations, yet it has been a thrilling delight to occupy, at last, the campus we had hoped to move to three years earlier. The academic buildings, with the equipment, and with the power plant, have fully come up to expectations. The faculty have been, on the whole, comfortably housed.

Eight years ago there was a small proportion of Chinese on the faculty, but each year there has been progress in this respect, until last autumn the session began with exactly 56 Western and 56 Chinese teachers. The proportion has since changed to a majority of Chinese, and this will be still larger next session. Of the 21 departments of the Arts College, 14 heads or acting heads are now Chinese, and several of them, including agricultural and political science, have become entirely Chinese. Even more notably, the responsible administrative offices and committees are in charge of the Chinese. The policy has been, from the beginning, that of sharing all rights and duties without racial discrimination, selecting the person best fitted for any given task, regardless of nationality but giving preference to Chinese in filling vacancies, and recognizing the objective of a purely Chinese institution, Western representatives continuing to serve as wanted by those in control.

Peking Theological Seminary

School opened in the fall of 1926 with an enrollment, when complete, of 36, and a junior class of 12. Four of these young men came from the Hung Tao Theological Seminary of the Northwest Army. When they were received it was hardly expected they would continue, but it was felt that they were young men in dire straits, and as long as they had signified their desire to prepare for the ministry, it was considered wise to help them. Two of them left shortly, but the others continued through the year, and have proved themselves to be good students.

In the other classes, 10 were enrolled in the middle class, 5 in the senior class and 9 were post graduates. It has been the policy for some years to grant opportunity to those graduates who have been preaching from three to five or six years successfully, to come back for a year's study, on a scholarship sufficient to assist them and their family through the year. This is the second group, and it is felt that the plan is an exceedingly good one, and that the work has been profitable to the young men.

Diplomas were granted in June to six young men whom the faculty recommended to the Board. Five had pursued the regular three years course, finished their scholastic year in the class room, and prepared a thesis which was accepted by the faculty. The sixth young man, who received a diploma some years ago, spent three years in the school and has been giving splendid service in the pastorate during a period of years. Two years ago, he came back for post graduate work and did such exceptional work that the faculty felt he should have another year. That work was continued this year, and the faculty, in line with the policy laid down several years ago that such young men who, because of exceptional ability, are given two years of post graduate work, should receive the Seminary diploma, recommended the granting of a diploma to this young man

Peking Academy

In accordance with the recommendation of the Conference Board of Education for the past year, definite steps were taken to apply for registration under the Ministry of Education and this was granted on the 23d of June. Thus the Academy is insured a permanent place among the institutions of secondary education in the nation.

The enrollment for the year was as follows: In the senior middle school, 367; junior middle year, 353; summer school, 175. The total enrollment was 895 and the students come from practically all the provinces of China with several from Korea and overseas.

MEDICAL

Changli General Hospital

Dr. Clay reports as follows:

Owing to the closing of the language school early in April, I was free to come to Changli earlier than would have been possible under normal conditions. I came to Changli for three weeks in April, and became acquainted with the Baldwin family before they left for home. I spent three intensely interesting and busy weeks at that time, and then left the work in charge of Dr. Chia until we moved here in July.

Much time and energy was spent in studying the situation and planning for advance. Our personnel has been increased by the appointment of Miss Helen Barton, R. N., to our hospital, until such a time as she could return to her West China station. She arrived early in July and has been busy helping us in the work, making plans for advance in all departments.

We have formulated plans for an increase in the number of beds to 35, to employ a graduate male nurse and add other untrained workers in order to insure a nucleus for an adequate nursing personnel under the direction of trained nurses. This will necessitate the adjustment of the present conditions and working hours to provide for nursing care of patients day and night. We have made tentative arrangements for the employment of a graduate nurse beginning January first, and upon his arrival we will proceed to eliminate the undesirable feature of having patients' friends and relatives living in the hospital and doing the nursing. We are negotiating for the employment of two women who have had some work in the Bible Training School, to act as workers in our women's department under supervision of Miss Barton.

After studying the situation here, our first goal was to obtain a furnace and thus insure clean dependable heat. Next we planned for running water with laboratories, bath tubs and sewage all emptying into a septic tank. We have a driven well, available for water supply, and the securing of the running water system we plan for next year. It will cost about $500 and is our second objective. And then we plan for electric lights as our third objective for the third year here. We have already achieved our first objective—furnace heat; our second objective is highly probable if politico-military conditions will permit; our third objective will gradually develop into realization, we believe. But in all our dreaming and planning we must not and shall not forget that we are missionaries, working for the advancement of Christ's message through the ministry of healing.

Peking Methodist Hospital

Dr. D. V. Smith reports as follows: Missionaries in North China have great cause for thankfulness in that we have been spared the problems and difficulties which Christian workers have had to face in South, Central and West China during the past year. While they were forced to evacuate their stations, leaving work in the hands of Chinese associates, some of whom were unprepared to assume the burdens so suddenly thrust upon them, we here have had time and opportunity to make adjustments, and to prepare for some emergencies which later never developed. The work of this hospital has, nevertheless, been affected by the general confusion and the past year has witnessed many changes.

Of the departures, that of Dr. N. S. Hopkins affects us most deeply. After forty-one years of unselfish and untiring labor on the Mission field, his departure this spring left a great chasm in the ranks of the Mission that no one can fill. It is his broad vision and careful planning that, more than any other one factor, made possible the successful growth and development of our hospital. While we all recognize that he has given a full measure of service "heaped up and running over," nevertheless we are still fondly hoping that, after his well deserved furlough at home, he will be able to join us again in the work for which he is so well fitted. Not only has the hospital lost a beloved physician, but the Mission, the Conference and the Peking community have been deprived of a wise leader, a sage counselor, and a most valued friend.

One of the outstanding achievements of the past year has been the development of greater responsibility and interest in our work on the part of our Chinese staff and constituency. This has been made possible largely through the medium of our new business manager, the Rev. Mark Liu. Bringing to our work his rich experience of many years as a teacher, preacher, and executive, we have come to feel that with him we have a firm foundation stone on which to build up a medical work less dependent on Mission assistance and more truly indigenous. He has ably assumed the management of much of our local business matters and has greatly assisted in administrative problems within the hospital.

Through the Medical College, the Western Hills Sanitarium, and the Training School for Nurses there has been helpful co-operation with the Peking Union Medical College.

Despite the financial limitations we have been able to finish the year free from debt, and, if business becomes no worse, we have fair chances of carrying on successfully this coming year. It is to be hoped that as the country gradually settles down and as physicians return to their hospitals, our outport optical business may again increase, but at the best it will be a slow process.

A study of our statistical report shows that the number of our operations and our dispensary patients has definitely increased. The number of in-patients is reduced below former years, because we deliberately closed one ward this spring to facilitate matters of management and administration. Our patients for the most part come from the city and nearby villages. Not infrequently, however, we meet those who have come for hundreds and even thousands of miles to seek the help they have been told we can give them.

Shanhaikuan Hospital

Much time was spent in the schools teaching hygiene and public health. During the winter and spring terms upward of 200 inoculations, mostly typhoid, were given. Strange, but sad, that the only boy that defied disease, because of his unusual strength, came down with typhoid and was taken home, and for lack of care, died of hemorrhage. With our own bath-house, we were able to escape most of the persistent rashes they pick up in the public bath-house, to say nothing of the more serious infections, because of the number of soldiers, and the prevalence of venereal diseases.

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Reported by W. T. Hobart

General Conditions

The year began in comparative quiet. Conference was held and the preachers departed to their work. But while the fighting was not at our door, soldiers were coming and going, bandits were rife, sometimes burning whole villages. Drought prevailed all summer; train service was entirely uncertain.

During the winter the Southern army took Hangchow and then Shanghai. What happened in Nanking later would have happened in Shanghai, but that the English were forewarned and forearmed. Then came the looting, burning and rape at Nanking. All foreigners south of the Yangtze were ordered to the ports. Then, as the southerners swept north, Peking had a panic and a great exodus.

The telegrams poured in urging us to leave. Soon, nearly every foreigner in Tsinannao left and we were advised by the Bishop to follow the orders of the Legation; so we finally turned everything over to the Chinese and left. One family went to Tientsin; all the rest to Tsingtao.

The boys' and girls' schools were kept open, but the woman's training school and the industrial work for poor women were closed. All church services were held as usual.

As the prospects of getting back seemed remote the Hibbard and Hanson families, Mrs. Leitzel and Miss Young left in April for America. Only the Misses Greer and Knapp, and the Hobarts remained, hoping to get back by fall.

The schools were able to finish the term, for the southerners only got to Hsüchou and then were driven back.

In the summer, the forces of General Sun Chuan Fang came to Taian and, later, with other Shantung forces, drove the southerners back to the Yangtze. The country quieted down until, by conference time, it seemed safe to return. So the little remnant trickled back. Bishop Birney came and held our conference, September 16–19, and we had a good session.

This work, like Gaul, is divided into three parts, educational, evangelistic and medical.

Educational Work

There are 36 boys' day schools in the conference, with a total enrollment of 341. Then the Academy in Taian has 108 in the higher primary, 162 in the junior middle and 5 in the senior middle, a total of 335. These with the primary boys make a total of 1,176.

Though crippled in their staff, the school finished the term and graduated the senior class.

Medical Work

The medical work consists of a hospital in Taian and dispensaries at Tsouhsien, Tsining, and Feicheng, in charge of Dr. Li Tien Chueh.

The medical staff consists of four doctors, one pharmacist, five nurses and four student nurses. It has been a busy year for them with constant war and robberies; a multitude of wounded has been treated, as well as other patients.

The doctor thinks there should be a woman's ward and a woman doctor to treat the women, and interest and instruct them in hygiene.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work is carried on under three district superintendents and forty-two other preachers and exhorters. It has been a year of storm and stress, of drought, war and bandits; fightings without and fears within.

When the missionaries had to leave, not a Chinese worker dropped his work. Some of the chapels were occupied by soldiers for short periods. One preacher was taken by the bandits, but only held a day and released without ransom.

It has been a year of sifting, hence no gain in membership is reported: 271 were received on probation and 177 were baptized and received in full. There are nearly 5,000 in the church. "The field is white and the laborers are few."

As affairs are shaping in China, it looks as though we must turn more to direct evangelistic work and less to education. If the government enforces its present program, it remains to be seen whether it is worth while to continue general school work. It may be best to devote our time and means wholly to direct evangelism and training schools.

SHANGHAI AREA

Bishop L. J. Birney

Increasing Difficulties

The first paragraph of last year's report of the Shanghai Area was as follows:

"In writing last year's report of the Shanghai Area, the writer closed with the statement that unless all signs fail the most difficult period of Christian work in China lies just ahead, and quoted these words of a veteran missionary—'For the next twenty years it will be such a fight as evangelic Christianity has seldom faced in foreign lands. We shall have to fight for all that is distinctive in the Christian outlook upon life, not only among the non-Christians, but in the Church itself. What shall emerge finally will depend upon our faithfulness to the spiritual ideals of Christ, but we shall have to live more deeply and largely in the simpler and purer elements of the Gospel itself.' These words most fittingly begin this report for 1926, since the forces of opposition have continued to increase."

Perhaps nothing could more vividly suggest the progressive, accelerated growth of the forces of opposition during the last few years than this third successive use of the above paragraph, which is far more applicable to the present situation than to the time for which it was written. Not even those who have confidently believed in the ultimate triumph of the Nationalist movement could foresee the situation of today, brought about by a combination of events, dreamed of by none.

Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign Influences

The year began with the confusion, destruction and suffering of war in the heart of the area. The Nationalist army had overrun the entire province of Kiangsi, within which lies the Kiangsi annual conference and was approaching Nanking and Shanghai. The advance agents of the amazingly organized propaganda had produced a fever of anticipation, a glow of expectant welcome, which saw in the coming of the Nationalist Army and the Kuomingtang party the certain approach of the National millennium, the triumphant emancipation of the people of China from all distressing conditions and harassing limitations. With this, came a tidal wave of anti-Christian and anti-foreign propaganda, skillfully organized and thoroughly trained and equipped. This rendered Christian work in schools and churches exceedingly difficult. Once a region was taken by the Nationalist Army, the officers of propaganda, dressed often in military uniform, were given unlimited power in dealing with Mission schools and churches. Christian worship in daily chapel, Sunday services, and studies in Bible and Christianity were in many places forbidden on threat of physical harm.

Moscow's Influence

On the other hand, there were frequently found among the officers and soldiers of the army Christian men, products of Christian schools, who deplored this movement, which, as gradually became clear, was not wholly, but for the most part, inspired and directed from Soviet, rather than Chinese sources. Moscow was largely dominating the Nationalist movement in China, and for her own rather than China's benefit.

The Western foreigner must be driven out, that Russia might absorb the vast commercial opportunities which the Western traders had developed and which Russia needed so desperately. The missionary must be excluded and Christianity abolished or rendered innocuous, since the communistic regime which Russia was rapidly introducing and a strong and active Christianity could never exist and flourish side by side. These two anti-movements were with such consummate skill blended with China's highly commendable patriotic movement as to make them seem to the masses synonymous with patriotism. Moreover, there was ample material at hand, due to unwarranted Western aggression, to give easy credence to the extravagant claims everywhere made that to this alone were due China's worst ills. For many months, therefore, before the real purpose of Russia appeared, and before the disillusionment of the masses as to the ability of the new government to keep its extravagant promises to the people was demonstrated, it was patriotic to be anti-Christian and anti-foreign. This attitude of mind, now very greatly modified, characterized the first months of the year to such an extent that only with great difficulty could Christian work be maintained in schools or churches in the sections controlled by the Nationalist Army. Interference with the control and organization of the schools by army, government, and propaganda officials; constant requirements that students spend much time in parades and demonstrations, patriotic anti-foreign and anti-Christian; the refusal of many students to attend any service of Christian worship or continue Bible or religious courses; the use of school buildings, churches and hospitals by soldiers as barracks, and other like conditions furnished ample opportunity for the exercise of Christian forbearance, tactfulness, resourcefulness and daring courage on the part of Chinese and missionary administrators, teachers and pastors, and these qualities were everywhere shown in such striking measure as to have left their Christian impress deeply in the minds of Christianity's opponents.

The Withdrawal of Missionaries

Notwithstanding the above conditions and particularly the severe fighting which brought our missionaries under frequent and heavy fire, as at Nanchang, no missionaries left their work until March 22, when it was deemed best that women and children should be temporarily withdrawn from Nanking, lest the retreating Northern soldiers, driven before the Nationalist advance, should harm them. No one for a moment thought of harm from the Nationalist Army with whose cause every missionary was in sympathy. It was these alone, however, who wrought such havoc on March 24, having been secretly ordered by a propaganda officer (whose power exceeded that of the military general) to rob and kill all foreigners and destroy their property. To recount in any detail the horrors, sufferings and heroisms of this memorable day is unnecessary, but it *is* necessary to make clear the following:

(1) The brutal treatment of all foreigners at Nanking (seven being killed) seemed to indicate a radical change of policy toward foreigners on the part of the Nationalists and made advisable the immediate withdrawal of missionaries from the entire area, which was done. The one exception being Dr. Robert Brown, superintendent of our new hospital at Wuhu, the safest of our river ports, where means of egress were ample and where our contract with the river steamship lines stipulated a foreign doctor in port. This evacuation of all missionaries was amply justified from the standpoint of safety alone. But, likewise, on account of the embarrassment their remaining would have caused their loyal Chinese Christian friends, who at once felt themselves responsible for the safety of the missionaries, though utterly helpless to effect it, and who deemed it wise for them temporarily to withdraw. Moreover, consular officials ordered the evacuation to prevent further international complications.

(2) The responsibility for the Nanking tragedy lay in no sense or degree with the Chinese people of Nanking. The Chinese Christian friends, students, and many non-Christian neighbors of the missionaries were wonderful in their heart-broken sympathy for and daring efforts to protect them and effect their escape. The grateful memory of this sacrificial sympathy and help, shown at gravest risks to their own lives, will not fade.

The Nanking holocaust was a political and military measure, the chief motive of which seems to have been the effort of communistic, Sovietized officials to strike a serious blow at Kiang Kai Shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, who had recently declared hmself the enemy of all communists and had avowed their undoing. Its actual effect was to furnish to the Chinese people the first startling and vivid warning of the desperate and ruthless character of the communistic influence, which was threatening the very life of the Nationalist movement. The reaction which began after Nanking resulted, within ten months, in the closing of every Soviet consulate within Nationalist territory and the sending home of all Soviet officials.

(3) The spirit of the missionaries who, at Nanking, suffered not only personal indignity and abuse, but also the loss of everything they possessed, was beyond praise. It not only disarmed their persecutors of deadlier purposes than robbery on the tragic day, but has since furnished to the Chinese the supreme demonstration of Christian character and spirit.

The Care of the Missionaries

Most of the Nanking missionaries who passed through the nerve-racking experience of March 24 and whose homes were either completely looted or burned, were sent to America, it being clear that no work could be done in Nanking for many months. Some, however, together with missionaries of other stations in the area, were sent to Korea, Japan, Singapore and Burma for work in our Missions in these lands. They have only words of highest praise for the treatment received and of the work being done in all these places. It is confidently hoped and expected that the home Church will see to it that the personal losses of the Nanking missionaries are not borne by themselves. Their meager salaries have made margins of saving impossible. They offer their lives. They should not be asked to bear this additional loss due to their own sacrificial devotion to the task the Church sent them to do.

Our Chinese Leadership

The one greatest joy of the year, though in no sense a surprise, was the magnificent way in which the Chinese leaders of the area in school, church and hospital took over the full responsibility for the work in the absence of the missionaries, carrying on under the most trying conditions they have ever known. Persecuted by the anti-Christians, taunted as the "running dogs of the foreigners," threatened with personal harm by the communists, put out of their churches, schools and, in some instances, their homes, by truculent soldiers, they have carried on with a devotion and courage and success which deserve the highest appreciation and admiration of the entire Church. *There is a church in Central China, the product of 50 years of faithful missionary toil, against which the gates of Hell cannot prevail!* After the hardest year which they have ever experienced, the most difficult since our Central China work began, these Chinese men and women came up to the annual conferences, in October, and made them the most spiritually triumphant and most vigorously thoughtful the writer has known in China or America.

The Return of the Missionaries

In the early fall, the conditions were so far improved that the Chinese began to call earnestly and persistently for the return of the missionaries. For this we had waited, it being an ideal opportunity to ascertain the real attitude of the Chinese toward missionaries and Mission work. The return began at once, though it had to be conducted without official consular consent. The warmth and spontaneous sincerity of the welcome accorded the missionaries in every station was the most heartening experience they have ever had. There can be no shadow of doubt that they are wanted back. All who are still in the Orient have been returned, except a few whose immediate recall would produce hardship in distant stations where they are temporarily serving. Others, where the need was emergent, were cabled for and twenty-four of those in America at this writing are being asked to return in the early fall of 1928. The missionaries are not being returned to administrative positions. Advantage is being taken of the exceptional opportunity to achieve the end which they have long sought, namely, Chinese administration and leadership. This makes possible the more complete concentration of missionary energy, skill and experience upon the higher spiritual ends, the only final justification of missionary work.

The Gains of the Year

These are vital rather than statistical and of greatest importance.

A purified Church; a deeper experience of God on the part of membership and ministry; the refining discipline of suffering; the discovery of hidden and unsuspected strength in the Chinese Church; a larger confidence on the part of the Chinese in their own capacity for leadership; greater readiness to accept its responsibilities; a higher appreciation by the Chinese leaders and people of the value of missionary service; if possible, a closer and stronger sympathy and understanding between missionary and Chinese leaders; the fuller release of the missionary from administrative details for more personal and spiritual forms of service; the convincing demonstration of the real spirit of the missionary, gladly decreasing in administrative leadership that the Chinese may increase; a new conviction in the minds of both Chinese and missionary that not even the National movement, so enthusiastically heralded and ardently welcomed, can save China, and bring hoped for unity and peace and strength; that only Jesus Christ can do that; a new hunger to know Him.

The Outlook

Religiously hopeful. Persecution is diminishing. The desire to know more about Christianity is increasing. Th attitude and spirit of student groups i more earnest and eager than for man months. The Chinese ministry is resolute and courageous. The missionarie are optimistic and have resumed thei work with new faith and expectancy The chaotic and disappointing politica and military conditions are an incentive to thousands to seek the deepe realities that satisfy and abide. Not i these eight years of the writer's service in China has there been a greate challenge to the Church or a more promising opportunity than commands us today.

Politically, the situation is confuse by the divisions and rivalries withi the Nationalist Army and party, seriously checking the advance of the Nationalist movement. It is hoped tha these difficulties are but temporary, an that the main ideals and aims of th movement, in which the writer profoundly believes, will speedily prevail and the deferred hope of a free an united China, with law and order within, and just and equal relations wit the West, be consummated.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Reported by L. L. Hale

The Revolution

To give an accurate representation of the work of the Central China Conference during the past year without speaking of the Chinese Revolution would be impossible, for constantly it has been in the background of all our thinking, planning and working. Sometimes the Revolution seemed to carry the rosy promise of a grand new day. Sometimes it hung over us like a thunder cloud; once, at least, it burst upon us as a destructive tornado. No one, foreign or Chinese, has been wholly free from its influence. The amount of loss and suffering is immense and thousands have even given their lives. The material gains of the Revolution, to date, have been almost nil but the psychological gains are immeasurable. China's attitude towards her own past, her present condition, and the foreigner can never again be the same. She has become partly conscious of her responsibility and destiny as a nation and is becoming aware, we trust, that civi war is not the best way to bring th better day. Thousands of students an others looked to the Revolution to d away with China's ills, but are now realizing that they had hoped for to much. There has been so much division corruption and haste in the Revolutio that its idealism and high purpose have been obscured or obliterated, and many are now realizing that the Revolution must be superseded by educatio and long, steady, patient effort. Some now say that the end of the Revolutio will not come in this generation. Other are more hopeful.

Naturally, Mission work has not escaped the touch of this arousing hand The missionaries have felt it and nearl all our Central China missionaries lef the stations they occupied a year ago Not a few returned to the homeland Some took temporary work in adjacen places. A few are in their regular stations and some are carrying on as near as possible to their former stations. The missionaries most affected were those at Nanking, who lost their homes and belongings, by looting and fire and have not yet been able to return. The Mission residences there also suffered considerably and are still either uninhabitable or occupied by soldiers. Chinkiang suffered likewise, but Wuhu and Tunki, where we also have missionaries residing, suffered much less. This loss and destruction has been considerable and is deplored by Christian Chinese and foreigners, alike. Many of the church buildings and schools have been occupied, for months, by soldiers or revolutionary bodies, and have shared, along with all native temples, mosques and public institutions, the losses of war and civil strife. Every phase of our work has been modified in one way or another. It has especially been a time of testing for our fellow Chinese Christians, and they have learned in the school of difficulties that Christ is a living, present Saviour indeed. Native leaders have developed a new sense of responsibility, courage, and self-reliance. They still feel, however, the need of the friendly help, sympathy and encouragement of the Home Church.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work has, of course, been hindered by the upset condition of the country. Outside of the larger cities, there is hardly a place that has not been harassed by soldiers or bandits or both. For months, many churches have had soldiers living in them. And bandits have so ravaged the country sections that the more prosperous people have moved into the cities. The roads have been unsafe by day and by night, and it has not been possible for the missionaries or Chinese district superintendents to get about freely for the holding of retreats, institutes or special meetings. Then, too, the Church has suffered in prestige from the anti-Christian propaganda and consequent troubles, and most of those who had been interested in the Church, mainly for the advantages they received, have fallen by the wayside, so that our numerical membership is reduced. This has proved a blessing and the actual spiritual membership has been strengthened.

Chinkiang District

All foreign residents left at the end of March and the Chinese pastors also have been greatly troubled. Tsu Yu-ho was driven from his church and parsonage by the soldiers crowding in, but he was able to return, and service has been held regularly either in the homes of the people or in the Girls' High School, where the teachers have shown remarkable courage and ability in protecting the property and keeping school running. Siao Ma Tou church has been able to run almost steadily, and even had a few baptisms besides raising their local contributions in full without foreign help. Tan Yang Hsien has been able to cultivate very friendly relations with the soldiers there and the work has held its own. The country around Peh Tu and Shan Tan has been overrun with bandits. Several villages were burned and scores of people slain, but Chen Teh Chou, our pastor, has been a real peacemaker and in one case had prayer with the bandits themselves.

Nanking District

Until the end of March, work was going on regularly. Every night there was chapel preaching at Ku I Lan and Kiang Tan Kiai, and special meetings at the Chinese New Year. The attendance and spirit was good and there was little disturbance. Money, food and clothing were distributed to the needy members. Since March the work has been curtailed, but, with the exception of one Sunday, there have been weekly services. The pastors have had no end of trouble trying to protect the properties and carry on work, and have been tried as in a furnace and not found wanting. Propagandist and anti-Christian enemies have learned that Christianity cannot be destroyed by driving out the foreigner, or even by destroying church property. Christ still lives in the heart. And our pastors have been able to win the respect of their unbelieving neighbors.

Wu Ning District

This is a union of the old Wuhu and Ningkwofu Districts. The district superintendent broke his knee cap in the late spring and so was hindered from covering the district as he wished. One of the pastors, Yang Shan-chieh, was imprisoned by bandits for 120 days, but he won three converts in jail; the collections for this church were the best they have ever had. His story sounds like a new Pilgrim's Progress. Other places were troubled, but every place was able to keep open.

North Anhwei and Kiangning Districts

These districts suffered the most of all from bandits. One pastor and Bible woman were stabbed dangerously and three places were completely abandoned. Vicious characters had their own way, and there was little government of any kind. People suffered greatly but crops were good and that is helping somewhat. Where conditions were not so bad, some of the churches actually made progress and loyal members have rallied around the church as never before. Most of our people are poorer in worldly goods, but richer in heavenly treasure. The church at Lu Lan Chiao made the best showing.

Tunki District

This is our most distant field, and being surrounded by mountains and with only poor roads and communications, has suffered least of all from the general upheaval. However, there was enough trouble, even here, to arouse the people to a new appraisal of the church and they decided that the church was a good thing for their community. When the district superintendent was leaving for conference some of the leading citizens feared that he was removing from their community and came and besought him not to leave them. They are more friendly toward the church than they have ever been.

For the evangelistic work as a whole we can say that our losses and troubles have been many but God has blessed our troubles to our good.

MEDICAL WORK

University Hospital

This has been a large and influential hospital connected with Nanking University and supported, jointly, by several Missions. It has rendered an immense service to foreigners and Chinese alike. It was thoroughly equipped and well managed, and was continually filled with patients, even on the day of the Nanking outrage. On March 24, it was looted somewhat and, after various troubles, was taken over entirely by the Nationalist regime under pretext of making it a military hospital, and still later a city hospital. It has, however, largely proved a failure and a disappointment to those running it and fees have been so high and service so poor that now there are few patients. Doubtless most of the citizens would like to have the Mission take it again and run it. They realize now, as never before, what a benevolent and helpful institution this hospital was. Perhaps the more so because of the terrible cholera epidemic that Nanking suffered during the summer.

Tunki Hospital

This is located in Southern Anhwei, where there are no modern medical and surgical facilities for the suffering masses. Ours is the only hospital of its kind in this inland city. Dr. Gale was rendering faithful and efficient service to the sick until she was advised, because of the general upheaval, to leave this inaccessible place. She turned the hospital over to her very competent nurse, who was still able to render much valuable assistance to the sick. But sickness in his own family made it necessary for him, also, to leave the hospital so that it temporarily closed.

Wuhu General Hospital

This is the only modern hospital in the large city of Wuhu, and has been able to run steadily all the year. Only for a short time, while Dr. Brown was away, did the soldiers force themselves in and with their horses occupy part of one building. The new building is now practically completed, except for the installation of certain mechanical equipment. It is a beautiful new plant, which, without being at all luxurious, is a well planned institution that can set a standard for others and lead the way for native doctors, as well as co-operating with them. Some of the time Dr. Brown carried on without any other foreign help, but in spite of this and the political disturbances and the looting of the native city by soldiers, the hospital was full almost constantly, and during cholera time there were so many patients that it was necessary, after filling all buildings, to lay some of the sick in the shade under the trees. The staff worked most loyally, and some of the workmen were so devoted that they labored nearly all night to get the place ready for the annual conference. The Chinese community has been very cordial, and one Chinese banker gave the money to cover the cost of the cholera treatments. At another time, when the city was in an uproar, several of the leading citizens came and remained all day to see that no harm might come to Dr. Brown or the hospital. The officials, also, have been friendly and the commissioner of foreign affairs, whose wife had a son born in the hospital, has repeatedly put himself out to show his good-will. One General loaned his automobile for many months to help carry patients and staff. In addition to the labor and anxiety of looking after the construction of the new building, the number of in-patients cared for has been over 1,400, the largest number in the history of the institution.

EDUCATION

General

Of all our Mission work, the educational institutions have had the hardest time. The cut in mission appropriations at the beginning of the year made it necessary to close all the primary schools, except such as could carry on with local support, and those in connection with the high schools, which were kept open.

Then, too, the coming of the Nationalists raised many problems. The Nationalists felt that public education was too largely in the hands of foreigners, whose motives they generally doubted. They prepared drastic regulations for the conduct of all schools, such as registration with the government, elimination of required religious instruction, management of the school by a Chinese Board and a Chinese president. These requirements were further complicated, in some cases, by still more extreme demands by more or less irresponsible local governing bodies, and for a time the conduct of any worthwhile school became an open question. Students were asked to give so much of their time for parades, propaganda and other activities that there was little time or interest left for scholastic effort. The student agitators were sometimes the most violent and unreasonable of all in their demands of educational institutions. These things combined with civil war, intermittent fighting, interruption of traffic and communications, and fear of the parents to have their children away from home, made it difficult for the schools to carry on at all. It is remarkable that the schools could keep going.

Conference Academy and Chinkiang Boys' School

At Chinkiang, wise effort was made to prepare for the approaching revolution by putting the school in the hands of an able Chinese committee, including the head of the Chamber of Commerce. And the school was running well, until the new government turned out the former officials and the buildings were crowded with soldiers. The Conference Academy, also, was running well. The curriculum was well planned; the teaching staff was composed of superior men and the student body was sympathetic. With the capture of Nanking, these buildings were occupied and used as a branch headquarters. The school continued for a time, but finally had to give up and a fine staff of teachers has been scattered.

Wannan Academy

The principal writes: "Our students were very discreet, and not only maintained a good attitude toward the school but were a steadying influence in the city as well. We tried to teach the pupils that the school should serve the community and we organized a Students' Union ourselves and lectured the boys on important public questions, so that they were not swept off their feet by outside forces and they had little sympathy with anti-Christian propaganda. We also kept in touch with local political leaders, and helped to show them what Christianity really is, and we were able to keep our school from being occupied by soldiers. Because of the small appropriation, we were obliged to discontinue three of the senior high school classes, and we found great difficulty in keeping the school up to the standard. The total attendance was 118; somewhat less than previously. Sixteen were graduated from the junior high and twenty-six from the higher primary and all of these entered our higher classes. Most of the teachers are Christians and all have rendered devoted service. The student Y. M. C. A. helped the religious life of the school and the Christian boys taught Sunday school classes."

Nanking University

Nanking University was one of the outstanding educational institutions in all China, and under President Bowen's excellent leading had grown considerably in buildings, equipment, personnel, student body, variety of courses, and educational standing. Much had been done to bring the institution in line with the Nationalist program by making religious instruction voluntary, registering with the government, promotion of Chinese leadership, and the membership of several Chinese on the Board of Managers.

When all the foreign teachers left, at the end of March, after the looting of the city and the murder of Dr. J. E. Williams, vice-president, the University was disorganized for a time, but the Chinese faculty did their best to fill the gaps and in spite of parades, propaganda, communist activities, and actual bombardment of the city for weeks, all the schools continued right up until Commencement. The soldiers often attempted to occupy the buildings, and were only kept out by the incessant courage and resourcefulness of the faculty and their influence with officials. During the summer also, a school was successfully conducted with a strong faculty and until a determined attack by the North, in August, led to a further concentration of soldiers in the city, the buildings were kept free of soldiers. Even then, when the soldiers forcibly took over some of the buildings, the energetic faculty was able to retain enough of the space to open college, and, at the last report, there were 414 students enrolled in the colleges, and a larger percentage of old students than there had been for a number of years. The students seem to be more serious minded than in the past and to have been chastened by their experiences. Chapel and Bible classes are elective and optional, as planned at the beginning of the year, and the number of students attending is encouraging. Dean Chen has called fifteen new teachers for part or full time, and one of these is Russell Hsiung, one of the leading Methodist pastors, who will have charge of religious activities in the University. The loyalty, courage, ability, and Christian spirit of the university faculty have been one of the finest things that we have known in the past year.

University Middle School

Professor C. F. Liu wrote some time ago: "All soldiers are out of our campus. We are now busy cleaning the buildings. Everything is fine. Never in my life have I been so occupied and never have I enjoyed the work so much. We have quite a number of good new students. Mr. Chen, the head of the Nanking Bureau of Education, sent us his son yesterday. We also have the sons of both the Chief of Police and his first associate, so we are fairly safe. Up to this morning we have 144 students. We are short 18 students, but more are coming."

President Bowen's Resignation

"It has long been our hope that the administration of the University could be put into the hands of the Chinese. The day has now arrived when that can be done and it is my duty and my pleasure to tender my resignation. It is easier for me to do this when I think of the splendid Chinese leaders who have already taken over the work, and are carrying it successfully under most abnormal conditions and difficulties. During all these years of union work, I have always felt that God was leading us in this adventure and I am still sure that we only need to follow his clear guidance."

The Board of Trustees very reluctantly accepted Dr. Bowen's resignation, and expressed the highest praise for his noble character, modesty, unselfishness, sincerity, absolute truthfulness and untiring devotion. As one trustee expressed it, "During his seventeen years of leadership few men have been privileged to render such distinguished service or win such a warmth of affection and esteem from colleagues, students, and associates."

Dr. Y. K. Chen has been elected President. He is an earnest Christian, an excellent scholar, and is welcomed by students, graduates and colleagues.

Missionaries' Return

At least two bodies of Chinese have

clearly expressed themselves concerning the return of the missionaries. One of these expressions came from the faculty and students of the Nanking University: "While we all sincerely wish for you to come back, for it will cheer up the morale, and clear up a host of sundry difficulties, it is still better we think for you not to stay here (Nanking) under existing circumstances. We do not want you involved in further complications. We all want you to come, we earnestly hope you will come. But we cannot deal with the common soldiers. There are plainly too many soldiers. They are capricious. They may do anything to anybody. We all love you and welcome you, but we feel that it is a risk which may be too great." The other expression came from our annual conference at Wuhu: "We have remembered you. We often pray God to comfort your hearts. We think of how you suffered for the sake of Jesus Christ in China. You have our deepest sympathy for what you suffered. We hope you will not be discouraged but strengthened to show your zeal and courage afresh for the cause of our Lord. Have you completed your great task in China? Have you finished your commission? Is your goal gained? If not, and you know it is not, we hope you will return as soon as possible. This is our heartfelt prayer." These expressions are encouraging.

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Compiled by W. R. Johnson

EVANGELISTIC

Hwangmei and North Kiangsi District

Militarism and communism pressed us sorely. One stage of the revolution was reached with the capture of Hankow. A second stage ended at Nanking. The advance of the armies during the second and succeeding stages was directly across our territory. The attack on Nanking made Kiukiang on the right, and the Hwangmei district on the left, strategic territory for cutting the railroad and pushing in upon the city. Later, the break between the Communists and the rest of the party brought on another troop movement across this region. And during the struggle between Hankow and Nanking we have again been visited. One army after another came and went. So throughout the entire year the military forces dominated the situation. Schools and churches were interrupted and the buildings filled with troops. Parsonages frequently served as barracks. During the second quarter the Communists had the upper hand. Their fierce control was without comparison. The anti-Christian campaign gained headway. It was hard for folks to attend church. Schools were broken up, teachers were driven out, furniture smashed. All sorts of abuses were heaped upon the people. Even under Ching Shih-hwang oppression did not reach this degree. For us, the Boxer troubles were comparatively light. Yet, standing in the midst of it all, we realized that God must have a purpose to work out. We were driven to prayer for grace and strength which were vouchsafed to us for our need.

With all the passing of troops, anti-Christian agitation, Communist persecution, occupation of our buildings, the church services were continued. The attendance, naturally, was reduced. At times Sunday school and prayer meetings were suspended.

The constant presence of troops during the year was a disturbing factor, but it gave opportunities for witness bearing. At the beginning of the year, the 44th brigade was at Taihu. Both the colonel and the major were Christians. They permitted the pastor to preach to their soldiers, and about 150 of the men and officers signed the Pocket Testament League pledge, and are reported to have been most faithful in carrying and studying the Scriptures. The 7th brigade, when it went through Taihu, was courteous in its treatment, and Colonel Hsia, who lived for a month at the church, became the pastor's warm friend. His deep appreciation for the work was exemplified in a gift of $400 for the Taihu School. Major Wang, of the 35th brigade ordnance department, so approved of the church that he asked the pastor's assistance in entering his two daughters in a church school and hospital.

All rural life was affected by the military movements and the results were shown in the collections. Anti-Christian propaganda dampened ardor in giving. The country had not fully recovered from the great famine. So the support of the church is no easy matter. A few places have fallen short. But this has not been general. The workers gave generously, and earnestly solicited aid from others.

Nanchang and Kan River Districts

The year was most strenuous, but it was the best we have ever had. The secret is nothing but the same old fact that the more we realize our weakness and give ourselves to the Lord, the better service and greater blessing can we enjoy.

As to the report on this work for last year, we must not overlook the political situation then. At that time, the Provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and part of Kiangsi were mostly under the control of the Extremists. Their program was merely "Destruction." That "China could not be changed anew unless two hundred million of her population be put to death," was their faith. So, after General Chiang Kai Shih left Kiangsi for Nanking, all the Reds in this province got up in greater power. They were devoted to their faith and faithful to their program. Hence all the jails and prisons in Nanchang, and the districts controlled by the extremists, became overcrowded with the victims of the anti-revolutionary exterminators.

Dozens of these poor, innocent people were executed, and many of them were contemptuously dragged and caused to parade on the streets for show. In the same way, there were many properties confiscated; shops and factories were closed; temples emptied; idols destroyed and set on fire and even Mr. Chang, the Chinese Taoist Pope, was caught and sentenced to death.

What was the position of Christians? Alas! their position was much worse. Christianity was accused as the "Instrument of Imperialism," Christians were condemned as the "Betrayers of China" and "Enemies of Civilization."

How grave and tremendous was the work! Nay, it was not work, it was fighting! We were fighting for Christianity. We were struggling for our existence. Our opponents had political authority and military power, but we had none. They had pistols, guns, guards and soldiers, all these, had we none. At the same time, all the papers in the city were run and controlled by them, but we had nothing to express ourselves to the public. When they might say "Yes," no one dared say "No."

At Kingtecheng, it happened that some of these soldiers were trying to break some of the school desks for fuel. Some women who were living just next to the school saw them. Immediately they said to the soldiers, "Please do not break them. These teachers are very good. They came from Kiukiang to teach our children. It was very hard for them to bring these things here. If you have not fuel, we may let you have ours. Please don't break the desk!" The soldiers looked a little bashful and let the desks go.

The Rev. Hwa Hsing-tung had done much work among the military men who were living in his compound Though his church was often occupied by soldiers, he never suspended a single Sunday morning service. Sometimes the soldiers moved out on Sunday morning and moved in again in the afternoon. One Sunday, Pastor Hwa held his meeting over at the Girls' School. Mr. Kung, one of his church members, said that one day, one of his friends met him on the way and said to him. "Your church is abolished!" He answered him, "No, how could that be?" Then his friend said again, "Look here! your church has been occupied by so many soldiers." Mr. Kung, answered, "See, I am still here! Unless they struck me down they could never abolish our church!"

Mr. Chang Chuan-fah, an aged farmer and very poor, but a very godly member of the church at Tsinsien, was once bound up and dragged to parade around, and finally fined about $200, which was about all he could pay and possessed, merely because he joined the church. His only son, about 41 years old, died in connection with the same persecution and left two little children. How sad and miserable would the old chap, about 72 years of age, become!

Yet he came to his pastor and said, "Even though they took the life of all my folks, I would not deny Christ! Please let me contribute $1 as I am a Christian."

For the past year, though we have not heard that any church member became a recanter, we have not won many converts. Seipu gained some, and the Rev. Kiang Ming-chih baptized one adult and received some probationers to full membership and seven persons on probation.

The natural outcome is the deficit in self-support or local contribution. The total deficit is about $560. Indeed, it was a delight that Mr. Wu Gi-mo, Mr. Job Shaw and some other teachers and students could raise about $1,024 for carrying on the work of Nanchang Academy; and Dr. Wu Shao-chin, Dr. Chen Shi-ping and several other members on their staff raised about six or seven hundred dollars for maintaining the hospital until the present time. But the greater part of this money was given by outside people.

Fu River District

Conditions: When the Revolutionary Movement reached this territory last fall, people everywhere expected the collapse of militarism, release from burdens and pain and the enjoyment of peace and happiness, but they were greatly disappointed. Instead of the joyful results promised, everywhere came ruin and unemployment, and thieves, robbers and bandits abound. To mention only Fuchow, bandits there were simply innumerable. People were liable to disturbance by night as well as by day, and even in windy and rainy weather did not dare sleep indoors. Of all our churches, that at Shangtungtu suffered the most. Two of the members were killed, seven held for ransom, and no one was free from forced contributions. Sungshih is a secluded spot on a hillside where soldiers and bandits were not aften seen. In September, however, that whole region was plundered, but our church, though attacked four times, finally escaped. Among 54 held for ransom at Sungshih, three were members of our church, but though they lost much money, they suffered little bodily injury. Four times bandits entered Nanfeng, and the sights and sounds of slaughter were common there. Fuchow city was held by bandits for three days, during which, each and every house and shop was searched and plundered, though once more, fortunately, our church was not touched.

The Communists selected Fuchow as their base of operations and went so far as to take over our school as their head office for eastern Kiangsi. Ostensibly, they stood for punishing the corrupt gentry and the unrighteous rich, really they wanted to get money and to inflict harm in return for hatred and suspicion. They arrested people freely, and almost all the merchants in the city struck against them, but their fiercest efforts were directed against the church. They threatened our pupils because they came to the mission school to study. Finally, they sent us an ultimatum demanding that we move out within twenty-four hours, but just then the People's Party came to the front and the Communists scampered like deer. We were very fortunate.

No sooner had they gone than the plague of soldiery came. These fellows considered church property their own and proceeded to take most unceremonious possession. At Likiatu, soldiers were billeted on us on eighteen different occasions. Churches at Fuchow, Shangtungtu and Kienchang were still occupied by them at conference time.

During these troubles some members whose faith was not yet deep-rooted, left us. Others, full of enthusiasm, found reassurance to their faith. Pastoral visitation could not be done in the homes of the members, so the members themselves visited, exhorted and comforted one another. More remarkable still, when the work was well-nigh stopped, several hundred copies of the Pocket New Testaments came from the Bible Society, and they were distributed to our members and to the students. We were grateful for the Books.

Results: This year the losses in membership more than offset the gains. Although Christianity has been in China for more than a hundred years, people find difficulty in understanding its true nature. At first it was considered a sort of charm, causing the Christians to be feared, so that the officials accorded special treatment to them and thus, all unconsciously, there arose a division into two classes, church people and common people. The Revolutionists, on the other hand, attribute the protection of mission work as a result of the unequal treaties and they call preachers the running dogs of imperialism. Mission schools are considered the tools to be used in the breaking down of Chinese culture. Instead of allowing the Church to enjoy special privileges, the present trend among these people is to visit on the Church special unfavorable treatment instead of the special favorable treatment which used to be given. The result has been that many "rice Christians" have fallen away, but the faithful, though few, are found in every church.

A higher primary pupil at Fuchow was told by a Communist not to believe in Christ, but the youngster said he would rather lose his head than his faith. On another occasion at Shangtungtu, a member of the Party asked one of our young Christians, "Are you still a believer in Christ?" whereupon the answeer came, "I was born and reared in a Christian family. I know Jesus and confess Him, and indeed, why should I not believe in Him? Really, I believe sincerely in Jesus, and I am also a loyal member of the Party. If a little persuasion would make me reject Jesus, similarly a little persuasion would make me desert the Party." This answer won admiration from the listeners.

EDUCATION

William Nast College

The more radical element in the Nationalist movement soon came into power in this community. Many of the leaders are hardly more than children. The people of the community welcomed the southerners with heart and soul. By Christmas, the anti-Christian agitators began to plan for an anti-British week. The students, seeing to what dangers this might lead, asked that school be closed. The wisdom of this request was readily seen and the school was closed three weeks earlier than had been planned. During the latter days of the semester, a good deal of the principal's time was taken up with mediation in the strikes of the laborers of the ship companies of Kiukiang. The Nationalist Army finally took possession of the Concession, which later was given up by Great Britain.

The second semester opened with an enrollment almost equal to that of the first, between 120 and 140. A brave plan of co-education with the Rulison School was begun, due to the shortage of funds in William Nast. Seven classes of the two schools were combined. Soldiers occupied the old chapel and the dormitories, both semesters. On March 25, the day after the massacre of foreigners in Nanking, all missionaries were suddenly evacuated from Kiukiang. All Chinese teachers bravely remained and bravely carried the work to the end of the school year. This fall, with the treasury empty, they have again opened school and are carrying on. The very things that our enemies calculated would hurt Christ's work have only served to strengthen and refine it. They who would drive Him out have but made His hold in Kiangsi only the firmer.

Nanchang Academy

By the grace of the Lord, the guidance of the Bishop, the help of the superintendent, and the co-operation of some faculty members and student representatives, the Academy was able to continue its work without any interruption or delay. The principal was anxious to see the school open because: (1) It is a part of the church work and the church work must go on; (2) we wanted to show our religious spirit to clear up some outside misunderstandings; (3) the boys of our own church should have a school to study in, and (4) while the government schools were closed, the non-Christian students might find a place to study in our school. To meet the financial difficulties, the faculty and the students successfully raised a thousand dollars. Six hundred was subscribed among the army and government officers, Christian students and others. The faculty members, themselves, subscribed four hundred dollars. Bishop Birney kindly promised to help with a thousand dollars. With these, in addition to the tuition which was received from students, the budget can narrowly be met.

In the matter of religion, students were left perfectly free. About sixty per cent of the total enrollment voluntarily chose a course in religious education, fifty per cent attended Sunday school and school chapel, and forty per cent went to Sunday worship service. The percentage among Christian students, however, was much higher. The faculty members showed a deeper Christianity than before.

In such things as religious activities, English Mastery Tests, certain secretarial work, English courses for upper classes and science the help of American teachers seems indispensable. It is hoped that the military turmoil will soon be settled so that they can come back to work.

MEDICAL

Nanchang Hospital (Susan Toy Ensign Memorial)

Towards the end of April signs of disquietude began to prevail both externally by the particular type of government and internally by the desire for a certain form of organized administration in the hospital. In view of the prevailing atmosphere at that time and with an idea of meeting the opinion of popular demand, an administrative committee was deemed expedient. On April 30, the said committee was officially inaugurated, consisting of seven members representing the various departments of the hospital. This was reported to the Bishop and to Dr. Blydenburgh, who approved of it with a good deal of reserve. During the course of committee control, there was some friction arising out of misunderstanding between members of the staff. This was readily readjusted without causing too bad an effect. If any blunder was made in adopting this system, it was offset by the lesson learned from experience. It is to be noted, however, that its life was not altogether without advantage. During that period of tension and chaos a united effort in dealing with the situation was, indeed, stronger than it would have been otherwise. The handling of the kitchen "strike" on June 2 could not have been so successful were it not for the co-operative effort accorded by the members of the committee, who individually shared the responsibility in one way or other to help through the crisis. Another thing worthy of attention is the conviction of almost every one, that the committee system is sometimes feasible in theory but not practical in application. This is at least true with hospital management.

May was marked by a reign of political terror which had its deleterious effect upon all walks of life, especially the missionary work. Repeatedly the hospital was requested for stationing troops but fortunately through persuasions we succeeded in refusing them each time. It will be surprising to note that in one instance troops which had already marched into the hospital compound were stopped by a policeman at the gate. Upon reflecting on those trying days and the danger that might have happened, we cannot help feeling the guidance of our silent Lord in Heaven.

Through the co-operative scheme between the able Dr. Ts'en and Mr. Wang, the hospital managed to pull through a very trying period when fighting took place on the night of July 31 and was followed by the pouring in of over one hundred wounded soldiers the next few days. On August 1, Communist soldiers came into the hospital to search for arms. Opposition meant danger to life. But Mr. Wang ran here and there trying to stop soldiers from taking things away. It was mainly due to Mr. Wang and Dr. Ts'en's daring perseverance and loyalty that the hospital was saved from being looted to any great degree although a few things were lost.

While thus spared from external apprehension, attention was soon directed toward a radical improvement in the condition of the hospital, both professionally and administratively. The usual routine of nursing service was stressed and improved. The remaining three members of the administrative committee met in conjunction with the hospital staff on September 12 and an unanimous vote was passed to the effect that the committee system be abolished from date. This was reported to the Bishop and also an earnest request was made for the return of Dr. Blydenburgh.

One of the most serious problems to face was the state of the finances. The chief reason to account for this was the depreciation of paper notes. The second reason for financial difficulty was the temporary closing of the out-patient clinic for one month. The members of the hospital staff took a voluntary cut from their salaries for one month, thus rendering possible the settlement of the payroll for August and September.

Water of Life Hospital

The report of this year describes a time of more than unusual interest and from an impartial viewpoint, one must regard it far more as a year of success and blessing, than of suspense or calamity. We wish to make our acknowledgment to Almighty God who has turned what might have been most signal defeat into victory instead. When we think of the many institutions which have experienced great trouble, or even have had to close, in some cases with their own workers out of sympathy with the aims and progress of the institution, we have nothing but praise to God, and praise to our fellow workers, to record in our report of the year.

The tension which was felt all over China was manifestly tightening when, one afternoon late in March, the foreigners were told by the commander of the American destroyer in port, who voiced the instructions he had from the American Consul, that they must leave Kiukiang. The news of the Nanking incident had just been received by wireless, and this, coupled with other disquieting information, made the members of the Mission feel that the order to evacuate was proper. The mothers and children of the Mission had been evacuated two months previously. The moment when this news reached us was during a session of the Conference Educational Committee, and we were so fortunate as to have in town some leading members of our mission, from Nanchang, both Chinese and foreign. The advisability of the evacuation was unanimously approved, and a retrospect of the months which have intervened tends to confirm the correctness of that decision.

A committee of five Chinese, composed of the head evangelist, the head doctor, the head nurse, the head pharmacist, who is in charge of the hospital, and the foreign staff, went down river with the other refugees from Kiukiang. This committee was given charge of the finances, the drugs, including a well-stocked drug room, and the management of the hospital and at this much later date, we are proud to report that the work was carried on with devotion and skill, and a constantly increasing support was derived from local sources. Most important of all, the religious effort of the hospital was steadily carried forward with the morning chapel going on as always, and this despite a decidedly hostile attitude on the part of the southern regime to all Christian activities. The superintendent acknowledges with gratitude the preservation of his home and belongings which was accomplished largely through the efforts of the house cook, but with no small co-operation on the part of the hospital staff, who through many days and nights lived in the house, and reasoned and argued with officers and soldiers who insisted on coming in.

JAPAN AND KOREA

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church which was organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a co-operating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized. Our work among the Japanese is known as the Japan Mission Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. W. B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year. Rev. M. C. Harris was elected Missionary Bishop for Japan and Korea in 1904. He retired in 1916 and died in 1921. Rev. Herbert Welch was elected a Bishop in 1916, and assigned to residence in Seoul, where he resided until 1928, when he returned to the United States and was succeeded in the Seoul Area by Rev. James C. Baker, who was elected Bishop in 1928. Korea Conference and the Japan Mission Council now constitute the Seoul Episcopal Area.

THE SEOUL AREA

Bishop Herbert Welch

A Pressing Problem

The reports from Japan and Korea have been given in such detail that I confine myself to a brief statement concerning that problem which is of outstanding interest and importance at the present time on all fields. How are we to deal with the rising nationalistic spirit? How are we to satisfy the legitimate desire of our Methodist people in other lands to make the Church to which they belong their own church and not a mere foreign institution which mothers them? In other words, to what extent and by what means can the Church most wisely become really indigenous?

Japan—A Self-Governing Church

In Japan, more than in any other "mission field," this problem has approached a solution. As is well known, the various principal Protestant groups —Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist—are represented in Japan by self-governing churches. In most cases a number of Missions from western lands are co-operating with a single church on the field. This form of organization reached Methodism twenty years ago, when the Japan Methodist Church was organized, and the Missions of our own Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and what is now the United Church of Canada, have during that time been co-operating with it. The Japan Methodist Church is fully self-governing. It has its own Annual Conferences, its own General Conference, its own Board of Missions and other denominational machinery. The schools however, have never officially come under the control of the Japan Methodist Church, but have remained under the supervision of the Missions, or under the control of Boards of Trustees composed in part of missionaries and in part of Japanese, but chosen in very few cases by the Church itself. The schools have thus been affiliated with the Church; in some cases a certain proportion of the managing board must be chosen from the membership of the Church, and yet the Church has no financial responsibility for them, makes no contribution to their support, and the schools are still Mission schools rather than Church schools. Moreover, these co-operating Missions have maintained their own organizations, having their annual and other meetings; their committees, determining the policies of their part of the Methodist work in Japan, and controlling the funds sent out from the home lands by the Boards.

There has been a growing desire in our own Mission that the missions should decrease and the Church should increase; that we should come as near as possible to eliminating the Missions as such, and have all the interests involved, handled through the Church and its subordinate organizations. That is to say, where the Mission is now the medium of communication between the Board at home and the Church, some desire that more and more there shall be direct communication between the Board at home, on the one side, and the native Church and the schools, on the other, unless and until they come to be more definitely controlled by the Church. There is a feeling that the distribution of funds should be participated in by the Japanese leaders and not left altogether to the missionary groups, and also that policies which affect the purchase and sale of property, the organization or the removal of institutions, the determination of lines of new work—that decisions on these important questions should be reached, either by Church groups on which the missionaries should be represented, or by Boards which speak both for the Church and for the missionary force.

A decided step toward the realization of such aims was taken at a meeting in Tokyo last May. Not only were all the missionaries of our Church in Japan present at that meeting, but the Japanese members of our Woman's Conferences and a number of the leaders of the official activities of the Japan Methodist Church, including Bishop Uzaki. The presence of Dr. R. E Diffendorfer, Senior Secretary of our Board of Foreign Missions, gave added significance to this meeting and was most helpful in classifying its ideas. Consultations are now in process with the Southern and Canadian Mission groups, since under our agreements with them it is desirable that, so far as possible, joint action should be taken when far-reaching changes are contemplated.

The personal relations between the missionaries and the Church organization in Japan have reached a point of stable equilibrium, involving both satisfaction and efficiency. Many details doubtless will still be worked out in the course of years to come, but the principles have been agreed to and if this organizational readjustment can be smoothly and happily effected, there will be even more lessons than at present which other fields may learn from Japan.

Korea—Union of the Two Methodisms

In Korea the situation is of course quite different. The strong Presbyterian Church is independently organized with its own General Assembly and with four co-operating Missions from the United States, Canada and Australia; but the two Methodist Churches are simply Annual Conferences of their respective communions. This year has seen the formulation of a desire which has been diffused for years in the atmosphere, that is, a desire for organic union between the two Methodisms in Korea. Our own leaders are particularly anxious, however, that such a union should not break their organic connection with our international Church, a desire increased I doubt not by the strong address before our last Annual Conference by Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer on Methodism As An International Force. A series of resolutions has been agreed upon by a joint committee of the two Conferences, approved with practical unanimity by the Conferences themselves, and will be presented to our own General Conference this spring. No detailed plan is presented in these resolutions but it is asked that a commission be appointed, partly by the General Conferences of the two churches concerned, and partly by the Annual Conferences in Korea; and that this joint commission be given full authority to work out a plan of union, and to take all necessary steps to put it into actual operation.

The precise form which the united Church of Korea would assume is somewhat problematical. For administration, it is possible that it would choose an Episcopacy elected for a few years at a time, or it is possible that, after the English fashion, they would be contented with a President of the Conference to be chosen annually, and to perform certain administrative duties. The form is not the most important thing. The spirit of Methodism is alive and active in Korea and a union of the Methodist forces in that country, the Korean leaders firmly believe, would make more weighty the contribution which Methodism can make toward the full establishment of the Kingdom of Christ in that land.

Solving the Problem

Such steps as have been and are being taken in these two countries, and as are under consideration in other countries, are tokens of the coming of the day for which we have toiled. In some countries the changes are being made rapidly and under the pressure of political feeling, and even of civil war. Happily, in the two countries of this Area it has been possible, undisturbed by such distracting conditions, to work at these problems of church life somewhat quietly, and without the acuteness of suspicion and of contention that circumstances have developed in some other quarters.

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL

Compiled by Gideon F. Draper

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Political

Another year has passed, and the pessimistic tone of thought has not yet been dissipated.

As we reported a year ago, universal suffrage has been accorded to the nation, after what has been designated as "the intensest and most sustained agitation in Japan's constitutional history." It looked as though there would be a mighty forward step in the political life of the people, but the recent elections have not given evidence of a universal interest in the ballot. A very considerable percentage of the newly empowered electors failed to make use of their privilege in the prefectural elections. Then there has been no marked forward movement in the nation's life, as a result of enlarged franchise. As has been further said, "The mistake of Japanese liberals was in supposing that universal suffrage was a kind of automatic machine. The people would press the button and politics would be regenerated." No such desirable result has been realized. Japanese politics seem still too much under the sway of officialdom and the development must necessarily be gradual.

A notable event, at least for citizens of the United States, was the unveiling of a granite monument, on the first of October, at the little town of Shimoda in honor of Townsend Harris, who, as Consul General of the United States, raised at that place the first consular flag in the history of the Empire's intercourse with foreign lands. That was on the fourth of September, 1856. He effected the Treaty of Yedo, by which Japan was brought into direct intercourse with other nations, on the 29th of July, 1858. Our Ambassador, Hon. Charles MacVeagh, made an appropriate address at the ceremony. All who love the Kingdom of our Lord have great reason to be thankful for what has been accomplished here in this land, within the span of a human life.

Also of wider significance for the future, possibly, was the Pan-Pacific Conference held in Honolulu last July. Here there was a full and frank discussion of the problems concerning the nations that border on this great ocean. It has surely aided in the fuller understanding of their mutual relationships, and ought to be not only politically beneficial but an aid to the work of the Church as well. Such a Conference will help the people of the United States comprehend why the stigma of the Exclusion Act cannot be forgotten by the people of this empire.

The Pan-Asia Conference, held in Nagasaki, was not a success, evidently, for its spirit was entirely different.

The year has been one of serious difficulties. Many banks have closed their doors, causing great loss and distress. Business has been poor and profits small, so that it has been hard to raise funds for benevolent or church enterprises. For the three years, the foreign trade of the Empire shows an excess of imports over exports mounting up to hundreds of millions of yen. This involves the export of gold, when there is not too great a supply on hand, which of course is exceedingly undesirable. Then the national debt has increased about seventy-five per cent in a dozen years, which also is far from comforting, though its per capita burden on the people is far less than that of many European countries.

Though times are not easy, yet Japan has no good reason to be discouraged as to its financial future. One writer says, "Japan is in the main an agricultural country and she is supported in times of industrial depression by the inherent stability of a population that is engaged, up to 70 or 80 per cent, on the land."

Educational

The people of this land are—to quote again—"educated with a thoroughness equal to that of advanced Western countries." But education is, for the most part, divorced from religious instruction, and the conviction that death ends all is evidently in the minds of many, as may be concluded from the frequency of suicide.

One of the questions that has been agitating the educational world, is the elimination of English as a part of the middle school course. (The Japanese middle schools correspond roughly to our high schools.) A prominent professor of the Imperial University started the discussion by a magazine article in which he claimed that, for the ordinard middle school student, the study of English was a waste of time and derogatory to the prestige of the Empire. A large number of people has been aroused to discuss this important question, presenting the *pros* and *cons* with great earnestness. It has been very interesting. Some even advocating the abolishing of English as a study in the schools of higher grade; the plea being for something more practical along industrial or commercial lines. However, it is not probable that the study of English will be eliminated from the middle school course, even very soon, if ever. It should be said that the idea is not to abolish completely the study of foreign languages, but they should be taught in a separate institution.

Social

Perhaps the most absorbing topic is the internal condition of the Empire along industrial and agricultural lines.

Labor disputes have not diminished as compared with last year. Labor organizations are carefully considering their serious problems. One of these is the treatment accorded to women workers in the silk industry, and another the whole question of child labor, especially in the country regions.

The tenant farmer class is living on impossibly small margins, often having only a few sen a day—the average being between seven and eight cents of our money, after paying the rental for the bit of land he cultivates. Often he faces a deficit at the end of the year even though he uses but about five dollars a year for clothing. The usual rental is sixty per cent of the rice raised. He may raise from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars worth of the cereal, so his margin is actually very small. Recently the papers told of a serious riot in one of the prefectures, where 3,000 peasants attacked the homes of their landlords and set fire to one of them. The cause being the high rental charges.

The government has a plan for the purchasing of the land from the large landowners and selling it in small parcels—not to exceed 2½ acres—to those who desire it and who will repay the price in installments. This is one solution of the problem, but it will take many millions of yen and a long time to carry it out.

To increase the area allotted to each family is not easily done, in view of the limited area of the Empire and the annual increase of population. All this has direct bearing on the problem of rural evangelization and the development of a self-supporting church.

The fight for prohibition and the suppression of legalized prostitution is also being waged with increased effectiveness.

One case has recently aroused very considerable discussion and vigorous protests. Four girls escaped from a licensed brothel and pleaded to be released from their evil life, but the law was against them and the police took them back. The Japan Times, an English paper owned and edited by Japanese, exposed and argued against such action. After much correspondence with the proprietor of the brothel he promised the editor to quit his nefarious calling. But the great effort is to so change the laws as to cease the legalizing of such traffic in human beings. One person argued in the published discussion that it is really contrary to the constitution granted to the Empire by the Emperor Meiji in 1889, quoting the clause that sustained his claim. But custom seems stronger than law in some cases. However, a public sentiment is being aroused and the accursed traffic will be recognized as illegal before many years.

Religious

The Religious Bill, proposed by the government last year and so widely discussed, has been laid on the shelf for the present, at least.

Religious activities, however, are abundantly in evidence and there is definite progress, even though it is not as great as we desire.

Buddhism is by no means defunct, as

is evidenced by the special efforts its advocates are putting forth. Doubtless much of their activity is resultant from the aggressive work of the Christian Church.

Japan was represented at the Lausanne Conference by delegates from the Episcopal Church only, but all other Christians are interested in the results of that gathering even though not officially represented

The National Christian Council of Japan, representing the Japanese Churches and most of the Mission organizations, has been carrying on a very definite evangelistic campaign in various parts of the Empire during the year, with encouraging results. It is also making careful preparation for the Conference to be held at Jerusalem in the spring. In the delegation five were Japanese, including Bishop Uzaki of the Methodist Church.

At its annual meeting this fall, many important questions were discussed and suitable committees appointed to carry on the work of the Council during the year. One notable resolution was in the form of a request to the Department of Education for the withdrawal of all regulations that interfere with the full liberty of religious instruction in private schools. This would be one effective means for the counteracting of those "dangerous thoughts" which the government is so anxious to combat.

Another notable feature of the meeting was an address by the Minister of Education, Dr. Mizune, who emphasized the need of spiritual as well as intellectual and material gifts for the development of any nation, and added—"We are grateful for the work which the missionaries and Japanese Christians have accomplished."

One more indication of what is being accomplished comes from the report of the Bible Societies, stating that well over one million copies of the Bible, or portions of it, were circulated during the past year. These were sold in many places by faithful colporteurs; in the higher grade schools, in silk mills, railway stations and even in houses of ill fame. The Word of God is being read more and more widely throughout the land.

Japan Methodism

All the churches report progress but we would note especially the development of Methodism.

A study of the statistics of the Japan Methodist Church will show that a sturdy branch of world-wide Methodism is here. Financially, it is having its difficulties with the burden of self-support assumed last year, but it is meeting the problems bravely and in a real spirit of self-sacrifice.

There is also a real spiritual growth. This was made manifest by the spirit that pervaded the sessions of the recent General Conference, which met for its sixth quadrennial session, on the 20th of October, in the Kamakura Church.

The episcopal address by Bishop Uzaki included a general survey of the progress of the church during the past four years, and expressed the view that missionaries are still needed—and more of them—to aid the young church in its great task, if only they will come with the thought of real co-operation. He spoke of the financial situation and told of the extent of their church building enterprises, especially in the region devastated by the earthquake; closing with an earnest appeal to stand by the high ideals of Methodism.

Some of the topics which engaged the attention of the Conference were: First, the possibility of uniting the two theological schools of the East and West Conferences so as to have one central institution. Many favored this step, but the interests involved are such that no definite measures could be taken immediately. Then, secondly, there was a strong feeling on the part of some that the two Conferences should be united so that there would be but one annual conference for the whole of Japan. No definite action was taken on this proposition, either, but a tentative step in that direction is to be taken by holding a joint session of the two Conferences early next year. To some it seems as though more conferences, with smaller areas, would be preferable.

As to the episcopal office—there was some thought that more than one bishop should be chosen, but the financial status of the church does not warrant that. Then it was a serious question with some whether the bishop should be elected for a third term. (The bishop is elected for four years only.) This was settled by the re-election of Bishop Uzaki for a third term, and the spirit of earnest prayer in which this was accomplished was very impressive and encouraging.

The consideration of the budget for the coming four years took much time and serious thought and was the most trying part of the sessions, as they found themselves facing a deficit of over fifty thousand yen. The matter was taken up in prayerfulness and with real consecration. If the church at large takes up the burden in a similar way, we shall see a genuine advance in the immediate future.

Strong resolutions were adopted, also, appealing to the government to abolish the present system of licensed brothels.

The general impression made by the Conference on the careful observer, as gleaned from answers given to an inquiring reporter, was that there were able leaders in Japanese Methodism working earnestly and effectively for the building up of the Kingdom of God and that a kindly and genuine co-operation is evident.

However, the field is vast and only a small fragment of the great work to be accomplished has been attempted. The Church at home is still needed to assist and encourage the comparatively little band of workers here, both by prayers and gifts.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

The reports from the several stations are made by the workers in charge there and do not necessarily correspond exactly with the territory covered by the districts of the Japan Methodist Church.

Sapporo (T. T. Brumbaugh)

Within the past year a new missionary family has taken up residence in this, our most northern station in Japan. They have been most cordially welcomed to their new field of labor. Throughout the Hokkaido district, not only in Mission aided churches, but in those as well for which the Japanese are wholly responsible, and also in our relations with other Christian evangelizing agencies, there is an excellent spirit of co-operation in the task of making the district a Christian island.

The missionaries, aside from giving all possible assistance to the district as a whole, concentrate special aid and attention upon three centers of evangelistic work outside of Sapporo, i. e., Muroran, Yakumo and the Iwamizawa-Ebetsu charge. Regular monthly, or more frequent visits are made to these churches, Bible classes are conducted. calls made, and indeed any service rendered that may assist the Japanese pastor in his task. Reductions in the Mission budget have made it necessary to discontinue the services of a full time pastor in Yakumo, but the other two charges are assuming an increasing degree of self-support and deriving spiritual benefits from the experience.

In Sapporo, at Wesley Hall, we have an excellent center for student and social work. This, and the missionary's home, supplement the equipment of the local church in its social, educational and religious activities among the thousands of students and other young people in this thriving community. Close co-operation between pastor, Bible women and missionaries in leading, teaching and advising inquiring youth is creating, at the Sapporo Methodist Church, what corresponds to a Wesley Foundation in the university centers of America, and scarcely a week goes by in our work but some young lives are surrendered to the Master's will.

Hakodate still continues unoccupied by our Board, the women of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society being the only Protestant missionaries in the city.

Hirosaki (C. W. Iglehart)

A lack of funds has restrained the missionary from any aggressive extension work, and has thrown each church back, all the more, on its own resources. Only about one third of the money in use four years ago is now available for evangelism. But this small amount is supplemented by the vigorous efforts of the Christians in the various churches.

In Tanabu, the people are rejoicing in their new little plant, secured largely by the hard campaigning of the pastor and a few loyal laymen. A young man is in the church who, by the death of an elder brother, suddenly found himself the heir to the family estate and to the office of head priest of the local shrine, with an assured salary for life and a secured position in the community. After months of pressure from his family, he asked to be cut off from the family register entirely, left without a penny, not even his family name, in order to worship God freely and remain in his Methodist Church. This is being done, and he is now looking for work.

Away over the mountains in the remote village of Nibashi Mura, the pastor recently went on a walking trip and found that in the district school the principal and his wife are faithful Christians, and have taught the children to sing hymns and read the Bible. No one can tell where the quiet witness will be found. This man asked to subscribe to the church and urges the pastor to come often to his village for services.

In Akita, a new church has been dedicated, and in the evangelistic services that followed, sixty found Christ. The pastor, Brother Shimada, is constant in prayer.

At Odate, the pastor, Brother Fujita, has been absent almost ever since Conference, but the laymen have followed a schedule of speaking and care for the services, so that this independent church has held steady and carried on even without its leader.

Every apportionment on the district was met in full last year and all are working to do as well this year.

At Hirosaki, the church has recently held special evangelistic meetings and has enrolled some forty as seekers. Miss Taylor's return to the field and to Hirosaki has put heart into the women of this church, and they are busy with visiting and other good works.

At Odate, the pastor, Brother Fujita, is preaching on the street corners in the evenings and it has come to be one of the features of the town, people of excellent standing in the community seeking the privilege of holding the lantern for him while he talks. He is the son of the elder Fujita, a blind evangelist of saintly life and deep wisdom. This son was pastor at Aomori, a strong church, and asked to be sent to this neglected charge to try and resurrect the almost extinct church. His easy position, he said, as pastor of a city church did not seem quite a man's job, at least not a young man's job. So we took him at his word and the Bishop placed him at Odate, where he has already stirred up the handful of Christians so that they are talking of a new church.

Fukisaki has experienced a revival of religion, both among its membership and in frequent additions from outside. At the missionary's last visit a class of twelve were baptized, all of them adults. The pastor is the blind evangelist above referred to, and though he is in frail health and very aged, unable to leave his house, he receives on an average more than ten calls a day from those seeking religious instruction and guidance. All day long he sits on the mats of his Japanese home and dispenses counsel and loving help, with earnest prayer, for those in need. The church too, is always open, and all through the day in this rural community, persons silently drop in for meditation and prayer.

Over in Ajigasawa, near the jumping off place, over the mountains by the sea coast, a faithful group of young men under the leadership of Mr. Hara, hold weekly meetings, and are only waiting for the next visit of the missionary for a baptismal service for a number who wish to join the church. (Note: In this district the missionary is also district superintendent.)

Sendai (S. R. Luthy)

This has been one of the fat years, so far as advance is concerned. The leaders of this area are wide-awake to the larger demands for real Christ-like service. One particular characteristic has been a more united front. Numerous activities are now moving along as one body with one common goal—evangelism. This united effort revealed itself at the recent district meeting and from this meeting we went out two by two to all our churches within reach and held evangelistic meetings with splendid results.

The "Seven Churches," scattered over this district of about 16,000 square miles, have all been widening and deepening their influence. While in the throes of spiritual enlargement they have been striving to get on their feet financially. Morioka, Sendai, Fukushima and Yonezawa are entirely self-supporting, and Yamagata is about ready to assume full responsibility. The new buildings and repairs have in a very large degree come from their own giving. The people at the Koku Cho center raised half of the four thousand yen needed for the building of their chapel and are now raising six hundred yen for necessary out-buildings. For the erection of a new parsonage and rather extensive repairs on the Yamagata church the people added their gifts. The Shirakawa church is now testing the liberality of its people, looking forward to a much needed building. The Sendai church will either repair extensively or rebuild soon. In these progressive movements the people themselves are taking the lead. Best of all, these little plants (most of which are on important street corners) are alive with human interest and spiritual energy.

The Sendai Compound—Besides the church here, with its ministry, there is a dormitory with twenty-three girls who are called together every day for a devotional period, and are aided by the matron and woman evangelist in many ways. The Lee memorial kindergarten resounds with the happy voices of about forty little folks, who are being trained by two Christian teachers. At the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Home, a class of thirty girls from the tobacco factory meets every week for instruction in Bible, singing and social uplift. In our home, a class of young men from the Sendai Commercial School meets every Monday night for Bible study; another class in "Life Ideals," made up of students from four different schools and universities, gathers every Friday night; and there is still another class of Y. M. C. A. Bible students on Tuesday. Students from these classes find their way to the church altars. Gospel teams, composed of students in the "Life Ideals" class, go out to nearby villages to give their message and often to organize Sunday schools.

The Koku Cho Center—In a little rented room in a needy part of Sendai city, a Sunday school and "preaching place" were opened some years ago. Later, a corner lot was secured in the hope of building. We kept crowding people and especially children into the rented room. Dreams of an institutional church with social settlement activities suitable to the demands of the place have been fostered. Last February a little chapel, well planned for present needs, was dedicated as the first unit of the larger plant. People kept coming and over twenty were recorded in a few months. The Sunday school increased, and the leaders said we must do something for these children. All seemed anxious for a seven-day ministry. Last summer a Daily Vacation Bible School proved a blessing to those of junior age. Sentiment for a kindergarten became strong; so the officers met two months ago and made definite plans and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society came to our aid with a good teacher. A woman evangelist sent to this center became an assistant in this work as well as an evangel and organizer in the homes of the children and other homes of the community. She also acts as a leader for the young women of the place. Students from the class in "Life Ideals" help with the boys and young men. This promising institution fits in well with the rest of our city program, with the First Church as the "hub."

Tokyo and Yokohama (Gideon F. Draper)

It still remains true that these two stations are united, so far as our Mission evangelistic work is concerned, though they are separate districts and should be separately cared for by our Mission.

The Tokyo district covers a vast field in the center of the Empire including, besides the urban prefecture of Tokyo, three prefectures with a total population of over eight millions of people. The Conference Minutes show the names of thirty-two men appointed to the evangelistic work and yet, while there are a goodly number of churches and some of them strong ones, of various denominations, in this great central section of the Empire there are still large sections unoccupied, and offering abundant opportunity for aggressive evangelism.

The Japan Methodist Church, though doing well, cannot begin to take advantage of the openings that present themselves, and we ought to be able to assist far more extensively than is possible at present with our very limited resources. One notable event was the laying of the corner-stone of the new Ginza Church, in the very heart of the city, which took place in the afternoon of the General Conference Sunday.

Of the work directly connected with our Mission, I may say that while the Conference Minutes show me as appointed to the Mission work in connection with the Asakusa Church, which is situated in a densely populated section of the city, rich in opportunity for social service, no funds being available for such work, nothing is being done at present beyond the excellent work that the self-supporting church there is able to do. We are in hopes that the women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society may come to our assistance and develop the field that is wide open for us.

Kumagae is rejoicing over the dedication of a new church, to replace the one burned down. It is small and very simple but sufficient for present needs. In addition to the regular work of the church, a *crèche* has been opened and is well patronized, thus affording an opening to many homes hitherto inaccessible and for women's meetings.

Ogawa is a wide country circuit and is being as well cared for as practicable by the new pastor. It is too extended for intensive work and should be divided into two, which could be done with the aid of a student from the Theological School who would visit three points weekly, had we the small sum, comparatively, to finance it.

The large Tokai district, of which Kumagawa prefecture formed but a small section, was divided into three districts at the last conference and this prefecture was made a district by itself. It has nine appointments and includes the city of Yokohama, which has recently greatly enlarged its borders so that it embraces about three times as much territory as formerly, and has a population of over a half million people. The new plan should work well.

Our Hodogaya Mission is now within the city limits, and is in a rapidly developing residential and manufacturing section. The new pastor here is also very earnest and accomplishing much, even though he is also a student at Aoyama. The Sunday school has grown, so that the rented building offers no room large enough for the children to assemble together, and they hired a hall for the Christmas exercises. The young men of the Mission are anxious to build a suitable church home, if only a suitable lot could be purchased.

Fujisawa also is a large town, and our Mission there is the only Christian work in that region. We have a temporary parsonage and a little room attached that serves as a meeting place. The former building was destroyed by the great earthquake, which unfortunately did not destroy the indebtedness of $2,000. Despite this burden the work is advancing. One very interesting feature is the weekly visits the preacher pays to the "Rinkan Gakko" (The School in the Grove), a mile or so distant from the next station on the railway. This is a private institution for children needing special physical care, as well as education, and is situated in a pine grove near the seashore. It is under the auspices of the White Cross Society and though not a religious institution, some of the workers in it are earnest Christians and they have a Sunday school for the children, and also welcome the visits of the preacher each Monday.

Kanagawa district was honored, this year, by the assembling of the General Conference for its quadrennial session in the Harris Memorial Church at Kamakura. It has given a real impetus to the work throughout the district.

Nagasaki (W. W. Krider)

The Akunoura Methodist Church has the interesting distinction of being located in the heart of a purely modern industrial community. Practically every person with whom this church comes into contact, in any of its phases, has something to do with the great ship-building industry of the Mitsubishi Company. This community is peculiar in that it depends upon an increasingly stable and prosperous industry. As is being recognized in recent months, Japanese factory industry and modern business throughout the country are being severely tested. There have been many business and industrial failures and the people engaged in these enterprises have often been left in distress. But the Mitsubishi Company has stood firm, in the midst of all the economic distress of recent months. Economists say that shipbuilding and shipping form one of Japan's "invisible" assets for future reckoning. War industry has come and is rapidly vanishing, but domestic and foreign shipping is just beginning to find itself in world industry and commerce. It is in the largest of these shipbuilding and repairing yards of the Mitsubishi Company that our Akunoura Institutional Church is located.

Several years ago, two missionaries saw the opportunity for evangelization which was offered by this progressive, stable, industrial community and purchased land. Later they were able to raise a fund of nearly fifteen thousand yen for buildings. These missionaries have later been called to other work, but the idea of an institutional church in an industrial community has grown. A church was organized several years ago in an old Japanese house on the property. During the past five years, there has been developing around this congregation an institution that serves the religious and social needs of the community. There is a flourishing kindergarten; also an English night school has been developed that has received government educational recognition. Then there are clubs for mothers, fathers, boys and girls. All these have been made to contribute to the spiritual development of their members.

Three years ago a parsonage was erected, and at the time of writing, a new church building is under construction. These buildings will constitute a plant that will adequately accommodate the various activities.

Another accomplishment of the past year was the securing of an able pastor. The authorities of the Japan Methodist Church have watched the evangelistic work at Akunoura as an interesting experiment, and now the Bishop has appointed a very able man to lead the work of the congregation, the Rev. S. Nakanishi, educated in our Mission Schools in Japan and in Methodist schools in America, and long experienced in the pastorate in the United States and Canada. The church is passing through its first year as an officially recognized "church" by the Japan Methodist Church. There are many evidences that it has measured up to the expectation of the Japan Methodist Church. There have been baptisms and accessions, and self-support has steadily increased. With the completion of the new building and the calling of this able pastor, the coming year ought to be the best in the history of this most interesting institutional church.

Chosen District—Work Among the Japanese in Korea (W. W. Krider)

The effort to extend the Methodist Church in Chosen (Korea) among the Japanese residing there has been the most successful "home missionary work" that Japan Methodism has ever undertaken. Scarcely twenty years have elapsed since Japanese people began to move to Chosen in large numbers, and the Methodist Church has been there with its missionary agencies less than fifteen years; yet it can easily be said that the Chosen district of the Japan Church has been the most successful work which that Church, aided by our Mission, has undertaken, from the viewpoint of rapid expansion and advance in self-support. Four hundred thousand Japanese have scattered throughout Korea, most of them living in the larger cities, and here the Methodist Church has established itself. There are now twenty-one churches (including three in Manchuria) with a membership of 1,360. Of these, fourteen receive no Mission aid—eight of them being entirely self-supporting besides contributing to the missionary and benevolent enterprises of the Japan Methodist Church. There has been an increase in membership amounting to 101. In the four churches aided by our Mission, the membership increase was 20—about 10 per cent; while the increase in self-support in these four churches amounted to 900 yen, about 25 per cent, over last year.

During the past year, our church at Taikyu has completed a new building, largely by their own contributions, as the Mission has no funds available for this purpose. At Kaishu, there is a growing congregation that needs a building and they have decided to undertake it themselves during the coming year. Our churches at Taiden and Koshu (separated by a mountain range, but only twenty miles apart) are greatly in need of a pastor's leadership for the two points. Until now, the pastor at Taikyu has been making a long railway journey to minister to the Taiden congregation, while another pastor has been making a longer and harder journey to minister to Koshu. The need of making Taiden and Koshu one circuit was one of the main topics of discussion at the district conference this summer.

Perhaps the Chosen district was able to "absorb" the 25 per cent cut in Mission appropriations this year better than any other district. However, there are many needs and calls. That is a fertile field, and missionary energy expended there is richly repaid. One of the most urgent calls is for pastors to minister to and organize into churches, the Japanese resident in Manchuria. This has already been begun in a small way, but there still remains an unlimited field there. The last district conference felt the need of cultivating the Manchuria area so greatly, that plans for the establishment of a Manchuria district were considered, though not actually carried through.

The most urgent call the Japan Mission Council hears from Chosen, however, is for a missionary to be sent to Keijo (Seoul). Since the departure of Dr. F. H. Smith, in June, 1926, the work there has been left without any resident missionary. District conferences have twice passed urgent resolutions (in 1926 and 1927) for the early location of a missionary in Chosen. There is a great field left vacant, which if occupied would develop large returns for the Kingdom during the next few years, as during the past twelve years.

Fukuoka and Nagasaki (R. S. Spencer)

The evangelistic work of these two stations, with the exception of Akunoura in Nagasaki city, has, for some time, been under one administration. It constitutes in itself more than an abundant area for the energies of one missionary. It is included within the North Kyushiu district of the Japan Methodist Church, and there is probably no finer co-operation in any Mission field than that which can be had with the Rev. H. O. Saijo, district superintendent. Our report begins with the appointments in the southern section (Nagasaki prefecture).

Omura, revived during the temporary residence of the writer in that county town, has gone steadily on its work. At the conference in March, 1926, one of our own boys, converted in Haiki, sent from there to our theological school in Aoyama, was sent back to work in his home field—the Rev. H. Yammabe—and he has been doing excellent work. A small advance has been recorded among families who belong to the town, the larger proportion of accessions being from the Normal School students who soon go out, but become workers in other places. Hence, the church is constantly a feeder. The Sunday school here, and also one in a nearby fishing village, have been very successful. Mr. Yammabe in addition, carries on a fine Bible school in Kawatana, forty-five minutes away by train; and recently the call has come to push out along the railway to the south, at the town of Isahaya, now entirely without Christian work. Methodism is doing all of the country work of Protestantism in Nagasaki prefecture.

Haiki—After many years of planning and praying we were able, at the last conference, to make what we feel is the ideal arrangement for this time, linking it up with the church in Saseho, which is aided by the Mission Board of the Japan Methodist Church, thus achieving real economy in administration by co-operation. Brother Yuasa, the new pastor at Saseho, gives the closest attention to his pastoral work, and an immediate change for the better has been noted in both places. Haiki, like Omura, is one of the charges whose greatest work is done in those it sends out to other points; three Haiki boys are now successful pastors and two others are in preparation.

Hakata—Leaping the gap of Saga prefecture, we come to Fukuoka city, really a twin city, in the Hakata part of which is our Mission appointment. This church has about reached its majority. It asks but a small fraction of its budget from the Mission, and even that will disappear in the near future. The pastor has won a bride during the year; she is a trained Sunday school worker and Bible woman, so will add greatly to the efficiency of the church. Our church property, secured by a very fortunate Centenary advance of $5,000, is now unfortunately located for a church, owing to a change in the streets, fine for mercantile establishments. It will sell at several times the original cost; probably for enough to purchase land and build a fitting plant in a more suitable location. This move will probably take place soon, to the advantage of the work.

Tsuyasaki—Here the pastor and his wife have continued their deeply spiritual ministration, extending over the whole county. There is steady growth, all expenses are met promptly and the total cut of 20 per cent in Mission aid was accepted (the only church in the district that could do so) and in addition a permanent church location has been secured. Leaving the house occupied for several years, rented from a liquor dealer, a house belonging to one of the members has been leased on long time, reasonably, and a two room addition to it built on with church funds, thus providing ample room for church and Sunday school. This step places our work on a more permanent footing, and its glory is in the fact that not a cent of foreign money was asked or received. Such progress is permanent.

Maebara—In this charge alone, of this district, substantial advance has not been realized. The evangelist employed, a man of emotional type and extreme in his teaching, after some years of moderation, has moved again to extremes, and it has been necessary to ask for his withdrawal ere the close of the conference year. Whether the work he has accomplished remains or not, only time can tell, though the older Christians in the church have remained steady through all the tumult. An excellent man is available as a substitute, and we believe that before Conference there will be ample signs of rejuvenation.

This report should not close without a consideration of the district as a whole. North Kyushiu district, blessed with spiritual leadership in Brother Saijo, is one of the stronger districts of the conference. There are within its bounds five self-supporting churches, and three aided charges, in addition to those assisted by the Mission. Brother Saijo has gathered an exceptionally fine group of pastors and they respond heartily to his leadership. The "Retreat" of the two Kyushiu districts, held near the foot of Mt. Aso in September, was a time of great spiritual refreshment whence we went forth with a new unity, a new humility and a new vision. No one who studies the work of such fields closely can doubt the true power which resides in this Japan Methodist Church, the daughter of American and Canadian Methodism.

Kumamoto (D. S. Spencer)

Hitoyoshi still stands at the head of the list alphabetically and as a difficult station. The population is 15,000, not 7,000 as given last year. Serious difficulties have arisen. One bright woman, teacher in the higher school for girls, to whose care had been entrusted two of the girls who were students in the school, met with violent opposition because these girls escaped from her home one night and committed suicide by throwing themselves into a pond, some miles away. The cause was illness, of the elder girl, seventeen years of age, who made poor progress in her studies, while the younger, sixteen years of age, consented to die with her on the basis of their friendship. Two yellow journals of this region took up the matter, stirred up a persecution of the teacher, whom I baptized a year before—because she is a Christian—and so violent became the opposition, so unreasonable, so unjust that this teacher of large experience and real success was driven from the school and from the city. Her very exemplary life, work in the Sunday school, excellence as a teacher, none of these things could save her from scorn and derision. The lack of moral courage on the part of the principal of the school added to her difficulties and to the necessity of leaving the school. The reaction against the church, arising from this incident; the death of one of its leading supporters; the removal of two more members, coupled with a great fire in the city which nearly ruined, financially, two of the leading members—all this, followed by a flood that brought damage to other of the members, has made our work in this mountain city particularly difficult.

Kumamoto City—Here our work has remained about stationary. The city has increased to about 150,000 in population, and is showing great property gains. The illness and necessary absence of the missionary has interfered with his activities, making it difficult to push the work among the Suiheisha, but the real interest in their moral uplift and social development shown by the small group of believers is indeed interesting. I deeply regret the necessity of leaving this city and this group at this time. The need for and desire to hear the Gospel on the part of many of this community of 5,000 unfortunates is an interesting revelation.

Yatsushiro—This church is a joy and a victory. Spurred by the start made some three years ago when they acquired their first small property, largely through their own efforts, all the members have been working together to build up their property and their religious life. Receiving encouragement from American friends, particularly from the First Church at Endicott, N. Y., they have built an addition to their parsonage, and are now building a combined church and kindergarten, which will probably last them for years, until such time as they can, by their own strength, build adequately and equip completely. Starting with nothing in February, 1924, and without a dollar from the Mission budget direct, they have acquired a property worth today 20,000 yen, are working unitedly for the advancement of the church, and are witnessing the ingathering of souls, both old and young. They have learned that, by themselves, they can do much to win the city. God is honoring faith and work.

Kagoshima (R. S. Spencer)

The return of the Rev. E. R. Bull to the United States, on furlough, in 1926, brought the work of Kagoshima, as an additional field, to an otherwise busy missionary. The Second Church, in the city of Kagoshima, held for many years in the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Bull, and the country circuit of Akune, comprise the work of this station.

The Second Kagoshima Church has been under the leadership of the Rev. S. Honda, a young man recently graduated from the theological school, and very earnest in his work. The fact that the work was carried on in a rented building forced us to move in June of this year. This has resulted in breaking the continuity of the work, while our rather close proximity to the work of other denominations, longer on the ground than we, has also hindered satisfactory growth. The general financial depression which pervades Japan, and which is more marked in these interior cities, has influenced largely the finances of the church, until its continuity really presents no small problem. Pastor and people, however, are loyal, and it is hoped that the coming months may bring about some adjustments which will still further advance the work of the Kingdom under Methodist auspices in this city.

The Akune circuit was without a worker during the fall of 1926, but in the opening days of 1927, the Rev. Y. Sakubara, son of our pastor in Shuri, Loo Choo, came with his young bride to assume charge of the work. His naturally quiet ways adapted him for the patient, personal work which is required for the laying of foundations in country evangelism, and it is our belief that the replacement was made at a most strategic time. Akune has been on a branch line of the railway, inconvenient to reach, save from Kagoshima, but the completion of a very long tunnel has just opened the new "coast line" for the express route from the north to Kagoshima and reversed the situation. With the increased train service and convenience, this seacoast is certain of great progress, while Akune, especially, with its natural hot springs, is assured of increasing population and patronage. Hence our work in this otherwise unoccupied field, so far as Christianity is concerned, is strategically located.

This report covers only the work by our Mission funds. The Japan Methodist Church is carrying on other points in close touch with our work, and it is the hope that, by consultation and adjustment, a real advance of Methodist interests may be effected, as there exists the heartiest sympathy between their work and ours.

However, the decrease in our Mission force, due to the financial shortage, results in the administration of this important field being in the hands of one who is a half day's journey distant. This takes from this noted Satsuma region, great in Japanese history, the highest contribution of the missionary, namely, the personal presence and life of consecrated workers from the West. No amount of optimism can blind us to the blow involved; nor relieve us of the responsibility which that blow brings.

Loo Choo Islands (R. S. Spencer)

The Methodist work in this field, embracing all of Okinawa prefecture, with over a half million of souls, and the islands of Tokunoshima, with fifty thousand more, forms a district of the Japan Methodist Church. All funds, however, save what is raised locally, come from our Mission budget. This district forms a fairly unified unit racially, differing to a considerable extent in language, customs and history from Japan proper. For some time, a missionary has been appointed as district superintendent by the Japan Methodist Church, the Rev. E. R. Bull holding that office until his return to the United States, the writer being chosen as his successor.

This field presents entirely different problems from those found in the main Japanese work, plus a decided aggravation of certain universal difficulties. Literacy is much lower; standards of culture are not the same; and especially the financial condition of these islands during the past few years is little less than pitiful. Here the results of the cut in our Mission budget have caused the closing of the Yaeyama appointment, and the virtual abandonment of the Christians on the island of Yaeyama. In addition, Awase has been without a pastor for some time, and Tokunoshima was supposed to be abandoned when the work came to my hand.

The first great blessing that came to us, during the year, was a gift from a Loo Choo woman, living abroad, making possible the sending of a pastor to Awase. This filled our churches on the main island of the group, as well as opening a door to a method of self-support through the gifts of the thousands of Loo Chooans abroad, which we hope may be united with the slender giving of those at home, to bring the work toward self-support.

The largest church, at Naha, rejoices in the splendid pastoral leadership of the Rev. Heiji Ito, who returned from studies in the United States and gladly accepted the appointment to this, to him, almost foreign place (as he is a Japanese). He is laboring earnestly and sympathetically. He has a very able assistant in Miss Higaonna, a Loo Chooan girl with the advantage of a splendid education in Japan. But Naha is in great need of a good church plant to replace the present dark and inadequate structure. The fine Sunday school is compelled to keep a waiting list for children, because the present plant cannot house enough. This region of terrific storms and white ants makes a concrete building the only business-like proposition. Though necessitating a high first cost, it would not need replacement in a few years, as a wooden structure would. The necessary outlay is estimated at 35,000 yen, of which the church members are prepared to give the first ten thousand, a tremendous gift in their financial situation. Once the building is up, the Naha church will become entirely self-supporting; this is the condition they themselves attach to the plan.

Suri Church, in the old capital, has come to new life. Its spiritual development is marked, and is reflected in the fact that they, too, have pledged 1,600 yen toward a church building and lot, without asking any outside help, as yet. Nine hundred yen cash in hand, and a truly providential turn has given us the chance to purchase an excellent lot for about 750 yen. A strong church should be here.

Yonabaru, on the eastern coast, has also marked a decided advance during the present year. For the first time in years its benevolences are half paid at the middle of the year. A new organ has been purchased at a cost of 150 yen. The schools near at hand have taken a different attitude, asking the pastor to speak to them, and the teachers attend church. A fine class of boys and girls of high school age has been formed; while regular meetings have been begun with the families in an agricultural experiment station near at hand. Brother Nahara, the pastor, made a really enthusiastic report at the district meeting this year.

Awase, without pastoral attention for three years, is steadily picking up since Brother Kuwae went there last June. Members who had lost touch are returning and finances are improving. It is a matter of greatest pride that we have here an appointment supported entirely by the money of Loo Chooans; it sets a mark for self-support which has touched the whole district. Others will surely follow.

Yontanzan, a real country church, was the seat of the district conference, which, in itself, seemed to bring much inspiration to the members. Brother Hika, with a salary of about $35 a month and with three children away in school, bears a crushing financial burden in addition to his pastoral work. The pull of a slow environment, and the persecution of neighbors, is more keenly felt in this charge than in those in larger communities. Yet the members have pushed forward in payment of benevolences with a record zeal. In this charge we are equipped with church and land, the pastor finding a home in the church building.

Our district conference was blessed with the presence of Brother T. Matsumoto, who, without salary from the Mission, has continued his evangelistic work on the lonely island of Tokunoshima during the past several years. With a daring truly Pauline he has pressed on, getting the local people in four centers to erect small chapels. These he visits regularly, and carries on evangelistic work. His indomitable courage and bubbling good humor were an inspiration to all the members of the Conference.

The condition of this field is characterized by a greatly improved spirit of courage and determination, in the face of financial and other difficulties which are truly baffling. With other denominations shortening their lines, Methodism now carries the largest share of the burden in Loo Choo, and the only Christian work of any kind in Tokunoshima—one can almost say the only religion of any kind. The problem of the missionary lies in stirring up means of self-support, while so easing the effect of cuts in Mission gifts that the weak work may not be crushed ere it can gain strength. If the Methodist support fails there is no other visible source whence Christian work may be continued, and the indigenous cultural level would make swift inroads on the work already accomplished.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Hirosaki Academy (To-O-Gijuku)

(C. W. Iglehart)

In April last, we graduated our first class of seventy young men, of whom about one third were successful in entering higher institutions. This school, at one time the pride of all northeastern Japan, by Centenary aid was, in 1921, brought back to life, and is now ministering to the young men of our territory as the only Christian school for boys, north of Sendai, two hundred and fifty miles away. We have over five hundred lads in attendance, with a faculty of high standing, and thoroughly first grade work is being done.

The plant and equipment are hopelessly inadequate, and in order to enlist new supporters for the institution, the principal, Dr. Sasamori, has been all this year in the United States presenting our needs. In his absence, the school has carried on loyally, and the local missionary has acted as principal. The school is going forward.

As a result of special evangelistic efforts during the fall and spring, more than a hundred boys made decisions to accept Christ, and almost that number have been baptized. There is no investment in all our work paying higher returns in manhood than this country school.

More than 60,000 yen has been subscribed by Japanese friends to supplement the falling income from home, and we are looking forward and working toward the time when this school, as well as the churches in all this territory, may be able to stand in their own strength financially.

Chinzei Gakuin (Nagasaki Academy)

(W. W. Krider)

This year has been a critical one in the history of Chinzei Gakuin, but there have been several signs to prove our faith in this old school. As is already known, Chinzei lost her main building by fire in February, 1924, and since that time has been carrying on classes in a temporary building, very inadequate for the purpose. In the meanwhile, a splendid piece of land was secured in a better location and plans have been drawn up for good buildings. This new piece of land has been paid for and there is a balance in the building fund of about 44,000 yen.

Some of the hopeful "signs" that have appeared this year are: First, the enrollment of the school is full, with applications for entrance that could not be accepted. It had been prophesied that the enrollment would soon fall if the buildings were not replaced quickly after the fire. But the fact that the enrollment is still full shows that the school has a big place in the confidence of the community.

Then, again, several substantial gifts have come—one for $25,000 (gold), from one man; also $1,000 as a gift from a church, and several other large gifts. This shows that the supporters of this institution expect to see the new building projects succeed.

Also, the city of Nagasaki has given a grant-in-aid to the new buildings out of this year's budget. Mr. R. E. West and Mr. G. W. Bruner have been campaigning for the school in the United States. Mr. Bruner returned this fall to take up his work in the school, as the Mission's representative.

This school is entering its forty-seventh year of service to this community. During this time many preachers and Christian workers have been sent out to all parts of the Empire. Also there have been many strong Christian laymen going forth into all the walks of life. It is imperative that this school be rebuilt and established firmly for the service it can so well render to the Church and the Kingdom of God in the future.

Aoyama Gakuin (E. T. Iglehart)

The Aoyama Gakuin is our great educational institution in Tokyo. It has had forty-five years of rich educational sowing and reaping upon its present foundation. It fits into the educational system of the Japanese government, but at the same time it is free to carry on active Christian work in all its departments. It has high school recognition for the superior work it is doing, and for the fine records being made by its graduates.

This school is an example of co-operation in Mission enterprises—co-operation between the Japan Christian leaders and the missionaries; for the school is owned and controlled by a Board of Trustees, of whom half are missionaries and half are members of the Japan Methodist Church or alumni of the school; the president and the college and academy deans are leading Japanese Christians—co-operation with other Christian bodies; for in the theological department several other denominations are organically united with us in the training of the ministry—co-operation between our Board and the Woman's Foregn Missionary Society; for here we have one of the first examples, if not the very first, of a school in which the two boards unite. This last union has gone into effect during the past year, the former Aoyama Girls' School now having become a department of the Aoyama Gakuin.

There are four separate departments—the academy, a five year course, roughly corresponding to the junior high school and upward; the girls' department of similar grade, with additional special courses; the College, a four year course above the Academy, with special courses in Normal, Business and Liberal Arts; and the Theological Department, a six year course above the Academy, with shorter special courses, and with the former Bible Woman's Training School in affiliation.

The place of our school in the educational world of Japan may be imagined from a glance at a few figures. In the Academy, College and Girls' Department, the class rooms are crowded to capacity, and large numbers of students must be denied admittance. Eight hundred and eighty-eight new pupils applied this year for admittance into the Academy. The 240 who were admitted were more than could be easily handled. Of the 757 who applied to enter the College, less than half could be provided for. The Theological school has twice as large a student body as the next largest school of its kind. The Girls' Department, too, has to exercise a strict selective rule, because of the great number of applicants for admission. The Theological Department has 130 students, the College above 900, the Academy above 1,100, and the Girls' Department 1,000. Well above 3,000 students are receiving strong Christian instruction and preparation for their life work here at Aoyama.

The twenty-four acres of high ground

on the edge of the capital city form an admirable site. Three large three-story reinforced concrete buildings, largely the gift of American Methodism after the great earthquake of 1923, and many others of more modest construction, form the home of the school. The annual missionary appropriation helps in the current support, though it is all too inadequate. There is a heavy debt on the buildings, and all of the theological work is still being carried on in temporary wooden "barracks." The needs of the school are still great, and it still leans for support upon the Christian love and help of the Methodist Church in America.

The outstanding Christian character of the school is one of its great features, never lost sight of. The Bible is taught in every class room as part of the regular required work. Daily chapel exercises are held in every department. There is an active Gakuin Church, whose pastor is one of the Christian leaders of Japan to-day. There are many Bible classes and other organizations for the nurture of the spiritual life. There are Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s in all departments, that carry on many religious activities. The school is a hive of Christian activities, and every Japanese of authority in the institution is an earnest Christian, these brethren and the missionaries working in a most harmonious way for the Christian education of the thousands under their care.

KOREA CONFERENCE

Reported by J. D. VanBuskirk, M.D.

General Conditions

Korea shares with the rest of the world in general unrest. There have been few violent disturbances, but there is a deep undercurrent of pessimism and dissatisfaction. Economic problems are to the fore and occupy the most prominent place in the thinking of all classes. Probably political unrest is closely associated with the economic distress, but it is generally recognized as secondary to the economic. There is a rather strong undercurrent of criticism of the Church for failure to help in the "hard-times," and on the part of some Church leaders an aloofness, or attempt to avoid this question, as one with which the Church has no concern. Philosophical and ethical questions that are related to modern science are becoming real in Korea. Religion is on the defensive in large part, and many thoughtful folks are questioning the value of religion and doubtful of its validity.

Prices

There have been large crops this year, and while this may make for greater urban prosperity, it does not help the rural folks. Times have been hard for five years, or more, and the farmers (80 per cent of the population and 73 per cent of the Church) are badly in debt. They must sell their crops at once and the price is low. Rice is now selling for one third less than last year, so that the farmers are actually securing less for their harvest in spite of the "bumper crop." This fall in price of farm products is not paralleled by a fall in other commodities. While rice has dropped 30 per cent, the average price of all commodities, including rice, is only 7 per cent lower than last year. The farmer is truly between the upper and nether millstones.

Dr. Edmund DeS. Brunner has just completed a survey of rural church conditions in Korea. We are indebted to him for much of the following data, from his report to the International Missionary Council meeting at Jerusalem.

Debt

The Chosen Industrial Bank, which specializes in rural business, but has a good bit of urban patronage as well, is found to have 104,200 savings depositors, of whom 51.7 per cent are Koreans, who have an average of 42.53 yen each, compared to 180.75 yen for the Japanese depositors. Also it is significant that loans from this bank on deposit-security have increased from 27 per cent to 35 per cent of the total deposits since 1924.

In the typical villages studied by Dr. Brunner, he found that the average income per family was only 275.34 yen a year; this includes all main crops and many subsidiary crops or other income. And the average family closed the year with a deficit. A composite budget for a north Korea village shows an income of 175 yen from crops and 90 yen from other sources, but the living expenses—including interest on past debt—amounted to 294.50 yen, leaving the family 29.50 yen deeper in debt.

The situation as to debt is even worse in south Korea. While in the north, he found 40 per cent of the rural families in debt over 60 yen each, paying 30 per cent interest, in the south, he found 80 per cent were in debt more than their annual income, and paying 36 per cent interest. In central Korea the conditions were intermediate. This is a hopeless debt, if conditions be not radically changed.

Tenants

The condition of tenants is worse than owner-farmers. In north Korea, Dr. Brunner found about 20 per cent of the farmers were tenants only, while 50 per cent were tenants in the south. Taking the country as a whole, 50 per cent of the arable land is owned by absentee landlords. According to an investigation made by one of the Provincial offices—quoted by Dr. Brunner—30 per cent of the owner-farmers made a profit of over 10.00 yen and 70 per cent came within 10.00 yen of breaking even; but of the tenants, 96 per cent closed the year with a deficit.

Emigration

This economic distress is more acute in the rural than urban population. Urban prosperity is not as great as a few years ago, but still continues in a measure. There is a marked emigration of farmers to Manchuria, Siberia and Japan. There are now as many Koreans in Japan as Japanese in Korea, but they are nearly all coolies and factory hands in Japan, driven there to struggle for a living. The natural increase in population would make an acute economic problem, but it has other factors that exaggerate the problem.

Higher Standard of Living

Korea, until recently, was in a primitive stage of living, but the products of Western and Japanese industrialization, and the diffusion of knowledge by schools, churches, newspapers, movies, and other agencies has altered the scale of living. This has risen faster than the productive power of the people; and there has been a lack in utilizing the productive capacity of the land, whether due to ignorance or poor physical health or to inertia or to indolence.

High Rents

There has been exploitation of the farmers. Half of the arable land is in the hands of absentee landlords, and the rental they get is 50 per cent or more of the crops, and the tenant furnishes everything and pays the taxes. The tenant's net share of the produce is often under 20 per cent. There is no possible way for many of the tenants to become owners, in fact, the tendency is for part-owners to become full tenants. There are fewer owner-farmers now than ten years ago, and many more tenants. The condition of the tenant is the same whether the land is owned by a Korean landlord or a Japanese. It is undisputed that Japanese ownership is increasing, and this is an added factor of discouragement to the Koreans.

Propaganda

This economic distress makes a ready field for propaganda. There is a great deal of communistic—even anarchistic—thought in Korea. There is too little sane teaching of sound socialism or sound economics. The "north wind" has brought in a good deal of propaganda for extreme ideas, and along with it has come opposition to the Church as capitalistic, as opposed to the rightful aspirations of the people. The very obsession of the mind by such a vital problem would make church progress difficult, and it is doubly difficult when there is active opposition.

Science and Religion

The diffusion of scientific knowledge has led to doubts as to the validity of religion among the younger folks. Too often science has been proclaimed as equivalent to materialism, and some church leaders have deplored the spread of science as a thing that weakened faith. Religion has been held up as above the laws of nature, and miracle as a capricious exercise of power by the Omnipotent. So the students have been puzzled not only by their study of science, but by the attitude of church leaders toward the conflict of science and religion. It is probable that our Methodist young folks have less trouble at this point than some of the others, for there has been more effort to meet the problem squarely by our leaders, both missionary and Korean.

Lowered Morale

It seems that the effect of these combined difficulties has resulted in some loss of morale on the part of the Church. And the "cuts" in missionary appropriations have helped to lower the courage of the church workers. The result is that the Church makes slow progress. There has been a loss in the number of probationers, and only a slght gain in full members during the past several years.

Loyalty of the Church

But in spite of the economic depression, our Church has been loyal in its giving. While the other Churches in the Federal Council report decreases in total contributions since 1923, our Church has maintained its high level and made some advance. The total contributions for the conference year up to June 1927, were 247,264 yen, the largest ever reported, except 1924, when the amount was 261,000 yen, but that conference year covered 15 months, and the average for 1923-1924 was only 230,000 yen. This shows real loyalty on the part of our church members; it is sacrificial giving and we take it to mean that the Church is more firmly established in spite of adverse general conditions.

Religious Indifference of Koreans

According to the government-general census report there were 361,141 Christians in Korea and 488,010 Buddhists; of the remainder of the 19,103,000, few professed adherence to any religion. The number of Christians is 40 per cent of those who still believe in and practice the old animism. This shows the relatively strong position of Christianity and the prevailing irreligion of the Korean people. There is no religious animosity back of the anti-Christian attitude of the people; it is rather indifference to or disbelief in any religion and in particular to Christianity as the only aggressive religion found here. And it is easy to get converts but hard to hold them. Korea is suffering from religious apathy.

Effects of Reduced Appropriations

There has been a forced reduction in the number of missionaries. The maximum number of Board missionaries was in 1914 when there were 48 adults on the roll. This fell to 37 in 1918; then, following the Centenary, there was an increase to 45 in 1922. The number of the mission roll remained about the same until 1926, in spite of the "cuts." There was no money available to send folks home; it cost less to keep missionaries on the field than to send them home and retire them. But in 1926 the Mission had to take drastic action; it allowed four to resign and received an assistant-treasurer; several missionaries also retired. From June, 1926, to January 1, 1928, there have been 16 missionaries lost from the roll and one addition; that reduces the number of Board missionaries to 31. Designated gifts (specials) have provided for the outcome of one couple and the return of another furloughed missionary and his wife. The appropriations were insufficient for the furlough travel, and the Mission borrowed over 20,000 yen to carry this item, but there was no other way to reduce the staff to the number that could be supported on the appropriation. There will be further reductions in 1928, so that 1928 should see a balanced budget in the missionary appropriation, and in the following years there should be a small surplus to pay the travel debt we have incurred in reducing the staff.

The appropriation of the Board for Operating Budget in 1924 was $77,793.50, in 1925, $45,250.00, in 1926, $40,000.00, and for 1927, $38,000.00. The heaviest "cut" was in 1925, but at that time the exchange value of the yen was low, so we were able to count on 16,000 yen from gain in exchange, which eased off the "cut." In 1926 we were able to figure on and realize 8,000 yen from gain in exchange, but in 1927 exchange had risen so nearly to par we could not count on any gain, so the full force of the "cut" had to be realized. Preachers were dropped from the roll because of lack of funds in 1926, and still more in 1927. Boys' primary schools were entirely off the budget and are dependent upon the support of the Korean churches. High school appropriations were cut to the lowest limit. The medical work in Kongju was given only a designated gift to help with the salary of a Korean doctor, and individual missionaries underwrote parts of the budget.

The two registered high schools were given an appropriation, barely sufficient for the year. The schools in Kongju and Yeng Byen, which have not government registration, were thrown upon outside funds from the first of April, 1927. There is no feeling of desire to close these schools; they are each vitally related to the work in the districts, and have a real field of service. But the registered high schools must be kept up, even at the loss of the others. We have been greatly gratified that loyal friends have made it possible for these two schools to continue to the end of the year.

Korea has been spared a wholesale dismissal of preachers, on account of the large measure of self-support of the work. The Korean church pays three fourths of its ministerial support, including the weakest and most unevangelized districts. So a relatively small number of preachers have been dropped; at the last conference seven men were laid off; the work was all cared for by combining and rearranging circuits. The Korean church paid for ministerial support during the last conference year 53,621 yen, while only 18,013 yen of missionary money went to subsidize this part of the work, practically three to one.

Self-Support and Designated Gifts

It is to be noted that a large part of the designated gifts for Korea are for the support of preachers. The Korean members of the Federal Council proposed to do away with mission subsidy to evangelistic work, and let the districts rearrange their work and reduce the number of preachers to the point where this part of the work could be self-supporting. But when it was pointed out that these gifts could only be used as designated, this plan was found to be impracticable. But it was agreed to ask the consent of donors for other use of their gifts, so that such entire self-support might be achieved soon. This will develop a stronger self-reliant, self-propagating church in Korea. It would leave missionary funds for more adequate support of the schools and hospitals which obviously the Korean church cannot yet support. We hope that donors will allow their gifts to be used for other lines of work for the present, and help in this development of a strong Korean church.

Appropriations for 1928

The appropriation of $36,500 for 1928 is the same as for 1927, allowing for adjustments that have been made between the Missionary and Operating Budgets this past year. And like the 1927 appropriation, it is inadequate to care for the work as it is; it must be supplemented by outside funds to carry on the work at its present basis; over 10,000 yen for such outside support was given last year, and is pledged for the next year.

THE CHURCH

Work in the Districts

It is not practicable to report on the work of each of the thirteen districts of the Conference—the lines of work and conditions are similar in the main.

There are 487 church buildings, besides a number of prayer meeting groups which have no building, but meet in houses or other places. There are 84 pastors and 37 local preachers in charge of circuits, so that each man has an average of more than four churches, many having as high as ten. There are comparatively few churches that have the full time of a pastor. Most of the pastors are itinerants, on the go all the time.

The membership is 12,568 full members, 622 non-resident members, 4,954 probationers, and 5,133 baptized children under instruction, and 18,625 seekers, a total of 41,902. There has been practically no gain in membership since 1922, when a careful revision in church rolls was effected to meet per capita apportionments.

The work on the districts is centered around the District Institute, generally held about New Year's. All the pastors and church leaders, and many members, gather in a central church for a ten day institute. Bible study and evangelistic efforts occupy first place. The days are given to study and the evenings to evangelistic meetings. There are frequently several hundred in these classes for the larger districts. From these Institutes the pastors go out to hold smaller classes in every circuit and nearly all the local churches. On the Pyeng Yang district, 75 smaller classes were held with an enrollment of 3,000; over 700 were in the classes on the Seoul district; the attendance at the District Institutes was from 100 up.

There is an ingathering of new converts in the evening evangelistic meetings; the Pyeng Yang district reports 530 such enrolled seekers; the other districts a smaller number. On the Kongju and Hangsung districts, during a month of special evangelistic effort, over 500 seekers were enrolled. But while these hundreds enroll, many fall away; it has been estimated that it takes four converts to get one real adherent—and the estimate is conservative. This loss is one reason for the discouragement of church workers. There is no real religious conviction to make a break difficult but general religious apathy. The number of baptisms for the year was 1,720, of which 971 were adults.

Church Building

There has been a considerable amount of church building during the year, mainly from Korean funds. A few designated gifts from the United States have helped to make the Korean sacrificial giving more effective. The Pyeng Yang district reports 12,706 yen spent for church building, of which 75 per cent was given by the local churches. The Seoul district reports 11,750 yen; Wonju, 3,108 yen; Suwon, 1,851 yen; Yi Chun, 1,667 yen; the total for the Conference year being 36,415 yen. Sacrificial giving is common for these churches. It may sound like the same old story, but it is again true that a man in Chapai on the Pyeng Yang district, sold his ox to help build the church. Another man gave 700 yen as a memorial to his mother. But Dr. Brunner found that in many cases the family debt was about equal to the contribution for church buildings; he felt the church was debtor to these farmers to help them attain to a better economic standard.

Korean Contributions

The generous support of the church by the Koreans is discussed above, but let us add one word here. The total receipts on the field are reported as 247,264 yen for the last Conference year; this is 5.92 yen per adherent, or 13.62 yen per full member and probationer. In view of the fact that the average income of the farmers is about 275 yen a year, it is clear that the average giving is nearly the full tithe.

Manchuria Mission of the Korean Church

The work for Koreans in Manchuria is carried on by the Korean Church, aided by the small grant from the Board. The collections from the churches on Thanksgiving Day go to this work. There are five preachers and two Bible women sent by the Korea Missionary Society. Full members number 538 and the total adherents are 1,456. The work has progressed; the day schools and churches had a good year. One new church building was erected at a cost of over 10,000 yen, practically all the funds coming from Korean sources—a day school was housed in it, too. But trouble has arisen recently. The Chinese officials seem bent on disbanding church schools and expelling Koreans. Armed men came and beat up the leaders of the church and school, and carried off everything movable from this new church. Members of the family of the district superintendent, the Rev. Pai Hyun Sik, were beaten and their lives were threatened. Many Koreans are being deported and suffering great hardships. No one can prophesy what the end will be, but it is clear that Manchuria is suffering from the lawlessness of much of the rest of China. The Korean missionaries will carry on amid real dangers, at the best.

Council of Religious Education

At the last Annual Conference, a Council on Religious Education was formed, to have oversight of Sunday schools, Daily Vacation Bible schools, and Epworth League work in Korea. All these lines of work have been carried on before, but the organization is improved. Six hundred and fifteen Sunday schools with 2,332 teachers and officers, and 28,906 pupils, are reported; the average attendance is 22,378. There are 3,828 babies on the cradle roll. All the larger churches have separate Sunday schools for children meeting at a different hour; 272 such are included in the above number.

There was a Sunday School Institute held on each district at some time in the year. These have been well attended. The Korean church is awake to the need of work to conserve the young folks. Sunday school work is not second to evangelistic or revival efforts.

Exact figures are not at hand, but 35 Daily Vacation Bible schools were held last summer, with 160 teachers and about 5,000 children enrolled. The boys and girls from our high schools and colleges gave most of the teaching, spending a month out of their vacation to pass on some good they had received.

This Council also conducts a correspondence course in Religious Education; there are 878 enrolled for the course, 58 were given certificates this year, having completed a four year course.

A large part of the work of the Council is in preparation of material for the courses, in the correspondence course and for general education. Some excellent books have been translated and adapted for this work. Other books have been issued for the Week-Day Religious Education and more are in preparation; these are the first for this line in Korea.

The Epworth League has not developed much in Korea, mainly due to lack of trained leadership, and to the pre-emption of the field by the Sunday school. There is a real field for the Epworth League among the students now. There are 52 chapters of the Epworth League for young people, with 1,616 members; and 31 Junior Epworth Leagues with 1,019 members.

EDUCATION

The educational work runs from kindergarten to college. There are 14,524 students enrolled in our own church schools, not including Methodist boys in the union colleges.

Primary Schools

Fifty kindergartens, with 2,242 children enrolled, are reported for the year; most of these receive some Woman's Foreign Missionary Society aid. Fifty-six boys' primary schools have 5,904 pupils. So great is the eagerness for education that the churches, though poor, maintain these schools without mission grants. Forty-four girls' primary schools have 3,965 students. The day is far past when Korean Christians have no interest in the education of girls. One of them cited education for both boys and girls as being one of the increased costs that Christianity has brought them, but he added that the church has not shown the way to increased incomes. Many of the girls' primary schools receive Woman's Foreign Missionary Society aid, though others are entirely supported by the Koreans.

Girls' High Schools

There are four girls' high schools reported, "Ewha" in Seoul, "Chung Eui" in Pyeng Yang, "Young Myung" in Kongju, and "Seung Duk" in Yeng Byen; the enrollment is 572 girls. Only the first two give a complete high school course.

Ewha College

Ewha Haktang also has an approved College department under the new government-general educational ordinance. This is the only school for girls giving a college course in Korea, either government or private. The music department, with 27 pupils, gives a three year course. The first graduates received their diplomas this year. The literary department now has 70 pupils in the four year course. The work of this department is not new, but government recognition has been granted only two years. Plans are under way to get recognition for a new department of home economics. The southern Methodists are co-operating by grants and one worker in Ewha College.

The Women's Bible Training School in Seoul requires high school graduates for its regular course; it is more than a school for training Bible women, it aims to train Bible teachers and church leaders for the women. There are 17 of our members enrolled in this school. The Southern Methodists have united with us in the school, too. There is a Bible school for women in Pyeng Yang, which has 80 women enrolled; this school is planned for the training of Bible women.

Boys' High Schools

There are four boys' high schools. Their enrollment is 1,532. Only two have government recognition, "Pai Chai" in Seoul, and "Kwang Sung" in Pyeng Yang. The permission granted by the Board of Foreign Missions to form "Zaidan Hojins" for the schools (legal holding bodies) has been received with keen appreciation on the part of the Korean churches.

Pai Chai High School

Pai Chai High Common School, the oldest school in Korea on modern lines, has an enrollment of 783 in the five year course. There were 117 graduates this year, of whom 22 were baptized on Baccalaureate Sunday. Out of 42 Koreans admitted to the Keijo Imperial University, four were Pai Chai boys, in a total of over 800 who competed in the entrance examinations.

There were twelve each who entered the Chosen Christian College and Severance Union Medical College, and several entered schools in Japan. This school is more than 75 per cent self-supporting; the Mission grant being only 10,000 yen toward a budget of over 40,000 yen. The school "Y" is active. Several of the officers of the "Y" spent part of their vacations in preaching tours. Pai Chai sorely needs a chapel building; chapel is now held daily in the old school building, the first one in Korea, and the boys have to stand, but even so, there is a fine attendance. The Koreans are ready to undertake a fifty-fifty proposition to get this building, agreeing to raise dollar for dollar that the Mission will raise, the immediate goal being $15,000.

Kwang Sung High School

The Kwang Sung Higher Common School in Pyeng Yang has 570 boys enrolled. There is a fine Christian atmosphere in the school. This is one high school that has never had a student "strike," when such are common in Korea; practically every high school, government or private, has had such at one time or more often; there were 30 such strikes in less than six months of this school year in Korea. No small amount of credit for the fine record of this school is due to the excellent work of the principal, Mr. Tuk Su Kim, an Ohio Wesleyan alumnus, and pupil of our Bishop when he was in that school. His many friends in the United States have loyally helped build up this school. They may be proud of having a part in it. Here, too, a chapel is sorely needed.

Kongju and Yeng Byen Schools

The boys' high schools at Kongju and Yeng Byen offer only three years of the five year course, but the students who complete three years can enter Pai Chai or Kwang Sung. They have not been able to meet the government requirements as to equipment and endowment and secure recognition, but they meet a need in the districts where they are located. The Koreans are loyally supporting them, by sacrificial giving and work. When the Mission had not enough funds to appropriate for all the schools, these schools were given an amount to carry them to the end of March, the close of the school year, and in hopes that 1928 would see funds for them. Those in charge were encouraged to attempt the task of carrying them on in some way from outside funds. Many friends have responded to appeals for help and they have got through to the end of the year. If funds can be found, there is now a plan to make the Kongju school an industrial school, giving short-term industrial courses, with part of the high school course.

Korea needs such industrial and practical schooling. The classical courses are turning out more graduates than can find a place and they do not know how to work. The Kongju school has seven acres of farming land and forty acres of wooded hills. It is proposed to give courses in farm economics and agriculture, including sericulture, and also to offer courses in tinsmithing, blacksmithing, brick and cement work. The students will be given actual practice in each line, so as to fit them to go home and make a living and help their neighbors learn improved methods. This will raise the standard of living and meet the increased costs of the higher standard. There is not a Mission school in Korea undertaking this line of work, though it is the need of the times. Surely this school will be allowed to undertake the work. It will work irreparable loss to the cause, if the school must be closed down. Provision for 1928 is made for both these schools.

Theological Seminary

The Union Theological Seminary is in the process of changing from a three-year course to a four-year course. To facilitate the adjustment, and in part because of scarcity of teachers, no students were received this spring. The enrollment is 35, 21 in the vernacular and 14 in the English course. Owing to furloughs and resignations, four missionary members of the faculty have gone to the United States, leaving only two full time teachers in this school. These two go to the United States next spring, the missionary on regular furlough and the Korean as delegate to General Conference. The Board of Managers has decided to open the school for only two terms during 1928, then to start anew with the four year course in 1928.

Chosen Christian College

The Chosen Christian College has had its best year. The enrollment in the three departments is as follows: Literary, 77; Science, 51; Commercial, 94; a total of 222. There are 40 students in the classes to be graduated in March. The faculty numbers 31, of whom seven are missionaries, and of the seven, two are on furlough, and Dr. O. R. Avison, the president, divides his time between the Chosen Christian College and the Severance Union Medical College. Dr. Avison has been back in Korea for a year and a half since his period in America working for funds for the Chosen Christian College. He was successful in raising $175,000 for endowment. This has relieved the financial strain of the college and has enabled the school to carry on with a balanced budget.

The Chosen Christian College is building up a strong faculty of Koreans; two more Koreans, holding Ph.D. degrees from American universities, have joined the faculty this past year.

Funds were raised by Dr. Avison for Korean professors' residences, and three have been erected and occupied by them. The personal attention of President Avison has helped in promoting a good school spirit.

Dr. A. L. Becker, one of our representatives, has been home on furlough and spent a year in the University of Michigan in post-graduate study. He has temporarily accepted a professorship in physics in the Georgia Technological Institute to gain more experience in applied science before returning to the field.

Dr. B. W. Billings carries a full teaching schedule in the college and is in demand as a preacher and speaker at conventions of the "Y." He is continuing his Bible classes for students in government colleges; this is one of the finest pieces of work done by any missionary in Korea.

MEDICAL

"Severance"

Severance Union Medical College has made good progress in the past year. The new isolation building, of brick and concrete construction, has been completed and occupied. It cost 40,000 yen, of which over 15,000 yen came from Koreans and 8,000 yen from the resident missionary and business community. The old isolation building now houses laboratories, and this has given some extra class room. A change in the entrance has given better clinic facilities. A new hospital that will accommodate about 70 patients is now being finished; this will cost over 100,000 yen and is thoroughly modern, the best hospital building in Korea. This will give a capacity of over 150 beds in the whole hospital. The new hospital is a gift of Mr. J. L. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss,who also gave $50,000 toward the endowment.

The new class room made it possible to double the number of students admitted this year, making a total enrollment of 93 students for the year in the four classes; we expect to have 120 to 140 in three years. The faculty has been strengthened by Koreans who have had post-graduate study abroad, and two more will return from the United States in the next few months. There are 17 full time professors, seven instructors and six special lecturers on the staff, besides ten internes and clinical assistants; of these eight are missionaries and there are two other missionaries on the staff, a dentist and a business man.

There were 21 graduates this spring, of whom 18 were eligible to receive government license without examination. Nine of these joined the "Severance" staff and seven went to other Mission hospitals.

The attendance in the clinics again shows an increase after a slump of three years. The total treatments were 61,678, of which 48.7 per cent were free. The number of hospital days was 24,694, of which 46.2 per cent were free. The cost of the free work was over 60,000 yen; the total budget for the hospital, all departments, was 256,867 yen, and a deficit of over 3,000 yen was incurred for the year.

The school for nurses and midwives has 31 pupils in the three-year course. We have 14 graduate nurses in the work, not including four missionary nurses and a matron.

We are looking for the early return of Dr. Norman Found as our second representative in Severance, to take the place of Dr. Norton, resigned. Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk has continued to act as vice-president, in charge of administration, and carried a full teaching schedule, besides acting as Mission treasurer. He has a book on hygiene in the press now, the only book on this subject in Korean for high school and college students.

Pyeng Yang Hospital

The Union Hospital in Pyeng Yang reports a good year in all lines. Local receipts were over $25,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year, and 80 per cent of the entire budget where an average treatment brings in 15 to 20 cents and an operation $15.00. This $25,000 represents much work. The day laborer gets 30 cents a day and a skilled laborer $1.50 a day, so the fees collected are all the people can afford to pay. There was $10,000 worth of free treatment given. The clinic treatments numbered 34,000 and the in-patients were 1,086. There are 25 student nurses enrolled in the training school.

The X-ray plant, the finest in Korea, is proving a real help to the work. Dr. Anderson is getting a reputation for fine X-ray work. In spite of the diffusion of knowledge in Korea, there is still appalling ignorance and neglect of many cases of sickness. One case was found by the X-ray to have 44 needles, used to treat some disease, in the abdomen among the intestines and some actually imbedded in the spinal column.

Over 350 patients became Christians during the year. One man had been an enemy of Christianity and a persecutor of believers, but after being impressed by what he saw and heard as a patient, he was converted and now gives all his time to spreading the Good News. He is a good witness.

Haiju Hospital

The Haiju hospital and dispensary reports 7,880 treatments in the clinics and 1,735 hospital days. Local receipts were 8,326 yen and from missionary sources 2,465 yen.

Doctors Sherwood Hall and Marian Hall, his wife, have not been able to give full time to the work on account of language study, but their presence and good work have helped the prestige of the hospital. Besides the regular clinic and hospital work, they have been taking up public health and preventive medical work. During a typhoid epidemic they inoculated the pupils in the Mission schools and not one case of typhoid developed, while in another school of similar size there were several cases. By means of charts, stereopticon and a moving picture machine, they have been carrying the gospel of health to the people, as well as The Gospel.

Plans are under way for a new venture in Korea, a tuberculosis sanitarium. The Verberg bequest is making this possible; the cottage plan will be followed, on a fine hill-side looking toward the sea, protected by the hill to the north, giving a sunny site. We hope to begin building in the early spring.

Wonju Hospital

The Wonju hospital gave 7,010 treatments in the clinic, and had 41 in-patients. Dr. McManis reports that patients are learning to come earlier for treatment, but there is still much delay in coming to the hospital; also the patients are more willing to follow medical directions.

Classes in public health were conducted at the time of the District Bible classes. The women were given lessons on the care of the baby.

The staff has been strengthened by Dr. Yi Eun Keh, a graduate of Severance, and by the Rev. S. S. Koo, who came first as a patient and is now taking up the evangelistic work.

Kongju Medical Work

Since Dr. Found's departure, we have no missionary doctor in Kongju. Dr. C. S. Yang, a Kongju boy, graduate of Severance, has taken up the work without a salary. He is responsible for his own support, but is given the use of the building and equipment. A local committee has oversight of the work to assist him and conserve the Christian character of the work. It is reported that Dr. Yang is able to make a fair salary for himself and give about one fifth of his work free.

The baby welfare work carried on by Miss Bording, has had a successful year in its new building. One hundred and twenty babies are enrolled. Miss Bording maintains a milk station, said to be the only one in Korea.

GENERAL

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The East Gate hospital in Seoul reports 6,626 clinic treatments and 8,191 hospital days. This hospital is becoming the most successful maternity hospital in Korea; 457 babies were born here the past year. The Society also conducts a dispensary in Chemulpo, in charge of Miss Kostrup and a Korean doctor. Dr. Cutler is doing medical itinerating from Pyeng Yang. Miss Gaylord is conducting a public health center in Pyeng Yang, and the Society has its share in the Union Hospital at Pyeng Yang.

Christian Literature Society

After the retirement of the Rev. D. A. Bunker in 1926, the Mission was unable to give a worker to the Christian Literature Society. But since the return from furlough of the Rev. C. S. Deming, he has been giving half-time to the Society. The Christian Literature Society has put out a good number of new titles during the year, which have had a good circulation, but the number of volumes sold is not equal to the number last year, due to the financial depression.

China Missionaries

In the spring a number of missionaries from China took refuge in Korea. We were grateful for opportunity to help in this time of stress and very much appreciate the fine help rendered by many of them. Doctors and nurses helped in our hospitals. Teachers taught English in our schools and helped in laboratory work.

Union With Southern Methodists

At the annual conference in 1926, in response to the fraternal spirit of the Southern Methodists in Korea, a committee was appointed to consider how the two churches could be more closely affiliated. This committee, with a like number from the conference of the Southern Methodists, met many times during the year and brought a memorial to go to the General Conferences of the two Methodisms. It asks for a plan to be worked out so the two churches among the Koreans may be united, and at the same time conserve organic relationship with the Church in the homeland. There is no anti-missionary spirit back of this; it is a desire to get together here and end a condition that calls for constant defense before non-Christians and to strengthen the Church by having only one Methodism in Korea.

Bishop and Mrs. Welch

It will soon be twelve years since Bishop Welch and Mrs. Welch came to Korea, and they have been eventful years. We are sure God had a part in sending them to us for such a time as this.

The Church has not done much "lengthening of the cords," but there has been real "strengthening of the stakes." While the membership remains about the same in number, their Christian intelligence and conviction have grown. This is indicated by the fact that the contributions of the Korean church have grown from 49,844 yen in 1916, to 247,264 yen in 1927, a five-fold gain. There has been a great gain in Korean leadership. There were 65 Korean members and probationers in the annual conference in 1916; there are now 106. Much of the annual conference business in 1916 was done in English translation into Korean. Now all the business is done in the Korean language with a private interpreter for the presiding Bishop. In 1916, the Mission was of major importance, now the Church is first; even the missionary members of the Finance Committee are nominated by the conference. There have been many steps toward the making of a real church in Korea and it seems now to be an accomplished fact. The Church would survive and go on even if the Mission failed. In this building of a Church, wisdom to choose the men who could rightly bear responsibility was needed and vision and grace to give them opportunity to do it. Bishop Welch has not been administering a Mission, he has been building a Church, developing men in the Church and leaders for the Church. He has succeeded in breaking down barriers of race and language and becoming a brother, counsellor, and father to the Koreans. The task has not been easy, only rare wisdom and unmistakable goodness could have succeeded. During the years of intense feeling between Koreans and Japanese he succeeded in retaining the confidence and love of both peoples.

During years of anti-foreign feeling in both lands, Bishop Welch was an acceptable ambassador of internationalism in both lands. During the recent years of falling income for Missions, he has been a source of courage for missionaries and of cheer to Korean leaders as the Mission help has been cut more than 50 per cent. It would be difficult for a new Bishop to carry the confidence of both Koreans and Japanese. The unrest of the Orient, the problems of administration of a work that involves the Church at home, the missionaries and the Church on the field, have never been easy, and these problems are harder now than ever. Only men who know the problems at first hand, and the folks personally, can meet the needs of this critical time in the East. We need wisdom, understanding, tact, confidence and Christian graces in more than usual measure, in the administration of the Church in this time of transition in the life of the Church and devolution of Missions. There is such a strong feeling of racial consciousness and justifiable self-confidence in the leaders of the Church that a new man would find a doubly hard task. Bishop Welch's experience of the past twelve years and the confidence he has won are inestimable assets to our work. And Mrs. Welch has won her way into Korean hearts. The last session of the conference saw her in Korean dress, greeted by the Koreans as "mother." The Mission and the Church unanimously request the return of Bishop and Mrs. Welch for another quadrennium, for which the past twelve years have been the best preparation; and because of our love to them.

MALAYA, NETHERLANDS INDIES, NORTH SUMATRA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Missions in Southeastern Asia consist of the Conferences in the Malay Peninsula, Netherlands Indies and Philippine Islands.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldhham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It is now organized into the Malaya Annual Conference, consisting of work on the Malay peninsula; and, since 1918, the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, consisting of work in Java, Sumatra and Borneo; and the North Sumatra Mission, organized in 1922. The latter became a Mission Conference in 1925.

Rev. George H. Bickley was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Singapore. In 1924, he returned to the United States and was granted the supernumerary relation because of ill health. He died December 24, 1924. Rev. Titus Lowe was elected a Bishop in 1924 and assigned to Singapore. In 1928 he returned to the United States, his successor being Rev. Edwin F. Lee, who was elected Missionary Bishop for the Singapore Area.

Our work in the Philippine Islands was begun in 1899 by Bishop James M. Thoburn. Rev. T. H. Martin, our first missionary, arrived in 1900. Bishop W. P. Eveland, a missionary bishop for Southern Asia, resided in Manila from his election in 1912 until his death in 1916.

Rev. Charles E. Locke was elected a Bishop in 1920 and assigned to residence in Manila. In 1924, he was assigned to the St. Paul Area in the United States and Bishop Charles B. Mitchell was assigned to Manila. Bishop Mitchell retired in 1928 and the Philippine Islands Conference was placed in the Singapore Area.

MANILA AREA

Bishop C. B. Mitchell

Lack of Funds

During the past year our lack of funds has prevented any forward movement in the erection of much needed churches and parsonages. What construction work has been done has been paid for by the contribution of the missionaries, from their already too meager salaries, and the gifts of the people whose resources are so limited that they cannot give their pastors the support they sorely need to support their families, which as a rule are large. Yet a few new chapels have been erected and others have been repaired.

The work here would go forward with leaps and bounds had we more missionaries and the money to support them. The field is wide open to evangelistic effort, and the harvest would be commensurate with any amount of seed which might be sown. The national workers would welcome more missionaries. They are now working in beautiful harmony with the American missionaries. If we had the money to support them, we could put a native district superintendent on each of the seven districts, and use the four missionaries, now in district work, in opening up new fields, holding evangelistic services, Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues and Bible Institutes, and in assisting the native superintendents in raising the salaries of the pastors. Each native superintendent receives from our missionary appropriation $600, and a little money for travel expenses.

Furloughs

Two missionaries have been on furlough during this year of 1927. Dr. E. S. Lyons, who has been here for more than twenty years, and whose services have been, and still are, invaluable to the Mission, will return at Conference time. Herbert J. Riley, who has been in charge of the dormitory at San Fernando, Pampanga, and pastor of the English work in that city, has been gone this year, and while on his furlough has been working among the Filipinos in San Francisco under the Home Mission Board. During his absence, Mrs. A. L. Beckendorf, wife of the district superintendent of the Central district, has been in charge, and has done most excellent work. But this arrangement compelled the family to move off their district, and Mr. Beckendorf has been compelled to do much extra traveling. The Rev. B. O. Peterson has been acting as treasurer of the Mission and in charge of the publishing house during Dr. Lyons' furlough. He has done his work in excellent fashion. He takes his furlough when Dr. Lyons returns.

National Superintendents

It is my pleasure to record that our pastors have shown great loyalty and devotion under very trying circumstances. Only one pastor has left us, and that was due to the impossible attitude of his wife who had always been a hindrance to his work. The three Filipino district superintendents are doing most efficient and heroic service. They know and love the Church and are most diligent in all their administrative work. I am considering the appointment of another Filipino superintendent next year.

Manila District

The Rev. J. F. Cottingham, one of our pioneer missionaries, is in charge of the Manila district which covers a large territory outside of the city. He is leading his people in a movement to raise money for the supplementing of the salaries of the pastors on the weaker charges. His long experience on the Mission field, his use of the Tagalog dialect and his untiring labors, all have conspired to make his work in the district most successful.

Central District

The Rev. A. L. Beckendorf is "a horse for work." He has all the work on his district well organized, and has developed a large number of men and women helpers. I have found it difficult to keep track of all the institutes, conventions and various meetings which he has successfully held during the year. By his own personal solicitations he has raised the money, most of it in Manila, for the erection of a very suitable boys' dormitory in Cabanatuan, where a new high school has recently been located. A consecrated and capable Filipino is in charge of the dormitory.

Cagayan District

Last Conference I greatly enlarged the boundary of the Cagayan district, by including in it all the work in the Nueva Vizcaya Province. R. R. Moe, the district superintendent, is compelled to be away from home almost all the time. He has no auto, and travels on pony back, by boat, carabao cart, and on foot. Mrs. Moe is in charge of the boys' dormitory at Tuguegarao, and carries on faithfully during the long absences of Mr. Moe on his district.

Tarlac District

The work in the Tarlac district, the Rev. Lorenzo Tamayo, superintendent-in-charge, has greatly suffered by hundreds of our Methodists moving away into other parts of the Islands. But revivals, resulting in nearly 500 new members, have partly made up the loss. This brother was one of our early converts, and has been for twenty years a most loyal Methodist and successful pastor and superintendent.

Pangasinan District

This past year the Pangasinan district, which had been so finely developed by the Rev. B. O. Peterson, was placed in charge of Severino Cordero, one of our oldest and most efficient pastors. This is one of our largest and most important districts, and Brother Cordero has proved himself equal to the great demands upon his bodily strength and also upon his administrative ability. He has more than met my expectations.

Ilocos District

The Rev. J. W. Moore is superintendent of our smallest district, Ilocos Sur. In addition to the superintendency of the district, he has charge of the English work in Vigan, and supervises the boys' dormitory. He has a splendid helper in Vicente Cordero, son of our district superintendent of the Pangasinan district. Mrs. Moore is a most efficient help-meet. Owing to the migration of many of our people in that district, and for other reasons, our work in Ilocos Sur Province is not making much headway. I am planning for a new method of approach to that district the coming year.

Pampanga District

The Pampanga district is in charge of another Filipino superintendent, Arcadio de Ocera, who has his district well organized. He has several very important building enterprises on foot, which will be brought to successful issue in the near future. We have instituted, during the past year, several new dormitories for boys and also some new ones for girls, in high school centers. Much credit for this forward movement is due to the Wesley Foundation of the Conference, under the enthusiastic work of S. W. Stagg and his associates in the Foundation. All the new dormitories are in charge of native young men and women who have been trained by our missionaries.

Publishing House

The fine property, owned by our Mission, on Rizal Avenue, one of the finest streets in Manila, occupied by our Publishing House, has been enlarged, and the income from rents will pay for the enlargement and improvements. This has been the best year in the history of the Publishing House. A capable foreman in the printing department explains the situation, and justifies the wisdom of Dr. Lyons in securing his services.

Johnston Hospital

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the work which is being carried on by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The Mary J. Johnston Hospital is an increasing blessing to the poor women and children of Manila and vicinity. Although Dr. Rebecca Parish has been gone the past year on furlough, the superintendent of nurses, Miss Anna Carson, has been ill much of the time, and another W. F. M. S. nurse, Miss Grennan, has been seriously ill, and two of the nurses have been on furlough, the work has progressed finely, and the hospital never had a better year. Dr. Hawthorne Darby has been in charge, and by the aid of Miss Dean, Miss Maull, and Miss Carson and Miss Grennan, when well, has most heroically and faithfully carried on the work during Dr. Parish's furlough. When one recalls the rare medical skill, the long experience, the remarkable personality, the beautiful Christian character, and the high professional standing in the city of Dr. Parish, it will readily appear what a task faced Dr. Darby when she stepped into the superintendency of the hospital. But she has proved equal to the task, and has already won a fine place for herself in the medical circles of the city. The nurses' training school, in connection with the hospital, under the fine leadership of Miss Carson, Miss Grennan and Miss Maull, will graduate a large class of nurses in March.

Harris School

Harris Memorial Training School never had a better year. Too much praise can not be given to the superintendent, Miss Marguerite M. Decker, the veteran representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She has been ably assisted by Miss Evans, Miss Hewson, and Miss Black. The effective services of all the graduates of this school have not been excelled, indeed not equalled, by any native workers in the Island. Their work in institutes, in vacation Bible schools, in preaching, visiting, singing, praying, conducting revivals, has not been surpassed even by our successful pastors.

Lingayen Bible School

The Bible school at Lingayen, in which girls with less educational advantages are being trained as Christian lay workers in their home towns and barrios, has been very efficiently carried on by Miss Thompson and Miss Fletcher, during the furlough of Miss Mildred E. Blakely, the principal. Larger dormitory and class room facilities are much needed, and a new and comfortable residence for the teaching staff is imperatively necessary.

Dormitories

Miss Dudley and Miss Wilk at Vigan, Miss Parkes at San Fernando, Miss Erbst at Tuguegarao, and Miss Charles in Manila, have conducted their dormitories and aided in district work so efficiently, that the whole work of the Mission has been forwarded by their ability and devotion. Miss Hazel Davis and Miss Fletcher have worked far beyond their strength in the vast territories where they have toiled as district visitors. Miss Erbst has been alone all year at the dormitory in Tuguegarao, and traveling widely in the great Cagayan valley. She teaches, preaches, conducts institutes and visits among the people. All these women, to whom I have referred in this report, are doing personal Christian work, aside from their other taxing duties. Only by the help of God's good grace and strength could they have accomplished so much during the past year.

Student Church

The enlarged Central Student Church in Manila is yet too small to accommodate the university students who desire to profit by the services of this church, which are in charge of that consecrated and eloquent preacher and pastor, the Rev. S. W. Stagg. His furlough is due in 1928, but owing to the most urgent desire of his people, he has postponed his furlough for another year. This sacrifice on the part of Brother Stagg and his consecrated and talented wife is deeply appreciated by the congregation. Brother Stagg, in addition to his pastoral duties, edits *The Philippine Observer*, and holds many evangelistic meetings for high school students all over the Island. His physical strength and high enthusiasm keep him going.

Theological Seminary

The Union Theological Seminary has been comfortably housed in the beautiful new building on Taft Avenue, a real ornament to that noted avenue. President A. L. Ryan has returned from his furlough, and once more is at the helm. By virtue of his beautiful Christian character, his scholastic training, his administrative ability, his sane, modern outlook, his popularity among the Filipinos and Americans, his wide knowledge of all things pertaining to the Archipelago, and his captivating, youthful enthusiasm, Dr. Ryan makes an ideal president of the seminary. Our other Methodist representatives on the seminary faculty are the Rev. and Mrs. O. L. Davis, who came out in 1926. Probably Mr. Davis is the most popular and successful teacher in the seminary. He also preaches to an English-speaking congregation of Filipinos in Manila. Mrs. Davis, an accomplished musician, teaches music in the seminary. This young missionary couple are graduates of De Pauw University, and they both are making a splendid contribution to our work in the Philippines.

Pastors' Institute

The mid-year Pastors' Institute, held annually in Manila, by the Conference Board of Examiners, the Rev. J. F. Cottingham, chairman, is a most helpful agency in training our Conference undergraduates, getting them through their courses of study and inspiring them for their work.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Reported by J. F. Cottingham

General

The seven districts that make up the Philippine Islands Conference cover twelve whole provinces, parts of two other provinces, and the Methodist share of the city of Manila. The territory allotted to the Methodists has an area almost as large as the State of Indiana with a population of a little more than three million. The people are what we know as the Christian Filipinos, who have been trained in the Roman Catholic Church and whose civilization has been along Castilian lines. Contrary to the belief that prevails in America, that all speak Spanish, few Filipinos use the tongue of the Grandee conquerors. In the Methodist field our members speak Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampango, Pangasinan, Ibanog, and some minor dialects, the greatest numbers in the order named. Besides these Filipinos there are a few thousand of mountain peoples in our territory such as the Negritos, Igorrotes and Kalingas, who were not reached by the Roman Church during the days of Spain, but who are now being evangelized by our Protestant Christians. This year the districts have four American and three Filipino superintendents. Had it not been for the "cut" there is no doubt that most if not all of the districts would have been under the supervision of Filipinos before this writing.

Spreading the Gospel

"Gospel Spreaders," said a tourist when speaking about missionaries. "They go about trying to evangelize people who have a religion of their own and teaching them such stuff that the natives are really spoilt. They are no longer good servants. They become too independent." The good lady spoke a great truth. In the old days the important classes were the high and the low, the *illustrado* and the *tawo*. Today there is to be found a strong, fine middle class, that in many ways is superior to the so-called high class of the olden days—superior, because they have learned to think and worship as conscience dictates; independent, because they no longer feel that a child is born to remain a servant or a king. The *tawo* has become a man. There are sixty-six thousand such in the Methodist Church in the Islands. Our church buildings number 279. The average estimated value of the churches is $840.00, including the land upon which the buildings stand. Land is as valuable here as it is in the average small town in America. The criticism that the Missions have built expensive buildings does not apply here. In the provinces the average parsonage is worth $350, while in Manila, where the land is worth $5 a square yard, we have more expensive parsonages, if we include the land, but there the average is only $1,500.

Spreading the Gospel through evangelistic efforts has gone forward each day. Our pastors have not learned the season for revivals. Most of them are busy each day preaching. Some have as many as thirty preaching places. Christmas and Easter are seasons of great ingatherings. They get ready for these times by finishing new buildings and repairing and painting the old. This is a land of death and decay. No material known will stand the six months of intense heat followed by the wettest rainy season. Add to this the destructive insects such as white ants and borers, which work in both wet and dry season, and our people must struggle constantly to keep their churches in shape. Christmas is a time when all do something. A clean bright building attracts and the crowds come days and nights before Christmas and Easter. Thousands of babies are baptized and thousands of adults are received in the churches. The new members for the year are about four thousand.

A unique revival was held during the Christmas holiday by one of our pastors, the Rev. P. B. Cruz. Catholic bells always ring to awaken the people for the four o'clock mass. Brother Cruz thought that if Catholics are willing to arise and go to church at five to listen to a mass they could not understand, perhaps Protestants would do the same. Ten days before Christmas he began. Not only did the members come gladly but also their friends. The chapel and the streets were crowded. Before the beautiful morning broke, he had preached, the people had prayed and testified and new members had been taken into the church. It was a wonderful success and people were added to the Lord each day.

Missionary Work

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions have been reduced to the point of vanishing. Seven men and their wives are on the field, and further reduction seems necessary. Filipinos must become missionaries. Filipinos have been appointed to certain provinces. Some have been a great success. In one province the Filipino missionary has had the best record of the year in the number of converts, baptisms and institutes that any province has had. Trained Filipinos must and will take the places left vacant by the missionaries of the Board.

The Domestic Missionary Society, which is doing a great work, is the institution that has saved us from the disaster of the "cut." In the districts where the local missionary societies have functioned, our work has not felt the effects of the "cut" in appropriations as others have. This society, organized twelve years ago in the town of Malolos, has worked out a plan to evangelize the Filipinos by the Filipinos. Many of our churches, although still paying a salary far inadequate for the pastor, have also taken the support of another church in a poorer section, and always with the consent of the "Pastor Abroad Plan." The Manila District Missionary Society has undertaken the support, or part support, of fourteen pastors, all of whom would have left the work had the Society not responded. We know of cases where a pastor is getting but twenty-five dollars a month for himself and family, and yet has encouraged his people to support a pastor abroad, at the rate of twelve dollars a month.

Education and the Children

Educational efforts in institutions are confined to the Union Theological Seminary, which has a college course, the Harris Memorial Training School for deaconesses, the Mary Johnston Hospital School for nurses, and the Lingayen Bible Training School for girls. The various dormitories for girls and boys are hostels that furnish a Christian home life for the students who live in them, but we are not able to do much teaching.

The seminary has facilities for training a large number of young men. We have the candidates, but are limited by shortage of funds to nine students. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society schools are full; they are turning out deaconesses and Bible women nine times as fast as we are training preachers. The result is that we are compelled to admit many young men into the Conference who have not had much training, and although we now have more than fifty under-graduates in the Conference, more than thirty per cent of our circuits are supplied by local preachers, and in some districts the deaconesses and the Bible women outnumber the pastors from ten to one hundred per cent. We honor the women who have done such noble work and deplore the fact we have been unable to keep pace with them. Their girls are trained to work with the children, and the women do most excellent work; but we have not been able to follow it up and conserve it, and erect the buildings that must accompany a substantial effort.

The education of the children of our

pastors brings a constant responsibility. The average salary of the whole field is $220 a year. Such clothing as they wear costs more than it would in America, the same thin clothing. Many shoes and hats come from there. American fruits and vegetables, brought from California, often sell for less on the Manila market than do the same things raised here. Our families are large. Thirty-one of our 40 pastors in Manila district are married and their children number 126. Central district has a like average in the parsonages and doubtless other districts can do as well. Families of ten are frequent and a dozen is by no means rare. We have more than six hundred children, superior children, to educate and the salaries can scarcely buy food. Yet, somehow, the parents manage to keep the children in school. One pastor called. After a short visit he said he must go home, as it was Friday, and have his white duck pants washed and ironed for Sunday. We learned that one pair of trousers is all he owns, and they are white duck and do not keep clean very long. We asked him how much another pair would cost. He said that enough thin cloth could be bought for two dollars and that he had a friend who would make them for him. He had new trousers the next Sunday. He was exceedingly grateful.

Most of our leading pastors have now been preaching for fifteen years or more. Their children are now ready for college. All Filipinos are hungry for an education and we must somehow help these young people. Having no educational program our burdens are the heavier. This is one of the reasons we have for the growing request for educational institutions.

Religious Education

Religious education is gripping the hearts and the imaginations of our people. They are seeing the program as a whole and are anxious to co-ordinate the various activities. We have almost as many people enrolled in the different departments of religious education as we have total membership in the churches. Sunday schools show a ten per cent increase this year. The Daily Vacation Bible School reports five thousand enrolled. The Junior Leagues have gained, but the Epworth Leagues have gone forward by seven league boots. In all departments of religious education we now enroll 55,000.

In Manila district a co-ordinated program was tried, this year. These bring all the forces together and during the three or four days give each its place on the program. In three such conventions almost a thousand workers enrolled.

Epworth League institutes have increased in numbers and power. The Vigan Institute was held in the dormitory there. The Agno Valley Institute was held at Lingayen Church and the Tagalog-Pampanga Institute was held at Sibul Springs and in the new tabernacle, erected by the leaguers. This institute is the only one that has attempted to develop a camp-ground. The new tabernacle planned two years ago seats two hundred and fifty. It is now too small. Our young leaders are predicting institutes of 500 next year. We had almost three hundred this year. The other institute, not as old as the Sibul Springs, had an enrollment of nearly two hundred and fifty. This work is growing.

Moral standards are changing. Evangelical Christianity may not obtain in all the Islands but Romanism will change and is changing. In the white light of the Gospel she must be more evangelistic and less dogmatic. Great changes have already taken place. Social and moral values are different. Seeing this, the opposition to evangelical Christianity has been carefully organized. The old type of Spanish priest and friar, with his old Latin standard of morals, is rapidly disappearing, and in his place the American-Irish Jesuit, or Brother of Saint Joseph has come to take his place. Strong, virile men; men with strong convictions and better life. In the hard places and mountain districts, where under the old days no one would go to serve a parish, Belgian, Dutch and German priests have gone. Old dilapidated churches, laid waste thirty years ago, have been repaired. It is said that the Archbishop of Manila has released twenty-six million dollars for the erection of new schools in and around Manila. Some of it is said to be "War chest money." We do not deplore these movements. Any action is a sign of life.

In the movement of our youth, Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, Y. M. C. A., dormitories, conventions and institutions, the Catholics have seen a great light. They are imitating the Protestants. Rome never leads in movements that involve high morals and liberty of conscience; she follows. Her willingness to follow means much to many Filipinos. But so long as she tries to hold them in Conventions through rituals, the adoration of Mary, the worship of the Saints, the elevation of the Host, masses high and low, teaching that these constitute our highest duty to God and man, she will fail to hold the intelligent young people of the new generation. Consequently, we behold a Protestant Convention, songs, prayer, high class addresses, appeals for world peace and brotherhood and service. A Catholic convention—masses, ritual, a few addresses, warning against the heretics, and failing in this to hold the youth, a resort to evening dances in the convention hall and cheap cabaret shows. There is more than enough work for all, and we rejoice that the Catholics are trying to contribute their part.

Financial

Our native church is doing well. A per capita giving of almost two pesos (one dollar gold) is a great sum when we consider the extreme poverty that prevails in many places. Practically all the money appropriated by the Board must be used for missionary costs, administration expenses and interest on debts. Very little, only about one-thirtieth, finds its way to the native Church, while only one-twelfth is used for education.

Our government is poor. The total paid into the government, both internal revenue, and taxes, amounts to only about thirty million dollars contributed by twelve million people. This is an income equal to that of a great American city like San Francisco. Our people are poor. The per capita wealth is about the price of two cans of Standard Oil gasoline in the Philippine Islands, and the income of the average family of four people per year amounts to less per year than an average American family of four spends on moving pictures. The average American family spends 40.00 pesos a year on the movies and the average Filipino farmer gets only 30.00 pesos.

We are poor, but we have a feeling of pride that we are still going forward. Independence will not down. With more financial responsibility, there comes each year in the Orient a growing desire for a larger share in the administration. If we are wise we will cultivate this; if unwise, Methodism will suffer division.

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Reported by Edwin F. Lee

A New Country

The usual emphasis placed upon the Malay Peninsula is concerned with its economic resources. From the standpoint of the Orient this section is still a new country. However, since Malaya is so strategically placed, geographically, it is rapidly becoming a land of more than ordinary human interest. Until recently, comparatively few people in Europe and America knew anything about Malaya. Singapore, Malacca, and Penang were names which the occasional individual knew. Now, with the development of the British Naval Base at Singapore, that city at least is figuring in the headlines of the journals throughout the world.

Orientals

Apparently the Middle East, as it rounds the corner at Singapore, comes into contact with the Far East, and the Far East comes face to face with an Oriental culture which is, in many respects, as different from its own as is that of the western hemisphere. Malaya is not large in area nor in population. It covers 52,500 square miles, and has a population which is just past the three million mark. The city of Singapore, alone has 450,000 people, a quarter of a million of whom are Chinese. One of America's leading professors of anthropology, not long since, told the writer that one could see characteristic Chinese life in the streets of Singapore with greater ease than in the average city in China. A riot in Shanghai or at Nanking is almost immediately re-echoed in Singapore. This condition is also rapidly becoming true with the representatives of the population of India. The publication of Miss Mayo's book, Mother India, immediately produced mass meetings in Malaya, in protest. Added to these groups is the indigenous Malay who numbers a million and a half. America has become fairly well acquainted with the Malay race through its contact with the Filipinos. There are some 65 million Malays in the world, practically all of whom live in Southeastern Asia and the islands of the Malayan Archipelago. Several centuries ago Arabian traders came to these shores with their wares, and also with their zeal for the introduction of their conception of Allah and their unbounded loyalty to the Prophet Mohammed. The Malay, therefore, who is not still an animist has become a Moslem. He has not reached this faith with any particular intellectual care. He has, however, developed a degree of religious fanaticism which is a natural expression of his inherent feeling of racial superiority.

Europeans

To these three group expressions of culture, there has been added a fourth, the European. First the Portuguese came to the shores of Malacca. They were followed by the Dutch, who, in turn, were succeeded by the English. One hundred and eight years ago, Singapore was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles, one of a host of great Englishmen who in his day was little appreciated, but who is now rapidly becoming a name to conjure with throughout the entire British Empire. This succession to the Dutch was a part of the readjustment following the Napoleonic wars, when Ceylon was exchanged for Java and, later, British supremacy was recognized in the Malay Peninsula. It is not unwise to pause for a moment to get at least a fair understanding of the foundations upon which it is hoped to build a superstructure of a real Christian civilization. One can, therefore, readily see that here we have rather a unique introduction of the Christian ideal, and that this ideal must win its way not against one culture only but in contrast to three other cultures, namely, Chinese or Confucian, Indian or Hindu, and Malay-Arabic or Moslem.

Christian Impact—Schools

Christianity can no more expect to escape from the handicap of an imperfect representation here than it can anywhere else in the world. This difficulty is further aggravated by the fact that the commercial note is so strong with the Europeans that the spiritual note is often only indistinctly heard. However, a very real impact has apparently been made by Christianity. In one of our Mission schools in the town of Klang, about midway up the Peninsula, there are 600 boys, 200 of whom are Indians, 200 Chinese, and 200 Malays. It is certainly a rare privilege to speak to this group of students and after giving due recognition to the values in Confucianism, Hinduism, and Mohammedanism, to attempt to show these young Asiatics that the flower of religious expression is found in the Christian ideal. There is no apparent antagonism developed by such a presentation. The Malay, in such a contact as that, realizes that his faith is not the only one in the world. The Chinese lad with Buddhism or Confucianism as a background is compelled to realize the same situation, as is also the Indian with a Hindu heritage. The new generation of Malaya-born Asiatics naturally are confused. Many of them are growing up with no vital religious faith of any kind. It is because of this that a broad and constructive Christian program of life is so imperative. It is just at this point that our Methodist Mission is attempting to bring to bear all the influence that the little army of missionaries and Christian Asiatic workers can possibly exert.

Because of the cordial co-operation of the British government, through the grant-in-aid system, it is possible for us, as a Mission, to conduct some of the best schools in Malaya, until we now have a total of 15,000 pupils.

New School Buildings

It will be of interest to note what has been done in the development of school buildings during the year 1927. A new girls' day school building has been erected in Malacca and $65,000 (Straits) raised locally. Half of the cost of the girls' day school was given by Government. This made possible the building of a fine new building for a day school for girls and the taking over the former girls' school building for a boys' school, which has previously been conducted in two stores. In addition to this, a fine boarding school building has been erected in Malacca by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at a cost of $75,000 (Straits), toward which they gave about 40 per cent of the cost. An attractive school building for girls has been built in Klang, capable of caring for 240 pupils at a cost of $16,000 (Straits), all of the money raised locally. A substantial subscription was made toward this by the Malay Sultan of Selangor. In Kuala Lumpur a new unit to the Methodist boys' school has been completed at a cost of $110,000 (Straits), half of which was raised locally and the other half given by Government. This provides room for an additional 400 boys, and will probably soon be used for two sessions, thereby accommodating a total of 800 pupils. In Ipoh a fine new girls school has just been completed at a cost of $175,000 (Straits), half of this amount contributed by Government, the equivalent of about $45,000 (Straits) by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and $45,000 (Straits) raised locally. In Singapore we have just built a new girls' school at Geylang, with a capacity of 160 pupils, at a cost of $18,000 (Straits), all of which has been raised locally. A new unit for the Methodist girls' school has also been built on Mount Sophia, providing room for 240 pupils, a large part of the cost of which will come from local sources. A new unit for the Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, is now in process of erection, which will provide room for some 500 boys, and will probably soon be used for two sessions, or a total of 1,000 pupils. The Government provides one half the cost of the building; the community has already subscribed a substantial sum toward the other half of the cost. So far, the site only has been given by the Mission. The opportunity is hopeful.

This is an unusual year in the way of material development for the Mission schools of Malaya. Nevertheless, it is an indication of the possibilities for local support under general Mission direction and with a small proportion of Mission financial responsibility. Most of these schools carry up through the Cambridge examination courses, which is the equivalent of a major portion of an American high school course.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is now opening a seminary for young women in the city of Singapore which, within the next twenty years, ought to help mold the lives of scores of the outstanding women in this part of the world.

Church Development

The Malaya Conference is in the process of organizing a Home Missionary Society, beginning in a small way, but the possibilities for the future indicate that the program which is ahead need not be especially small. The churches in this field are rapidly moving toward self-support. Many of them have already practically attained that goal.

This field is also moving steadily forward toward an emphasis upon church development and activities. At the outset, the program in Malaya was necessarily largely educational. In recent years one church project only has received any support from gifts through our Mission Board, namely, the large Telok Ayer Institutional Church, Singapore, which cost $40,000 (gold) and which received $15,000 (gold) from the Centenary Funds. This was built four years ago. The following year the Tamil Methodists in Singapore built a most attractive church costing $35,000 (Straits). This was done with some help from local Mission sources, including the provision of the site, but a major portion of the balance was raised by the Tamil congregation. This church now also provides a home for two Chinese congregations. Last year, Wesley Church Hall was built at a cost of $50,000 (Straits), all of the funds provided locally. This year, 1927, a fine new suburban church and parsonage are being built in Geylang, Singapore, with the funds received from the municipality for our old Geylang church building. A new roadway made this change necessary, and the solution has been mutually advantageous. The Straits Chinese Methodists of Singapore are making definite plans for the erection of a church costing about $100,000 (Straits), a large portion of the money being in sight. They have promises of a substantial gift toward this as a memorial to the late Bishop Bickley. On the Malacca district, the erection of small town churches costing about $1,500 to $3,000 (Straits), is proceeding regularly. The same is true of other districts, which indicates a healthy condition throughout the Malaya Conference, and the dotting of this peninsula with churches within another two decades.

Since this territory is economically so rich in natural resources there can be developed here, not only a self-supporting church, but a church which in the reach of years can function as a real missionary agency. More than that, the young Asiatic who grows up in the midst of this cosmopolitan atmosphere has every prospect of developing a broad appreciation of Christian culture such as apparently may not be possible in either India or China. Some careful students of Malayan life are looking for the development of some of the intellectual leaders of the Orient in the midst of this cross current of world life.

Last January Bishop Oldham returned to the field which he opened as a Mission, forty-three years ago. This veteran of the mission field was not only amazed, but was dazed by the development which he noted since his last visit some fifteen years ago. Surely, it is not only a duty but a privilege for our great Church in the West to pour some of its men and some of its means into the introduction and establishment of Christianity in this strategically placed land and people. Already 500 steamers call each week at the port of Singapore and the same number clear each week for the ports of the wide world. This is an indication of a process in the distribution of the commodities of the world from this Far-Eastern center. The same ships that carry goods can carry the Gospel of the good news of our Lord and Master. The Gospel is available, the ships are on the move—will our Church send the spiritual pilots?

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

See Corresponding Secretary's Report, Exhibit C, Page 49

NORTH SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by R. L. Archer

Progress

In making a survey of our work during the past year, we find signs of progress in nearly every center. The statistics will show a substantial increase in the number of baptisms during the year, as well as a large increase in the total church membership. But even so, the increase is not as much as we had hoped for. Especially is this true in connection with the Chinese work. For some reason we have not been able to make much progress in our Chinese congregations. Doubtless the continental political and anti-Christian agitation is largely responsible for this condition. Then again, we have only one Cantonese preacher in the Mission and as a result the Cantonese people feel that they have been somewhat neglected.

Medan Schools

The Medan boys' school has had a successful year under the management of Mr. Means. The enrollment is the highest yet attained, and the income is being gradually pushed up. If this school were free from the load of interest which it carries on account of the building debt, it would soon be self-supporting. We have now commenced to teach Dutch. In this connection we might say, that we are still looking forward to the day when we shall be able to get government subsidy for this school, in some form or other.

Under the leadership of Miss Cass, the Methodist girls' school in Medan has had a record year in spite of imperfect equipment and unpleasant surroundings. This year the girls' school graduated its first class of seventh standard girls, ten in number. The combined graduation exercises of the two schools were held in the boys' school hall on December 22. Through the untiring efforts of Miss Cass and her assistants, in addition to some help from donors, the Methodist girls' school closes the year with a small sum on the credit side of the ledger.

In connection with other items relative to the school work in Medan, it should be recorded that the municipality has granted us a football field on the Padang, in front of the school, in conjunction with the local Chinese Sporting Club. The only obligation which the school undertakes is its share of the expense incident to putting the field in order.

The Churches

The Rev. Ong Lim Eng has labored faithfully as the pastor of the local Chinese-speaking congregations. While it is to be regretted that more impression has not been made on the Chinese community, yet new people are appearing in the church service each Sunday. The English services were conducted through the year with fairly good results. The Rev. Lamsana L. Tobing has been in charge of the local Battak congregation which has been holding services every Sunday during the past year. There is a growing interest in these services and some baptisms have been recorded.

In Bindjei, the Battak-Malay congregation has had a good year under Brother Lamsana's direction. The Chinese congregation has not fared quite so well, as it has been without a regular pastor for much of the year. The school has had the usual enrollment.

It is a pleasure to report that at last a church-school site has been bought in Bindjei. The local members and friends are anxious to start out soliciting funds for the new church building, which we hope will be erected this coming year.

North of Bindjei are Tandjong Poera, Pangkalan Brandan, Pangkalan Soesoe, and Langsa. In each of these centers there are some Christians, but they have had little or no attention during the past year on account of our lack of workers. It is our hope that we shall soon be able properly to serve that part of our field. Not long ago word was received from one of the government officials in Langsa, asking if the Mission could not provide services for the Christian Chinese in that community, since there are several there who claim to be Methodists. One of our Chinese Christians, who purchased a number of houses in Langsa, has said that he desired to offer one of them to the Mission as a church.

In many respects, 1927 was a banner year for the work in Tebing Tinggi. Mr. Prussner was appointed there as the first resident missionary. The new church-school building was completed and dedicated on December 16. A large representative group attended the dedication services. Everybody seemed delighted with the beautiful place in which we have to worship. The Controleur expressed the government's appreciation of the work of the Mission, and thanked us for beautifying the city with such a splendid building.

In addition to the church and school there are two substantial houses for our *goeroes* (preacher-teachers) in Tebing Tinggi. These buildings are modest and yet will meet the needs of that community for years to come. It should also be mentioned that this is the first church to be erected in Tebing Tinggi, and it is the only church building in a radius of 40 miles. The membership here is small, but they did well in contributing towards the building fund during the past two years. Pendeta B. J. Manullang has been doing faithful work in leading the Battak-Malay congregations and in soliciting funds for the new buildings.

There are a number of villages in the neighborhood of Tebing Tinggi in which there are only a few Moslems, most of the people still being pagans. We are expecting to open work in some of these villages this year.

In Pematang Siantar, Mr. J. Milton David has continued his good work in the school and it has grown to an enrollment over 200. This year saw the graduation of the first seventh standard class of six boys. At the close of the year, Mr. David accepted a position in one of our schools in Ipoh, after a period of about 13 years of labor in Sumatra, six of which were spent in Siantar. He has rendered faithful and effective service during these years, and has left behind numerous friends who will be interested in his work in his new field, where he will be in touch with more of the Tamil people for whom he wishes to labor.

During the year title has been taken to a splendid church and school site in Siantar from the municipality, for the nominal sum of one florin per year. The next move is to decide what kind of building should be erected there, and to find the money.

The outstanding figure among the Battaks in our jungle work in Asahan was Toean Negori, the first Methodist convert in this province. He was always ready to raise his voice, and an effective voice it was, in the defense of Christianity, and in an attempt to bring Christ to the pagan and Moslem folk of that primitive country. He died on December 13. He will be greatly missed.

We are glad to report that our first Mission residence in Asahan will be completed next month, at Kisaran. Then the Rev. J. C. Hamel, our missionary, will move to Kisaran and look after his section of the Asahan work from that point.

During the year, our first Dutch-native school was opened in Kisaran. It has been successful beyond expectation so that the problem now is to find a suitable building in which to house it.

At Boenoet, the people have been provided with a temporary church. They are also rejoicing because they now have a place large enough to accommodate those who desire to attend church services.

Village schools have been erected at Padang Nabidang, Besor Sipinggang and Soengai Lompong by the people, themselves, with but little help from the Mission. A new building at Kopas was also dedicated this year.

In Tandjong Balei, we are in need of new buildings for both church and school. The work there will be greatly handicapped until such buildings are secured.

In Laboean Bilik, Pendeta Matheus H. Barat completed his first year. He has a good sized Christian group to work with in the town itself, but no proper building in which to hold the services. His circuit extends up the Bilah and Pane Rivers, and he has plenty of opportunity to enjoy the privileges of a pioneer preacher.

Through the generous offer of Dr. W. G. Shellabear, it has been possible to employ a colporteur throughout the whole year. This *goeroe* has been successful in disposing of Scripture portions and other forms of Christian literature. Some of the other *goeroes*, largely through the leadership of Brother Hamel, have done good work in circulating Christian literature. More than 6,000 pieces of Christian literature have reached the hands of the people of this district during the past year.

It should also be noted that through the efforts of Lamsana L. Tobing and others of our Battak preachers, the first Methodist Battak Hymnal has been published by a local firm, and is now in use.

Bishop Lowe

In concluding this report, we would like to express our appreciation of Bishop Lowe's administration during the past quadrennium. He has entered into our labors and has helped us in a splendid program. We found him willing to look into all the details of our work; no road was too rough for him to travel; no native restaurant so lowly but that he could dine at its crude table, and no boat too mean but he was willing to travel in it. We also wish to say that we would be more than pleased if the General Conference would reappoint Bishop Lowe to this Area for another four years.

INDIA AND BURMA

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856.

The India Mission Conference was organized by Bishop Thomson in 1864.

Rev. William Taylor began his evangelistic work in India among English-speaking people on the self-supporting plan in 1870. The results of this campaign were organized into the South India Conference in 1876.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn.

From these beginnings the work has now grown into ten Annual Conferences, one Mission Conference and four episcopal areas. The Missionary Bishops for India have been the following: Rev. James M. Thoburn, elected in 1888, retired in 1908, died in 1922; Rev. Edwin Parker, elected in 1900, died in 1901; Rev. Frank W. Warne, elected in 1900; Rev. John E. Robinson, elected in 1904, retired in 1920, died in 1922; Rev. John W. Robinson, elected in 1912.

By action of the General Conference of 1920, Bishops Warne and Robinson were elected General Superintendents, and episcopal areas in India were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Lucknow Area—North India, Northwest India and Lucknow Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Bombay Area—Central Provinces, Bombay, Gujarat Conference and Indus River Mission Conference; Bishop F. B. Fisher, elected in 1920, Calcutta Area—Bengal Conference and Burma Mission Conference; Bishop H. L. Smith, elected in 1920, Bangalore Area—South India Conference and English Mission.

By action of the General Conference of 1924, the episcopal areas were fixed as follows: Bishop Warne, Bangalore Area—Burma Mission Conference, Hyderabad and South India Conferences; Bishop Robinson, Delhi Area—North India and Northwest India Conferences; Bishop Fisher, Calcutta Area—Bengal, Central Provinces and Lucknow Conferences and Bhabua Mission; Bishop B. T. Badley, elected in 1924, Bombay Area—Bombay, Gujarat and Indus River Conferences.

At the General Conference of 1928, Bishop Warne retired, and pending action of the Church on the proposed amendments relating to the election of Bishops by Central Conferences no assignment was made to the Bangalore Area.

BANGALORE AREA

Bishop Frank W. Warne

When appointed, four years ago, to this Area, there were in it only the South India Conference and the Burma Mission Conference. Now we have South India, Hyderabad and Burma Annual Conferences. Since this Area includes Burma and Southern India, I shall report in that order.

BURMA

I often feel that of our missionary world, Burma is least advertised and understood. This beautiful and intensely interesting land is the largest of India's provinces, more extensive than even undivided Bengal. Burma has over two hundred and thirty thousand square miles, larger than either France or Germany. Burma lies between India and China, and has as productive and rich a soil as can be found in the Oriental world. Its population is not so dense as India, hence the 12,000,000 inhabitants are not so poor as millions are in India and China. The mass of the people are Burmese, a Mongol race akin to Chinese and Siamese. They have none of the caste system, child marriage, and enforced widowhood of India. As child marriage is unknown in this country, Burmese girls do not usually marry until they are eighteen or twenty, and young people make their own love matches. In 1930 Burma will celebrate the jubilee of the beginning of our work. For forty years of this, I have been closely related to the work and now, at the close, rejoice in the encouraging achievements. I wish to pay a tribute to the very high character and efficiency of our missionaries in Burma of both the Board and the Society, and their earnest efforts to build unitedly, not two societies but a great Church in Burma. The property, secured free of expense to the Board of Foreign Missions, so far as this writer knows, is second only to Malaysia, in our world mission fields, and in the securing of such valuable sites and erecting such suitable school buildings, Burma has many of the same conditions as exist in Malaysia. Our work for Indian people who are coming rapidly to Burma, is coming to make no small percentage of our whole work in Burma, but our work among the Chinese in Rangoon is much more advanced. Burma is a meeting place of the nations and a land of many languages. Our work for the European community of Rangoon has a very fine congregation, which gives full support to one of our missionaries, and there is also a very fine school building entirely built by funds raised in Burma. So all phases of our work prosper.

SOUTHERN INDIA

I have had more intimate acquaintance with our Southern India field, this last quadrennium, than formerly, though I have known it fairly well through many years, having ten times held the conferences. There are three distinctive features in our southern work which I shall name and which, as I retire, give me great hope for the future. They are first, the vast territory allotted to our Church with the consent of other Churches working in Southern India, and we are being urged to take more. The second feature is the healthy plateau on which we have the greater part of our work, and thirdly, the great spiritual movements now progressing.

Territory

There has been given, by the consent of other Churches in Southern India, an enormous territory, which we hold and are not developing as we should. We had large plans when the falling income of World Service held up our advances, but our Indian people rallied wonderfully to the work and while we have retreated but little, we have not been able to advance according to the pressing call, but are strengthening our base and preparing for greater advance when the Home Church can increase our forces. The division of the South India Conference made more intensive work possible, and laid the foundations and provided the organization for a victorious future.

Climate

This territory, lying so much further south than our Northern India, one would naturally expect it to be much hotter, but on the whole that is not so. We are closer to the sea and in the hottest season the hot winds do not blow over hundreds of miles of burning sands before they reach us. Further, much of our territory—not all—is on a plateau ranging from 1,800 to around 3,000 feet above sea level, which assures a medium climate for about eight or ten months of the year; but the heat for two or three months is intense even at this elevation. Therefore, this produces a vigorous, healthy people and an exceedingly hopeful outlook.

Spiritual Movements

Some years ago, our Southern India people began holding retreats for our Indian leaders, at which there was no business and no planning of the work, but wholly for the spiritual preparation of our leaders. At these meetings, there have been the most definite outpourings of the Holy Spirit and a spiritual empowering for service, more like the story of Pentecost—when weak disciples were made strong—than I have ever known in all my home or Indian experiences. I have just been at one of these encampments where three hundred of our Indian leaders were clothed with a new power from on high, and went forth with heavenly joy in their hearts expecting great things from God and with songs of victory on their lips. Can you prophesy what the future holds for an infant Church led by such a Spirit-filled body of leaders? I retire from Southern India with a heart full of hope for a glorious God-glorifying future, and call with all expectation to the Home Church, "Come over and help us!"

BURMA CONFERENCE

Church Membership

New members have been added, especially in the Rangoon-Burmese, Indian and English districts during the year, yet the life of a church cannot be judged simply by an increase of a certain number of members in a given year. A preacher once said something concerning prosperity of a church by asking a question: "In what does church prosperity consist?" Then he proceeds to give several answers to the very question such as "An earnest membership, a learning membership, a membership conscientiously using the means of grace, a working membership—all at it and always at it."

The Pegu Burmese District, as a whole, shows a decrease, probably due to râther rapid rise in membership during the past few years. There is also a decrease of membership in the Chinese district. The reason chiefly lies in the Cantonese Church and Mergui Circuit where people cóme and go, more than the real increase in both Rangoon and Pegu Churches.

Finances

The total ministerial support collected during the year amounted to 14,100 rupees, an increase of 855 compared with the total of the previous year. But 629 rupees of this increase were given by missionaries and only about one-quarter of the increase was given by different churches. Our people certainly ought to be taught more concerning stewardship. With regard to benevolences we have dropped down instead of going up.

Education

Our schools have slightly increased in the enrollments. The total number of Sunday school pupils shows an increase of 326.

New Buildings

The great building achievements of the year are the erection of a building for the Syriam High School and a three-story building for the Chinese hostel. Both received government grants. The Burma Oil Company gave a large sum of money to help the former, while the Chinese community and Dr. Gibson, of America, helped to complete the latter.

Colportage

We have sold about 520 Bibles and New Testaments and 1,600 portions, over the totals for last year but the number of tracts distributed has greatly decreased.

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Reported by Judson T. Perkins

General Conditions

This conference is only two years old. In December, 1926, five districts of the old South India Conference were set off to form the new Hyderabad Conference. Immediately, the Vikarabad district was divided in half with a Christian community of about 15,000 in each district. This year, a further division of districts was made by dividing the Hyderabad district. The Telugu section now forms the Hyderabad-Telugu district and includes all the Telugu work, including the Methodist boys' school and the Stanley girls' school.

The Hindustani and English work now form the English-Hindustani district. Three of our seven districts are now superintended by Indians. Every preacher-in-charge in the conference is an Indian, except the pastor of the two English churches.

The reduction in financial support has had a serious effect upon our work.

This has been a mass movement Area. We now have about 60,000 Christians in this conference. No effort has been made to reach large numbers of non-Christians during the last three years. Decreased finances means a decrease in the number of workers, and therefore, a decreased ability to give proper pastoral oversight to new converts. This has meant decreased effort to gain new converts with a corresponding decrease in new converts. Then, too, without proper oversight the collections from village Christians have fallen off.

Many inquirers are reported from all parts of the conference. It is felt by many to be almost useless to baptize new converts in large numbers, unless we are prepared to give them adequate pastoral oversight.

New Emphasis

A new emphasis has been stressed in our work among the village Christians. Successful *jatras* (camp meetings) have been held in Bidar, Tandur, and Vikarabad districts. The other districts have also had special meetings for training our village Christians for full membership in the church. The value of the Communion service, as a spiritual force in the village is becoming more and more realized. Every effort is being made to conserve our present Christian community.

Schools

There are two high schools in the conference, both of which are located in Hyderabad. The Stanley girls' high school is run by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and gives instruction from kindergarten through high school. It is the only high school for Telugu-speaking girls in the Nizam's dominions.

The Methodist boys' high school also gives instruction from Kindergarten through high school. While there are other boys' high schools, this is the only one in which Methodist boys can get an education in a Methodist institution. Its greater need is for more funds for scholarship for boys of our Conference who want an education. Now, it is no more money—no more boys!

Last summer one of the married students asked for some work to do during the vacation. He was sent to a village, where there were no Christians, to teach a vacation school. He spent six weeks in that village at the end of which time, forty-two men, women and children were baptized. That vacation was well spent.

Medical

The Board has had two hospitals and one eye infirmary on its list last year. The hospital at Bidar has continued to grow in popularity, usefulness and influence during the year. The Vikarabad hospital is also continuing to do a good work. Both have about all the patients they can care for and need larger plants and more money for running expenses, this in spite of increasing income from the voluntary gifts of grateful patients.

The Eye Infirmary is only in the experimental stage, and must be closed on account of the return to America of the Doctor.

The tablet industry is again flourishing, since Dr. Linn has come back to give his full time to it. About twenty different kinds of medicines in tablet form are turned out by the tens of thousands of tablets, each month.

New Church

This year saw the dedication of the new Benjamin Luke Memorial Church in Sironcha. Bishop Badley, who was in charge while Bishop Warne was in America, presided at the service. It cost about 10,000 rupees, of which the local congregation raised about 2,500 rupees. The dedication collection amounted to 1,300 rupees, the first gift of the day being given by a Brahmin government official. This is the first Methodist Church in India to be dedicated to the memory of an Indian.

Biblical Institute

This Conference now has no Biblical institute. The small, struggling one at Sironcha was starved to death by lack of sufficient funds to keep it alive. Just think, over 60,000 Telugu-speaking Christians who need pastoral care, and no Bible training school to give the future leaders the necessary theological training! We want such a school. We need such a school. How can we start and maintain it on a falling income? How shall they hear without a preacher? And how can a preacher preach if he has not had the proper training?

Hindustani Work

Most of this report has dealt with the Telugu-speaking part of the work. For years we have had a struggling work among the thousands of Moslems in this fourth city of India, Hyderabad. Private gifts for this purpose, outside of the regular Board appropriations, have made possible the opening of a book depot and free reading room for Moslems, on one of the principal streets of the city. Dr. Zwemer, the great worker among Moslems, has said that he considered it one of the best possible ways to reach the educated Moslems with the Gospel.

During the first six months the reading room was open, over 650 men had voluntarily signed the visitors' book. At least fifty people visit it every day. Though no baptisms have resulted thus far, quite a number have indicated their desire to accept Christ and are under instruction.

English Work

The English churches at Hyderabad and Secunderabad are continuing to serve the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities as well as English-speaking Indians. Both church buildings and the parsonage in Hyderabad were built with money raised by the local congregation. Each has a flourishing Sunday school. Let no one suppose that the English work is unimportant. It is quite to the contrary. It is as much a part of our Lord's vineyard as any other language group. To neglect it is to retard the progress of the work of the Kingdom as a whole.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Reported by C. B. Hill

Robinson Church

The thirty-fifth session of this conference was held at the Robinson Methodist Church, Bombay, December 14–19, 1927. Dedicated, December 12, 1926, this church finds accommodation for the Marathi, Kanarese and Telugu congregations; and in the rooms above the auditorium, the episcopal residence and apartments for a missionary family are provided; with parsonage accommodation for two Indian pastors and hostels for working young men. As a conference, we are grateful to the Board of Foreign Missions in helping us to erect this beautiful edifice.

A Promoted Missionary

The passing from the membership of the Bombay Conference to the roll call of the Church Triumphant of William W. Bruere, just a few days before the session was an event which dominated our thoughts and assembly. We rejoiced in his coronation; but greatly missed his physical presence.

English-Speaking Work

Among our annual conferences in India, Bombay stands out conspicuously for several churches ministering to the English-speaking people: European, Anglo-Indian, and educated Indians. Such congregations are found in Bombay, Kalyan, Igatpuri, Lonavla, Poona and Nagpur. Mention was made, at this session, of work of this type recently begun in a growing suburb of Bombay City, known as Andheri.

There is a great need for this type of work; both because of the heart-hunger of people among all nationalities, knowing English, and because, in an increasing measure, educated Indians are not as easily attracted to or held in the Vernacular churches, where the ministry more particularly deals with a less higher educated people than those frequenting a service which is conducted in English.

Dr. Stanley Jones reaches his audiences of educated Indians by his forceful and facile use of his mother-tongue. More and more will it be discovered in the years to be that William Taylor and Bishop Thoburn were statesmanlike in their opinion that a strong English-speaking congregation in the important cities of India, standing for evangelical truth and possessing the missionary spirit, was an absolute factor in mission strategy. Years ago, there was such a congregation at Nagpur. Later, other counsels prevailed, leading to its extinction. More recently, the Rev. A. N. Warner started an English service with the main object of reaching educated Indians. The interest in these services began to grow, a great number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians were attracted; and, now, the Rev. J. Borgman writes: "With the falling income from America and Europe for mission work, we must more and more look to India to support the work here; or, in other words, we must more and more emphasize 'self-support.' We firmly believe that if the European and Anglo-Indian communities could be won for Christ, and led to support the work, a great part of the financial problem would be solved. Then, of course, the moral question also enters here, for we all know that the example of the Europeans—these nominal Christians—is, sometimes, a real hindrance in our work."

The Rev. Frederick Wood writes as follows of Taylor Memorial, a missionary English-speaking church in Bombay: "The pre-Easter services were a repetition of previous years. On Good Friday night over 400 people came to hear the story of the Cross: the auditorium was packed, and people were standing away out in the porch. A number of decision cards were signed. There have been some cases of conversion. Children's Day last month was a success. The program was excellent; Mrs. Bradley was the speaker, and the offerings and collections were a thousand rupees ahead of last year. The attendance of English-speaking Indians is a pleasing feature of the services. Last month a Sikh Sadhu found peace here after years of seeking in Europe as well as in India. Much has been done to beautify the house of God, which has added to the spirit of reverence so needed in our churches. The local preachers and exhorters have rendered most acceptable and appreciated service when district business or vacation has taken me from the city. Much credit is due to Mrs. Kobke, our deaconess, whose faithful service, as also the splendid *esprit de corps* of the officials and membership, has contributed in large measure to what prosperity the Church is experiencing."

The Interaction of Evangelistic and Educational Work

The Rev. Steadman Aldis, superintendent of the Basim district, narrates this incident: "The work on the Pusad circuit around Umerkhed is the most interesting, and, at the same time, the most difficult. In the beginning of the year, a young high caste man was baptized; and another young Hindu ran away to become a Christian in Nagpur. He was brought back to his village and is now there, but seems firm in his determination to become a Christian, although at present his relatives will not allow him to do so. In this village we had a flourishing day school, but after this had happened the school was broken up and it looked for some days as though we were going to be run out of the community for certainly the caste people were terribly stirred up and many of them went to all the near villages preaching against Christianity and doing all in their power to hinder our work. However, as we own property in Umerkhed they could not turn us out of our houses, and so we stayed on and our teacher went every day out to the village to instruct as best he could the few children who would come to him. In a few weeks, the children began to come back. The school is now larger than it has ever been; they are asking for a second master; moreover, they say that they want a Christian school and no other. This certainly has come in answer to prayer and we hope that, even yet, much lasting fruit may come from the work done in that village."

The Village Outlook

Continuing, Mr. Aldis says: "The longer we live in India the more we realize the difficulty of educating village people. Where there is no vision and no desire, it is very hard to accomplish anything. So far, very many of our village Christians have no desire for an education for themselves or for their children. The height of their ambition seems to be to have food for the present day and they have no care whatever for the future. They do not seem to be able to see that a little self-denial now will make a vast difference in the future of their children, and many parents refuse to send their children to school, even to a boarding school where much is furnished free, because of the few annas they will lose by the children not working for them. During the year we have been able to reopen two village day schools for which we are thankful. However, none of our village schools are what they should be. This year's experience has confirmed us in the belief, that the cause of the poor condition of these schools is far more the lack of interest on the part of the parents than in the inefficiency of the teachers."

How Boys Learn by Doing

Upon this point Mr. Aldis describes his work as follows: "This year at Puntamba, more stress has been laid on manual work. Ever since the school has been started, the boys have done all drawing of water, breaking wood, sweeping, cleaning of the grain, besides washing all their own clothes, and other such work. Besides all this, this year they have farmed about six acres of land. This was mostly put out to jawari, and, as there were good rains, a very good crop was realized. This year also we have started poultry farming on a small scale. At the time of writing, there are about 200 chickens, twenty-eight ducks and three geese. The boys do much of the work of tending these, but it takes very close supervision, which Mrs. Aldis has been giving. We hope that in this way we may be able to teach the boys to be willing and able to do manual work after they have left school."

At the Basim boys' primary school, the numbers are not as large as they might be, because of lack of funds to take care of the boys. The last examination showed good results. In the last two years more stress has been laid on manual work. Brother Collier has taken great interest in the garden work. Each boy was given a small plot of land, larger plots being given to the older boys. Each boy has been held entirely responsible for his plot and has received a certain percentage of the profits. There has been a very good rainy season this year and so these gardens have produced a large quantity of vegetables, much more than the school could use for part of the time, and the excess was sold in the bazaar.

Poona, a Strategic Center for High School Work

The veteran missionary of our work in India, the Rev. W. H. Stephens, has this to record regarding Poona, as a strategic center for high school work in the Bombay Conference: "In the present stage of development in the growth of Bombay Conference, we need some center where we can efficiently meet the needs of those of our young people who we feel are worthy of being pushed on into the best education that any of our schools can give them. I hold no personal brief for any phase of our work in Poona. It will not be long before our conference machinery finds no place at the bench or lathe, where I have been privileged to stand for so many years, trying to do my little bit in building up the Kingdom of God in this part of India. That will be sad business for me, but after all, a small matter. When the conference machine ceases to function as to where I shall be appointed, there will still be room for me at the bench with the rest of you in planning and working for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God in this distracted and divided India. It is not easy, with these thoughts filling my mind and heart, to stick to my text in this part of my report, the Poona high school. We ought to have a center somewhere for this particular part of our Conference educational work. Such a center is already, to some extent, now established at Poona."

The Spirit of a School

"As to the spirit of the school, of course it is a long way from ideal, and yet it could be much worse. Many of the boys and girls take an active part in the week-day prayer meeting and the Epworth League, by leading in prayer and testifying, and in other ways. One beautiful incident happened last Christmas. A Christmas morning service was held and the one holding the service told the story of The Other Wise Man, laying stress on the necessity of giving of our all and ourselves to Christ. Most of the school boys had gone home for the vacation, and so there were only the fifteen orphan boys present. At the close of the service, a free-will offering was taken in which those who had anything to give came up to the front and laid it on the table. While this was going on, we noticed a slight commotion going on among the orphan boys, and then one of them went out, but soon returned and came up and laid Rs. 1-11-0 on the table. We wondered where these boys had obained so much money and so, after the meeting, we inquired and were told that the boys had been out singing carols at the houses of the Christians that morning and had been given that much money. They had decided to give it to God. It was all that they had."

An Echo From New Zealand

The Rev. R. N. Duthie, pastor of our English-speaking church at Kalyan, has returned from a short furlough in New Zealand. He tells this very interesting story about a youthful companion of the late Bishop J. E. Robinson. Her husband and the Bishop, as young men, were friends in Ireland, and later went across to America together, where they were employed as salesmen in a store in New York City. Later on, the one went on to New Zealand, where he amassed a fortune as a merchant, while the other came to India as a missionary under William Taylor. Both of them wrought valiantly for the Kingdom of God in their day and generation, the one as a merchant prince and the other as a prince among men. Thus has God a use for the consecrated layman as well as for the consecrated minister. It was interesting to hear this incident during the first conference session held in the Robinson Memorial.

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Reported by John Lampard

General

The Gujarat Conference consists of two widely differing areas. One is thickly populated, the land largely under cultivation, the people comparatively prosperous, and education year by year developing. The other area consists of wild country, covered for the most part by light forest, and inhabited by simple, aboriginal people; these folks are intensely ignorant and superstitious, wholly illiterate and with no desire whatever for knowledge; they are miserably poor, scratching the barest subsistence from the soil. In both areas, the work of spreading the Kingdom of Christ offers fascinating opportunity for extension and development. In the one, among a population of nearly forty thousand Christians, the door for religious and secular education is wide open, but there are thousands of Christian boys and girls for whom no school exists.

Where we have good schools, the intellectual and spiritual condition of our people is immensely higher than in those places without educational opportunity. In the other case, thousands of the jungle people are ready to enter the Christian Church. But for lack of funds and suitable workers we are unable to respond to these urgent needs; indeed, from time to time, we are being obliged to reduce our already inadequate staff of preachers and teachers. As our village schools rise in grade they demand trained teachers; our Godhra women's normal training college graduates a number of teachers each year, but these can be employed only in village work when married. No adequate arrangements exist for training Christian men as teachers; a men's normal college is an urgent necessity; but such an institution is costly and we have no money for the purpose.

The Flood

An outstanding event in the history of Gujarat for the last one hundred years is the flood, which resulted from abnormally heavy rains at the end of July. During four days and nights of incessant downpour—from forty inches in some places to sixty-six inches in others—the rain fell. Rivers overflowed, tanks burst, houses collapsed, cattle and wild animals were drowned, and tens of thousands of people were left homeless and destitute. It is estimated that nearly one hundred thousand houses were partially or wholly destroyed. The loss of human life was extraordinarily small and this has called forth great thankfulness to God, from our Christian people especially; many of these, by money gifts to the church, and in other ways, have testified to spiritual blessing received through this otherwise calamitous event. Encouraging features of the flood relief operations were the large amount of voluntary and unpaid help afforded, and the way in which during the period of greatest suffering many high caste people put aside their scruples and came to the help of the "untouchable" classes. Our church work suffered in many ways, schools closed, services and evangelistic work dislocated, and the annual harvest thanksgiving offering greatly reduced. Mission property has also suffered considerably. But many of our workers kept their schools and other work going in really heroic fashion.

The Church

There are 39,693 Christians in the Conference, of whom 1,789 were baptized in 1927. There are 710 Sunday schools, with 12,124 scholars, nearly all of whom passed, many with honors, in the annual Sunday-school examination. People of all ages (including grandmothers) take part in this examination, as do many Hindu children. The Sunday school is the foundation of the Church, and we try hard to see that it is "well and truly laid." The "Separation" movement mentioned in last year's report continues and makes progress. These dear people present a fine type of Christianity to the other Christians and to the heathen. Their prayer life, their fasting habit, and their generous contributions to the work of the Church are an example and source of joy and stimulus to us all. May God prosper this movement until our entire Church in Gujarat shakes off all bonds and becomes really free in Christ Jesus. Our central churches in Baroda, Godhra and Nadiad, with their large congregations of more or less educated Christian people and organized life and activities, are making steady progress. They are in charge of fine young Gujarati preachers, capable and enthusiastic, who are assisted by excellent bands of lay stewards and leaders, mostly the products of our Church educational system. These churches exercise a large and healthy influence over the whole conference. The total contribution of the Christian community for all purposes was $10,000.

Evangelism

We try to keep evangelism ever before our people as their first duty and highest privilege. Gujarat takes a foremost place in the annual all-India month of aggressive evangelism. The work is well organized and makes a deep impression upon Christians and non-Christians alike. All the workers of a circuit form a band and visit two or three villages each day. The night meeting is generally in a village where we have a good sized Christian community. This association with one another for a whole month in direct evangelism has a fine effect upon the workers themselves. Special evangelistic effort is also made during the long hot nights of May and June, when large and attentive audiences can be gathered and the Gospel preached by word, song and pictures. An important feature of the evangelistic work is the village singing bands. These are composed mostly of bright young men who have been in our day and Sunday schools and enjoy Christian service. They form a small club among themselves, meeting once a week for several hours, sometimes all night. The meetings consist of song, prayer and Bible reading, with song predominating. Refreshments are served and a collection taken to defray the cost of buying and repairing the simple musical instruments used. These bands often accompany the preacher on his visits to other villages of his circuit. In connection with this year's month of special evangelism in Gujarat, the following figures will be of interest: 5,394 meetings were held, attended by 219,151 persons; 453 people were baptized; 8,503 Gospels were sold; 107,305 Gospel leaflets were distributed; 758 laymen assisted and $320 were given in free-will offerings.

District Conferences

The district conference is a very important part of our Indian organization. There, the entire staff of workers, men and women, with their children, come to the district headquarters for about a week. At these central stations are situated our big boys' and girls' boarding schools, the children in which meet their parents at conference time. The usual routine work of committees, reports, appointments, is transacted, and special attention is given to the morning and evening devotional hour. Speakers of special spiritual power are invited, and, this year, great blessing came to many of the workers, removing old hindrances to spiritual life, filling hearts with joy and making the business affairs of the Conference to move with ease. At these conferences, singing band contests are held and prizes awarded. At one conference sixteen bands were present, and 1,000 persons sat down to the conference dinner.

Indigenous Schools

In the advanced part of the conference, these schools flourish; they are well organized under one Church inspector and also have government recognition and grants-in-aid. One school has, this year, been raised to primary grade and we expect that others will do the same next year. In the backward parts of the conference, we have a great struggle to develop (in some cases even to maintain) these schools. The parents have no interest and take away their children whenever there is possibility of their earning a few pence in the fields. Moreover, during recent years the Hindu Arya Samajists (home rulers) and the followers of the Mohammedan Aga Khan have been making vigorous effort to capture our schools. They do not hesitate to use bribes and other unfair weapons, and have succeeded in seducing a few families here and there. There are in the conference 172 village day schools, with 5,915 pupils. The village day schools have been greatly helped during the year by a series of institutes conducted by the staff of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Training College at Godhra. Village teachers have had a new vision of the possibility of far greater success in their work by the use of new methods, and have received inspiration and uplift. In two cases Hindu Municipal Schools have closed and sent their teachers to these Institutes.

Central Primary Schools

These five institutions have a large place in the welfare of the Methodist Church in Gujarat. Here are educated the sons and daughters of our preachers, the leaders of the future. While the girls' schools and normal training college of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are well equipped and the work splendidly maintained, we have had the pain of seeing, for financial reasons, numbers of boys sent home to their parents to receive an inferior education in village schools and to be exposed to many evil influences of village life, from which they are largely protected in our central boarding schools. This is a matter causing increasing concern to parents among our workers, and the problem cries aloud for solution. In order to keep their boys in school, some parents are now paying full boarding cost, which taxes their income so severely that the family has to suffer much hardship. The Baroda boys' primary school was closed a year ago and 32 boys have been sent to their homes from the Nadiad School this year. The only boys' school which has not reduced the number of pupils is the one for little boys at Godhra. This has not only maintained its numbers but is now building a new and greatly needed dormitory. In the Nadiad school, there are now 96 boarders and in the Godhra 72. These two schools are also attended by day pupils; the one at Godhra has the sons of several of the leading people of the city among its students. The work done during the year was excellent, the annual government examination showed good results and increased grants-in-aid are fully expected.

Baroda Boys' High and Middle School

At the beginning of the year Rev. E. S. Johnson was appointed principal of these schools. He was getting hold of the work in a splendid way when he was transferred to Calcutta for our church in that great center. The work, however, has been steadily carried on and progress has been made in cleaning up the compound and repairing the buildings which were greatly damaged by the floods. A new drainage system has been built and, as a result of this enterprise, the health of the boys has greatly improved. Few boys now have fever, as very few mosquitoes are to be found in the compound. We have received from the 1st of July the Baroda state grant of 150 rupees per month, and this will help to pay the rent of the school building in the city. It would be splendid if the mission could purchase a plot of land and build a suitable building in the city, for school purposes. There have been 171 boys in the hostel, which compares favorably with 1925, when they had 182. The headmaster of the high school reports that a class of 23 boys who went for the matriculation examination this year, 16 passed. This is the highest average percentage of passing in the Presidency, and deserves commendation. During the year 47 boys were received into full membership in the church, five have expressed a desire to preach the Gospel, and the moral tone of the whole school is a cause for thanksgiving to God.

Nadiad Industrial School and Engineering Institute

Half way through the year A. P. Young returned to America after five years of work and we welcomed back from furlough C. H. Conley and his family. Brother Conley took charge of the schools and Mrs. Conley once more took up the care of the boarding department. Since the year 1924, the school has suffered a decrease in income from America of 76 per cent. Thirty-two boys have been sent to their homes during this year; but for the earnings of the industrial department, further reductions in number of boys would have taken place. The government inspector recently visited the school and made a satisfactory report. A considerable number of children of Nadiad Christians attend the school, which has an enrollment of 134. In the examination, 85 per cent passed, and in the machine shop all 12 examined passed. The motor car department trains lads in driving and in mechanical work; it is one of the large sources of income, but makes too large a demand upon the time of the missionary in charge. The spiritual life of the boys is not neglected; from this school many young men have gone into the theological school and are now among the best of our village preachers, while others have added to the ranks of our Christian laymen. The boys also help in evangelistic work at the hospital and elsewhere, and Brother Conley plans to increase this form of effort.

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology

God has given us a good year in this school. The physical health of the students has been quite good, and there has been a remarkable spirit of development in many of them. In the theological school proper, there have been 41 students, of whom 25 are men and 16 women. Nine men and one woman completed the four-year theological school course and were graduated at the time of the district conference. With the increased attention to teacher training, under specially qualified teachers, which is now given, these graduates are better equipped for that side of their work than their predecessors and we shall watch the result with much interest. The evangelistic work done by the students has been fully maintained. Weekly preaching in the Friday bazaar and the Sunday schools of the city and neighboring villages has been regularly carried on with good results. This work has been a great help to the students in their preaching and teaching, and a blessing to the pupils and hearers. As usual, the students worked during the month of May for the furtherance of the evangelistic work. A summer training school was conducted by teachers from the school at Narukot, where the Bhil workers availed themselves of this splendid opportunity of studying the Scriptures and they all received much blessing and spiritual uplift. The Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology is our largest Methodist Theological School in India, when we consider the number of students studying for the ministry.

Medical Work

The Thoburn Memorial Hospital at Nadiad continues its beneficent work and is as successful as ever. During the year there have been 792 in-patients and there have been 13,900 out-patients. This is an increase of 818 over last year. The number of major operations have been 498 and 1,199 minor operations. This shows a decrease of 327 operations as compared with last year. In consequence of the flood, the number of patients coming to the hospital for operations was very small indeed, which doubtless accounts for the decrease. Dr. Corpron has been splendidly assisted by Miss Cracknell and Miss Boggs, and the Indian staff of men and women, nurses and helpers. The cinematograph attracts a number of people every Wednesday evening, and the Sunday evening lantern services are a useful part of our general evangelistic work. Two Bible women are employed at the hospital, and daily services are held for the patients.

God has given the Gujarat Conference a good year, for which we bless and praise His holy name. We look forward into the new year with the assurance that He is with us and that He has far greater things in store for us if we are faithful and believing.

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Compiled by Paul W. Paustian

General

In November, 1927, the Indus River Conference went on trek for its annual session to Karachi. This was the first time this conference had met in this great and thriving center of trade and hopeful opportunity. For most of the Indian members of the conference, the visit to Karachi provided an opportunity to view, for the first time in their lives, the ocean. One good brother, when he saw the mighty deep with the tide coming in wave upon wave, remarked to some of his friends standing by, "No wonder the waves keep coming in. You see, the water runs down hill."

Having viewed the lay of the land and studied the work which our Church is attempting to do in Karachi, we were again in a position to realize the immense difference in the problems, and the amazing variety of opportunities which our far-flung conference boundaries force upon us year by year. And, with each succeeding Conference session, it becomes abundantly clear that the field is too large for efficient supervision as one unit; that with our limited resources in men and money the work necessarily must suffer because of its very geographical separateness; that the variety of language and cultural area represented will necessitate, in view of the larger interests of the Kingdom, a division of this area into several conferences or missions, or a reallocation of certain of the scattered districts to conferences lying on our borders.

This year has again been rich in forcing upon our attention a wealth of difficult situations. In one portion of our field, the work was carried on all year under a cloud of doubt as to whether that portion of the work would not have to be closed entirely, due to lack of funds and clarity of policy. In other portions of the area, the problems of combating certain reform and proselyting activities of other religious groups caused much distress. In one district there was severe want due to lack of rains. New irrigation projects, nearing completion and thrown open for service, bring to several districts the promise of increased opportunities with wider open doors than ever before, but with finances and staff resources being depleted with insistent irregularity. The development of our work under the able guidance of Indian superintendents, in three of our eight districts, presents the most hopeful aspect of the year's developments. Next year, there will be reports from seven districts, due to the consolidation of Sind and Baluchistan into one district for the future.

Ajmer District

The district superintendent reports: "The year 1927 has produced nothing startling in the work of this district. We are faced today with keen competition. Other workers of different faiths, especially in the Shuddi movement, are striving to increase their community strength, largely for political reasons, and these men are very busy in our field."

Referring to the indicated shrinkage in the Christian community as indicated by the statistics, the Rev. George Eldridge writes: "In 1914 we had a staff of 220 workers and about 9,000 Christians, while now we have only 40 workers and about 2,500 Christians. Possibly the reasons for this shrinkage are: transfer of territory and Christian community to other missions; losses through lack of supervision of a greatly reduced staff; removal of many families to more fertile areas; and the awful scourge of influenza which almost depopulated many villages."

Baluchistan District

The Rev. A. L. Grey writes of this district: "A mistake would be made were we to try to include all of the success of the year in our statistics. Some of the most important things in life cannot be tabulated. So, at best, our statistics tell only part of the story of the year's effort. The work at Chaman has had one of the best years in its history. The pastor is in touch with all classes. Literature is regularly placed in the local Indian Club and other books and papers are loaned to non-members. The Christians of Chaman are taking a more active interest in the work of the Church. The dispensary was closed early in the year and we have not been able to secure a suitable sub-assistant surgeon to care for the work since. At Mach, the work has been fairly well carried on. A few here are ready for baptism. These are from India, employed in the railway.

The work at Quetta in both the English and Hindustani churches has had a good year. We still hope the way will open for us to secure a plot of ground for a church for our Indian Christians of Quetta. This is an urgent need. Efforts are being made to provide more interest and comfort for the soldiers who regularly attend our English Church, by building a small Institute. For this project, about 1,500 rupees and a donation of bricks are in hand. At Sibi, our work was never better cared for than at present.

"The largest part of our work in Sheikh Mandah is that of the dispensary and school. From April 1st to October 31st there were 7,566 visits to the dispensary—a few came from Afghanistan. The results of our effort in the dispensary are new contacts formed, new friendships made and old ones strengthened, and invitations to come to villages hitherto closed to our ministry. The school has had its usual success."

Bhatinda District

The district superintendent writes of a recent trip through Bahawalpur state: "We traveled on a fast express train for eight consecutive hours within the boundaries of this State, which covers more than 15,000 square miles. For hours there was visible the great canal, still under construction, which is to transform this wide desert expanse into fruitful fields. The colonists in these new settlement areas, away from their home and old friends, will eagerly welcome friendship shown by pastors. Thus a great door of opportunity is opened for us. We have a nucleus of nearly 300 Christians. It thrills us to know that some day the Cross of Christ will be lifted over that great state.

"The work has been carried on quietly and unostentatiously by Indian pastors, and evidences are not wanting to indicate that the influences have permeated far beyond our ken. The village leaders have rallied more earnestly to the work than ever before. In several villages, where formerly there were paid workers, the work is now carried on by these volunteer workers. The Methodist Episcopal Church is entirely responsible for evangelical Christianity in this area.

"More and more the problem of village education becomes one of relating education to village economic life," continues Dr. Keislar. "Only as we in some measure solve this problem can we carry uplift through education to the homes and the community. It must be made a system that will attract the interest of both parents and children. We have in this district eleven schools, with 175 pupils out of a probable 2,000 who should be in school. Now, we are, if life and opportunity continue, going to work on a scheme for making learning a commercially profitable commodity. Plans are being laid for opening a school of industry and general learning.

"A feature of the district conference was the presentation of a drama on the Life of Christ. This drama was enacted before a large audience of Christians and non-Christians who carried away with them a living picture of the life of Jesus. Many institutes have been held with many hours of class-room work and the rehearsals of Bible stories, but this year they not only told the story but they had lived the part, had felt the throbbing heart-beat of the one healed, restored to sight or made to walk. The life of Jesus has become real to them. There was probably not a resident of that whole village who had not felt the impact of the Gospel message."

Batala District

Three districts in this conference are in charge of Indian district superintendents. I. U. Daniel reports continued progress in the Batala district, in spite of the "cuts" and the constantly shrinking appropriations from America. There were 558 baptisms in this district during the year. The eight primary schools continued to make the hoped for progress. "One special feature of the work among our Christians," writes the district superintendent, "is the development of cooperative societies. Our churches have been strengthened and the economic condition of our people raised because of the steady growth of the cooperative movement. There are now 21 cooperative societies, with a total of 390 Christian members. These societies may, some day, set aside a large sum from their profits to be used in spreading the Gospel and completing the work of self-support for the Indian Church."

Hissar District

This district, in charge of the Rev. I. D. Revis, is facing the beginnings of a mass movement among the Dhanak tribe. This tribe, writes the superintendent, "is found in every circuit but especially around Hansi. Many have been won to Christ. Several of their number have become Christian preachers. These people are industrious, spend their time in weaving, cultivating the soil and tending goats. They are a clean and self-respecting people. Lack of workers prevents us from baptizing as rapidly as we might. We pray that our forces may be strengthened that we may minister to these needy people."

Bikaner District

The Bikaner district comprises the whole of the Indian state of the same name. The biggest event of the year, for the people of this State, was the opening of the Gang Canal on October 28th by the Viceroy, in the presence of the Maharajah and many notables. By means of this canal, 620,000 acres are to be irrigated. But this is less than 1,000 out of 23,315 square miles of the state. Further projects are under consideration, however, which will bring new life to this arid region. Colonization will bring in many new settlers, some Christians surely, and the opportunities for developing a self-supporting, self-propagating Church grow brighter as the economic condition of the people develops more hopefully."

Lahore District

Speaking of the revival of interest in the depressed classes, by the Arya Samaj's pushing the Shuddi Movement with increased vigor, the Rev. C. B. Stuntz writes: "In our own district, though I know of a large number of meetings held, I have not learned of a single Christian family which has accepted the Arya teachings and gone back to Hinduism. In fact, so vigorous has been the Christian consciousness of our village Christians, that learning of the Shuddi drive in their territory, they themselves organized a district-wide leaders meeting, and about 300 met in the compound of our Raewind school, where for two days they stayed, discussing the problems before them in meeting this challenge.

"Our chief difficulty, however, has not been the opposition from without. Rather, it has been the pastoral care and building up of the church. With a Christian community numbering 23,000, scattered in some 500 villages, how to take care of them with 24 workers has been the problem we have tried to solve. The very terms of our problem: an average of 20 villages per worker, an average of 1,000 Christians each, eliminate almost entirely any approach to the non-Christian community surrounding us. Hence, it is not strange that we can report no great advance in membership or increases in baptisms.

"Self-support still shows up strongly, in spite of the scarcity of workers to keep the people up to the mark in their attitude toward stewardship. Our collections for pastoral support show a slight increase this year over last, while moneys collected for local church expenses increased decidedly. Our total income for the year, including benevolences, is about 6,000 rupees.

"Village education received a decided impetus through the completion of the first 'pakka' village school building put up by our church in this area. The Raewind Christian institute experienced the best year on record as to numbers in the school, scholastic standards and health of staff and scholars. This is largely due to the supervision which the Rev. E. M. Rugg has been giving to the school since his appointment to Raewind. Forman Christian College, in which our Church, through the Indus River Conference, has begun to cooperate, reports a banner year. The enrollment in 1927 was 1,067 full-fledged college students. The numbers are such as to embarrass the available equipment and staff. Our Board of Education has recorded its conviction that a fuller measure of cooperation is one of the glowing opportunities for service in this era and area of opportunities and depleted staffs.

"In conclusion, what shall we say regarding our opportunities? A great Christian community demanding every ounce of our energy in bringing to it a spiritual and uplifting message, and all about us a non-Christian community testing our Gospel by our lives, and coming to us for instruction, for answer to questions of heart and soul. The field is indeed ripe to the harvest. Unite with us in prayer to the Father to send us reapers."

Sind District

The Rev. G. B. Thompson proved a splendid host to this year's Conference as well as an insistent booster for the future of our work in this section of the Conference area. The offer of five acres of land by the municipality, provided our Church erect a suitable school plant within a period of three years, came in for much consideration and discussion. We are still praying that the way may be opened for us to accept this opportunity to build for the future Indian Church a splendid educational plant in the city of Karachi. The rapidly developing Sukkar Barrage Scheme for the irrigation of a vast area of what is now desert waste land, beckons appealingly to us to plan wisely and courageously for the future. Here, as in other parts of our conference area, a field of almost unlimited opportunity for service will be thrown open the moment the irrigation project is completed and colonization on the present wastes begins. The English Church in Karachi, as well as our Hindustani congregation, again registered substantial increases in membership and self-support. The English Church property was greatly improved during the year. As noted earlier in this survey of the year's work, this district will form a part of the newly constituted Baluchistan-Sind district in the future.

Summary

Thus endeth the chronicling of the efforts of the area now being served by the Indus River Conference. It will probably be referred to in the future as the "conferences within the area once served by the Indus River Conference." There is thus apparent a wide-open door of opportunity in each of the districts represented. There is an appallingly small force of workers in the face of the needs and the possibilities. The future suggests even greater needs accompanied by increased opportunities. In His name we face tomorrow. "The best of all is, God is with us."

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Compiled by Boyd W. Tucker

The Bengali

Official and unofficial visitors who have visited the Orient during the past few years have recorded the impression that the Bengal Conference is dealing with the many complex problems facing the Church in the new East in the most vital way that they had found in all their travels and study. It would not be possible for the missionaries to have come into intimate contacts with such virile, enterprising people as the Bengali, and not have been quickened and inspired to purposeful activity. For from Bengal come the accepted leaders of India in literature, in art, in music, in science, in politics, and in philosophy. In a recent contest conducted by one of India's leading newspapers published in Bombay, more than a thousand miles away from Bengal and with no Bengali constituency, in the selection of the ten leading men of India alive today, seven Bengali were chosen. It is a common saying in India, "What Bengal thinks to-day, the rest of India will be thinking to-morrow."

When Duff moved Bengal by his preaching and teaching in the early part of the nineteenth century, Bengali converts moved out into North India and became the pioneers of the great mass movements which took place there, and the whole of the Hindu social reform movement found its inspiration through Ram Mohan Roy, from the same source. It may readily be seen that Bengal, with her 50,000,000 inhabitants, is destined to play a more important part in the history of Missions than one would judge from a cursory survey of the statistics of baptisms and church membership.

The unprecedented sale of 90,000 Scripture portions during this past year by our Bengali colporteurs is an evidence of how remarkably the interest of India continues to center about the person of Jesus. And this in a year of marked Hindu aggression, and at a time when the white race, which professes to represent Jesus, has become more distrusted and disliked. Large numbers of Hindus carry with them, wherever they go, the New Testament and the Imitation of Christ for their devotional reading, and are trying to pattern their lives after His life, in a way that upsets many of our conventional orthodox denials of the practicability of His way of life. One finds it exceedingly difficult to represent the progress Jesus has made in winning the hearts of Bengal by mere figures.

No longer can the nationalist complain that the Indian Christian has become denationalized, for the latter is learning to identify himself fully with every lofty aspiration of his motherland for freedom, and equality of opportunity with every other civilized nation. With the Indian National Congress declaring India's national independence, Methodism cannot expect her Indian children to be content with the present paternalism of the American Church. Our Indian Church is coming of age, and the Bengal Conference finds her Indian ministry eager to assume an increasing share in the responsibility of organization and administration in the Church. Financial assistance is needed as never before, but it must, hereafter, be given in such a way as to preserve the dignity and self-respect of the Indian Church.

Calcutta Bengali District

This district has been fortunate in again having a man for full-time evangelistic work, after many years of superintendence by men whose major interests have been in other work to which they were appointed. One of the most harmful effects of the "cut" in appropriations has come through the saddling the work of three or four men upon one man, so that he has been unable to have anything but an official relationship to any one of them. The future of Christianity in India does not depend so much upon the maintenance of all the features of our organization, as it does upon warm personal relationships. Sufficient funds must come from America to release men from the overwhelming burden of routine duties, in order that they may carry the presence of the living Christ out into the bazaars and villages of India. The greatest need in the district is continuous evangelism. This year a series of evangelistic meetings has been held in practically every circuit, with keen interest on the part of the people, especially in the village circuits.

Collins Institute has had to go on an entirely self-supporting basis this past year. To furnish free tuition to seventy Christian boys and still balance a budget of about $450 per month, without receiving any appropriation from the Board, taxes all the resourcefulness of the management. While the end of the year finds this school without any indebtedness on current accounts, such a policy of absolute self-support can only be carried through by the sacrifice of the highest general efficiency. The number of Christian boys in the boarding department is constantly decreasing, because of the inability of parents to meet the cost of boarding fees. Unless some special gifts are arranged for, in a very few years we shall have no more Christian boys receiving high-school education.

Central Bengali Church rejoices in the gift of $10,000, which reduces the indebtedness on this fine property by half. If another gift of like amount can be secured, this church, which serves not only a large community in Calcutta, but also as the church home for our schools for boys and for girls in Calcutta, will be able to move forward without any further assistance from America. It already holds a unique position among the many churches of Calcutta, in being able to raise its entire budget from its own constituency.

Hatibagan has also liquidated a debt of 20,000 rupees, which is of long standing, and is moving forward in a splendid way. Plans are under way for the construction of a small steel frame church at Ballygunge, to replace the thatched mud building, which is now in bad state of repair.

Tamluk was reduced, at the last session of the Annual Conference from the status of a district to that of a circuit, and added to the Calcutta Bengali District. The woman's work has been closed and the girls' school broken up. The girls have been sent to the other boarding schools of the conference. Efforts are being made to sell the major portion of the property. Many hearts are troubled over this withdrawal from one of our most promising fields in Bengal, but the reduction of income demands that we consolidate our work. Even with this change in organization, we are still unable to move out in any forward program because of the lack of funds to support workers, and hundreds of villages for which we hold the sole responsibility, according to the rules of mission comity, remain unevangelized. The opportunities were never greater and our resources for the work seemingly never less.

Lee Memorial Mission—Mrs. Ada Lee came to India in 1876 and has, therefore, completed 51 years of service for this country. No missionary of any church, who was working in Bengal at the time of her arrival, is still working. Few, if any, in all the history of Indian missions have such a record of devotion to India's women. But, even today, after all these years of service, she personally directs the work in the large boarding school for girls, the boys' school at Belliaghatta, the Teachers' Training School, and also evangelistic work in the villages. She does all of this work without the assistance of any other missionary. Her colporteurs sell more Gospels than any other mission in Bengal.

Calcutta Hindustani District

In spite of shortage of funds and workers, there is much of encouragement and promise in this district. The present work consists largely in the shepherding of the Christians of the Chamar group, who have come to Calcutta from the Lucknow Conference to work at their trade as shoemakers. There has always been a good spirit of cooperation between the superintendents of the Buxar and Arrah districts of that Conference, and those in charge of the work in Calcutta. Recently, the Indian superintendent of the Buxar district sent down four men, who made a thorough going survey of all the Chinese shoe factories where these Christians are employed. Several hundred Christians were located and their names recorded. It is probable that there are not less than 1,000 Christians living in Calcutta from Buxar alone, and these are all Methodists. Some good scheme of cooperation between the two conferences needs to be devised, to care for the large groups of ignorant village Christians who have been driven by economic necessity from the environment of their villages, with all their wholesome restraints, into a life where, separated from their wives and families, they are thrown into the midst of the worst possible moral conditions, and where sanitary and housing arrangements are governed by profits, in a land where labor is so abundant that no consideration is given to the welfare of the laborer. Even looking at his lot from the purely economic standpoint, he is probably not the gainer by coming to the city, for usually the higher wage goes into riotous living rather than into better food and clothing for his poor family, and education for his children.

It is most encouraging to note, however, that through the testimony of the lives of some of these poor, unlearned Christians, converted from the despised, depressed classes, a deep impression has been made upon their Chinese employers concerning the genuine reality of their relationship to Jesus. Within the last two months, there have been 11 baptisms from among the Chinese, the first in the history of our Church in Calcutta, and at the present time there are about sixty more under instruction. Truly God uses the weak things of this earth to confound the mighty! May not the conversion of these Chinese employers become the open door of opportunity for our poor Chamar people to move forward into a great cooperative movement, benefiting not only themselves but the Chinese as well.

There are about a hundred Hindustani children of the Christian community in Calcutta, who are being denied an education because no school has been provided for them. Plans are being made to attempt to raise funds locally for such a school, which ought to be practically self-supporting from the beginning.

The Central Hindustani Church has never had a more prosperous year. The pastor's salary was raised twenty per cent at the beginning of the year by action of the official board, and has been paid in full. Thus the self-support of our stronger, well-established churches is already an accomplished fact, but the progress of the coming of the Kingdom of God is delayed for lack of funds to support evangelistic workers. This whole district receives only a few hundred dollars annually, from the Board, and yet Calcutta has more Hindustani speaking people than any other city in India, almost half a million people, with no other mission able to evangelize and care for them. It is too much to expect a people, whose average weekly income is only $1.05, and many of whom have no homes, literally living on the streets or crowded together in dark, badly ventilated rooms, to carry forward this work without help from abroad. It presents us with a unique opportunity as well as a serious responsibility.

The Howrah Hindustani circuit, which was only begun four years ago, has been built up under Indian supervision, until today we have a community of 316 Christians, of whom 112 are preparatory members, and 79 children. Preaching is carried on in 18 different places, with 14 more centers where only occasional visits can be made. While this work is practically self-supporting, the district superintendent says we should have at least a dozen workers in this circuit, and again a shortage of funds prevents us from measuring up to the opportunities of our task.

Birbhum District

The Christians of this district are largely from the Mohammedan community, and are at once an opportunity and a problem. Perhaps in all Methodism there has never been, in any country, a larger movement from Islam to Christianity than has taken place here. But the ease with which a convert from Islam may revert to his former faith without penalty for his apostasy makes church discipline a difficult matter. Unless some arrangement can be effected between the communities for the upholding of their common moral standards, the morals of both communities are bound to suffer. Mutual respect needs to replace that excessive zeal which gives an evil odor to proselytization. This district demands the services of missionaries and nationals specially trained in Islamic culture and traditions, who can substitute appreciation for argumentation, and interpret Jesus to the Mussulmans in a manner that they can understand.

The problem of the education of boys continues to distress the people of this district, as it does those in other parts of India. The increase of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society appropriations has come during the very period when appropriations from the Board have become so diminished as scarcely to cover the amount given to supplement the meager salaries of pastors and village workers. The women of the Society recognize that there can be no future for their work unless the education which they are giving to the girls is balanced by similar education for the boys. At the last session of the Annual Conference, the Society missionaries faced the problem squarely, and stretched their rules to the breaking point in order to serve the present emergency.

The relationship of our missionaries to Sir Rabindranath Tagore and his famous educational institution at Santiniketan becomes more and more intimate and harmonious. The regard in which this great international leader holds the missionary found practical expression in the invitation given by him, early in the year, to one of them to become a full-time instructor in his school.

A network of day schools conducted by the Society with the cooperation of the Government helps to furnish education for a number of Hindu girls who would otherwise never have such opportunities.

Asansol District

The superintendent reports movements in this district towards autonomy in the church. Some of the churches have disagreed with the former paternalistic principle of taking whomsoever might be sent to them without reference to their wishes. The Fourth Quarterly Conference has begun to function here, as it has done so well for so many years in America. There is an increasing willingness on the part of educated laymen to accept responsibilities in connection with the church services. These laymen are demanding preachers as well educated as themselves, who can minister to their intellectual needs in spiritual matters. A well educated, well trained ministry, of which we have so little, is required to hold these men faithful to the church, and without strong, capable laymen, there can be no Indian Church.

The Asansol Bengali circuit has demonstrated the feasibility of organization in a comparatively weak church, and thrown the responsibility for the work upon the official board. There has been a division into units with unit leaders, and an every-member canvass that has brought life and harmony into the local church. Methodism has proven once again the adaptability of her splendid organization to the needs of many varied situations.

The evils of industrialism are often laid at the door of Western civilization, with the implication that Jesus has failed to minister to the needs of the complex life of the twentieth century. It might readily be agreed by many of us that the whole capitalistic system, built upon profits and competition as it is, is out of harmony with the life and teachings of Jesus, but one needs to see capitalism at work in non-Christian countries to realize how much Jesus has done in redeeming the whole economic life of the West. Perhaps in no other place in the world, unless it is in Johannesburg in Africa, does one find industrialism in all its naked ugliness, as one does here in Asansol. The missionary is beginning to repent of his mistake in placing Christian men from the villages in positions in the mines and factories about Asansol. Both body and soul soon succumb to the conditions found here and our Christians return to the villages, after a few years, mere shadows of what they might have been with proper Christian leadership in the villages.

Here again the missionary feels that he must accept the challenge of evil and redeem the unredeemable. But how is it to be done? Hostels for working-men, under strong Christian leadership, would undoubtedly help. We might help through forming labor organizations to secure the elemental human rights for the laborers. But with labor so plentiful and so ignorant, this would demand the full time of some experienced man. As it is now, every attempt made to organize labor is frustrated through the dismissal of any employee who dares to associate himself with such an organization. God has placed us here, and we dare not refuse to bring the spirit of Christ into this situation. To refuse means that we have surrendered to the enemy and set back the forces of righteousness in a manner beyond calculation. For us to fail here means that we have in a large way failed at the very point where the battle is the strongest, and therefore we shall fail all along the line. And to fail here means that eventually the irrational, un-Christlike forces of radical Bolshevism will find a fruitful soil for the propagation of their doctrines, and India shall in large measure lose the fruitage of her long 'spiritual quest after God and peace.

The greatest barrier to a successful approach to the Hindu community is the un-Christian white community that bears Christ's name. The missionary is combatting this evil influence in two ways, first by putting on a strong campaign against drink and immoral practices, thus disassociating himself from these evil ways, for many Hindus actually believe that these practices are part and parcel of our faith; and secondly, by intimate personal friendship and hospitality. In Asansol, the missionaries have been greatly assisted by Sudha Kantu Roy, Choudhry of Birbhum, who, under the influence of Bishop Fisher, several years ago gave himself up to the acceptance of the Jesus way of life, without separating himself from his own Hindu community by baptism. He has been one of the most effective evangelists that Bengal has ever known, but his converts are never tabulated in standardized fashion.

The educational experiment at Asansol is attracting national attention, as an attempt really to equip boys to live in the villages by giving them their education in and through actual life in a village. Both the English and vernacular press have given favorable comment concerning this project. More than eighty per cent of India's population live in villages and must continue to do so for centuries to come, since such a vast population can never find employment in shops and factories in any appreciable future. Ushugram is trying, in its way, to restore and reconstruct the glory of the ancient Indian village and place therein the ideals and practices of Jesus.

Pakaur District

The work of this district is carried on exclusively among a most interesting people, the Santals, who are the largest aboriginal people in all India. The work was pioneered by one of the Society missionaries and has been largely carried on by them, with the exception of about four years, when a missionary of the Board was appointed to help in this work. The present district superintendent is compelled to supervise this work at a distance of seventy miles from the district headquarters, and can only give to it what time he can spare, after caring for the work of the Bengali Birbhum district, which is also under his administration. It should have more cultivation.

The extremity in which the Board has found itself, in being unable to appoint the needed male missionary, has not been altogether without profit, for it has given the Society missionaries the opportunity to demonstrate the practicability of co-educational work in India. While the boys and girls have had their separate hostels, they have been together in the classes and both men and women have served as teachers in the same school. It might still further help, to have married missionaries in charge of work in all our stations, the wife working in one department, supported by the woman's missionary societies, and the man working, as at present, in another phase of the same work under the Board.

The failure of the early monsoons has brought famine to this district. The greater part of western Bengal lives in a continual state of under-nourishment. According to Government reports, even in normal years, there is insufficient foodstuffs produced to furnish the forty per cent of the poorer classes with more than one meal per day, and in times of shortage, there is real suffering from starvation, with the epidemics of disease that always accompany such seasons. We can never expect to develop a strong Christian Church under such circumstances. To bring Christ to starving people, means that we shall have to interpret Him through improved agricultural conditions and the introduction of subsidiary occupations, in order that they may be furnished with means of support, during the long period of idleness which always comes in the hot dry season, when nothing can be done in the fields. This lasts from three to six months, according to the situation of the locality. Over and above the economic aspects of the matter is the demoralizing effect upon individual and social character that such idleness always brings. The spinning wheel has been put forth by Mahatma Ghandi as a solution for this problem of a subsidiary occupation. It has been suggested by some, that other work would be more profitable, and if we can suggest some better one, Mahatma will be the first to welcome it.

Gomoh District

This district was a part of the Asansol district until the session of the last Annual Conference. It forms a distinct unit from the Asansol district, both in area and in language and, therefore, cannot help but profit through having its own separate administration. The superintendent of the district is one of the sturdy pioneers of the great mass movement area in Northwest India, and has carried down into this area the methods which have resulted in such large ingatherings there, so that, to-day, he is able to report a Christian community of 2,000 and 5,000 inquirers. The importance of this district is seen when we recognize that it is strategically located, so as to connect the work of the Bengal Conference with that of the Lucknow Conference.

The survey of the different circuits in this district finds large numbers of baptisms from among the untouchables, the poorest of the poor. In all, there have been 256 baptisms during the past year. We are fortunate in having a very excellent group of pastors to instruct the new converts and to carry the gospel tidings to others in the simple style which they can appreciate and understand. Two conventions have been held this past year for the inspiration of the workers. The superintendent says, "The object of our conventions is the building up of each worker, thus leading them to be baptized with the Holy Ghost and Fire."

The objective of the district is stated as follows: "During the next ten years, 'if the Lord tarry,' we aim to have twenty thousand converts with twenty indigenous self-supporting and self-propagating churches."

English District

Queen's Hill has had another very successful year in its new location at Mount Hermon. All the candidates for the Cambridge examinations passed, four in the Senior and five in the Junior, one winning honors and two scholarships. The four who passed the Senior examination have all entered college, the other five have continued their course at Queen's Hill. These good results speak well for the efficiency of the school and the industry of the pupils.

The missionary summer colony at Mount Hermon is steadily growing. We now have 21 cottages, all of which have been occupied, many of them throughout the season. For the coming year, the cottages were all let before the end of August of this year Since then numerous appeals have been received for cottages. Parents just returned from furlough, expecting to come to Mount Hermon and place their children in our schools, have discovered to their very keen disappointment that there is no corner for them to rent. More cottages are surely needed.

Many years ago, Bishop Warne had visions of a "Chautauqua in the East," near Darjeeling. Twenty-three years were spent in inquiry and search for a suitable site before it was found and purchased. This vision of a "Chautauqua in the East" has blended with and becomes a "Mount Hermon of the Himalayas," and we expect to realize the beginnings of the long expected boys' school with the opening of the new school year of 1928.

English Churches

The work of the pastor at Union

Church, Darjeeling, includes the chaplaincy for non-Conformists at the cantonments at Lebong and Jalapahar. The church is an important one in itself, as it furnishes the church home for the hundreds of missionaries who make Darjeeling their holiday home during the hot season. As usual, two conventions were held for the deepening of spiritual life. The English services at Asansol, Gomoh and Rampur Haut are conducted by the missionaries resident in these districts, and have some encouraging features.

Thoburn Church, Calcutta, has had to pass through a very critical time this year because of the homegoing of Rev. and Mrs. Harold J. Smith, on account of the ill health of the latter. They had built up the church so well and endeared themselves to the people so much, that it seemed that their going meant irreparable loss. But a new pastor was found in Rev. E. S. Johnson, who, with his wife, took up the work in July. The splendid character of the work of both the former pastor and the new pastor is evidenced by the fact that the transition was made between pastors without interruption to the work, and Thoburn Church has the brightest future it has had for many years.

Calcutta Boys' School and Calcutta Girls' School

These two high schools for Anglo-Indian children report very prosperous if uneventful years. In the girls' school, a new department, the higher grade domestic science course was opened at the beginning of the year. The results in music were satisfactory in that all who went up for the examinations were successful, both in the practical and the theoretical examinations.

District Superintendent's Records—(From his report)

"As we have now completed our second term of missionary service and stand ready to leave on furlough, we think we might be permitted a short retrospect of the past nine years. We have nought to boast of but much to feel grateful for. We returned from furlough on the crest of the Centenary wave, and have now, we hope, stayed by the ship through the deepest dip of depletion and depression, following upon that great wave of missionary enthusiasm. The exigencies we, as a Conference, have had to pass through during these years of 'cuts' and losses and breakdowns can in part be pictured by reference to the variety and extent of appointment and duties it has been our lot to carry during this past term. For a period of from one to four years each, we have been in charge of every one of the six districts of the Conference, trying to conduct the work and the district and quarterly Conferences in four different languages. In addition to the district superintendencies, we have held, for five years, the pastorate of English speaking churches, and for three years the managership of the Mount Hermon Estate. We have supervised also the construction of one boys' school and one girls' school building, two central churches, and seventeen lesser buildings. It also fell to our lot to carry the chief responsibility for editing and publishing the new Bengali hymnal." I am sure that all will agree that this is a great record, but too much for any Church to expect any one man to do.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Reported by E. L. King

No year in India is ever without an interesting and varied background, against which to report the progress of the Kingdom, but to the present reporter few years which he has known have seemed so varied and so interesting as this.

Hindu-Moslem Tension

The Hindu-Moslem tension has been the center around which practically all else has revolved—the major item in the daily press, the chief anxiety of the government, the deepest perplexity of political leaders, and the atmosphere in which much of our own work has had to be undertaken. Few sections of the entire country have escaped its poison gas, and rioting and bloodshed have been distressingly frequent. Conferences of leaders of both communities, looking anxiously for a way out, have not seldom been punctuated by bloody indications that the people themselves were in little mood for peaceful adjustment. Causes lie very deep indeed, and often seem ineradicable. Recent political developments, particularly the Reforms, have made the communities increasingly suspicious of each other, and intensified these deep-rooted differences in belief, practice and outlook. Even the effort of the Viceroy, in what is likely to rank as one of the greatest utterances in Indian history, has proved largely unavailing thus far, and a divided people faces an unpredictable future.

Arya Samaj

Another item of outstanding significance and unpredictable quality is the remarkable growth of activity on the part of the Arya Samaj—the most aggressive group in Hinduism. It is nationalistic and politically minded. Antagonism to its teachings on the part of the orthodox majority has led it to trim religiously in order that it might secure political support. It is strongly anti-foreign and anti-Christian, and a little of our work has felt the effect, partly because much of its recent work has been in the direction of an effort to reclaim for Hinduism, through a ceremony of purification, the depressed classes among whom so much of our work lies.

Very significant, also, though not so aggressively expressed, is a renewal of an effort always more or less implicit in Hinduism, to take over into itself much of Christian belief and practice, while ignoring that practice and belief as expressed in the Church of to-day. Not a little impetus has been given this effort by ill-advised and ill-informed writers from America, as well as by certain elements in the Church itself, who have magnified out of all reason possible contributions which the non-Christian religions may make to our total religious experience, and correspondingly minimized the values and contributions of Christianity. It is time the Church settled down to some straight thinking, based on some actual experience amid realities, on this whole question and its many implications.

Beyond its more or less politically oriented activities, Hinduism has also evidenced something of an access of zeal in the social field, expressed in both outlook and institutions. Evidence is not wanting, however, that leaders in this field have much tribulation ahead of them in the irreconcilable element in their own faith, though the prospect of genuine social reform is increasingly bright and often in unexpected quarters. Thinking Hindus, nevertheless, consider this activity of their own no reason whatever for a cessation of ours in similar directions, but still realize a need of partnership and leadership.

"Mother India"

Probably not in all her long history has thinking India been so deeply stirred and stung to the quick as "Mother India" has stung and stirred her. Some have satisfied themselves by counter-attacking the author, others have denied to the West any understanding of Indian social conditions and so any right to indicate the direction and methods of the amelioration, others have characteristically ignored the attack under a camouflage of hurt national pride, while a certain element has courageously indicated the necessity of action in line with what they assert are uncontrovertible facts. It is not unlikely that the same material might have been more tactfully presented, but that it would thus have done an equal service is open to question. However viewed and however greeted, one fact remains on which all are agreed—"Mother India" has had a hearing such as no other book of the day is likely to achieve. And when it comes to speaking right out and laying situations bare, as opposed to the vogue of intellectual pussyfooting which has too long had right of way, not a few, with long experience with India, find little difficulty in coming to conclusions as to which is more ethical. And this argues no less sympathy and understanding than is assumed by many who tend to claim these traits as their rather exclusive own.

Work Among Women

Activity among India's women is becoming increasingly a factor in national affairs. For the first time, so it is said, Indian women have as a body spoken against the unfortunate condition of their sisters dedicated to temple service. New interest has been shown in definite action on raising the age of consent. New agitation against some of the inadequacies of the educational system is most encouraging. Physical education is increasingly coming into its own. Women are seeing their problem more as a whole, are becoming increasingly self-assertive, and are making their way more and more into the current of national life.

Education

Educational progress is ordinarily slow, but there are signs that effort is not so much being directed to the working and expansion of a sacrosanct system as in the direction of a radical remaking of the system in the interests of genuine preparation for life as it *now* must be lived. The village is coming in for a more reasonable amount of thought and attention along general uplift lines, and where a program is continuous and reasonable, financial and administrative support is forthcoming, and the village is showing itself not nearly so much the anachronism it has too long been considered in India. Educationally, the school at Moga under the Presbyterians is showing the way, and for an all-round program of village advance there is probably nothing in all India equal to the work of Mr. F. L. Brayne, in charge of Gurgaon district in the Punjab. Both centers bristle with suggestive ideas and plans.

Hygiene

"Mother India," various health officers, and such conferences as that recently held on tropical medicine in Calcutta, are making beginnings towards the creation of a hygienic conscience. The drug and liquor problems are still acute, though the campaign against them is being waged with steady zeal. One thinks he occasionally sees faint signs of a change of heart on the part of even the English papers of the larger cities.

By way of concluding this very sketchy summary of some major movements and signposts of the year, I may perhaps be permitted to state that India yields to no land to-day in the scope she offers for patient expectancy, for devoted and self-sacrificing service, for the long testing of faith and its ultimate vindication. Let none think the task done—nothing is more foolishly blind to fact than to so think. Never was complacency so dangerous. Though much, very much, has been done, yet more by far still remains. No truth stands more in need of advertisement than this.

"The Cut"

Against this picture of need, glaring need, of vigorous opposition, of fruit of previous labor slowly coming to fruition with none to gather and conserve it, put "the cut" in appropriations. Let the two stand here in isolation, the one over against the other.

Lions in the Way

"The Cut"—This colors all missionary thinking. It is not so much having less to do with as seeing opportunities too great to be met under even previous conditions now definitely surrendered; work to which good men and true have given their lives being closed down; fewer and fewer getting even the first faint glimmerings of an education; the Church looked upon as a failing concern, surrendering leaderships, vacating vantage points, and soft-pedaling on the urgency and ultimate triumph of its Message and Master.

The Arya Samaj—This need merely be re-stated as a fact. Opposition is good for a church, and Christianity has thriven most when most opposed.

Hindu-Moslem Tension—Should we be wise enough to be ready we are likely to find here such an opportunity for Christianity to serve as she has rarely had in any field, but it is noted here, in that local work has often had to slow down because of the tension of communal feeling.

Illiteracy—Only 87 men and 9 women out of every thousand in the Central Provinces can read.

Signposts Towards a Better Day

Heart Hunger—In the large native state of Bastar, where we have sole Christian responsibility, in the villages, in a mission hall, among school girls, in an Anglo-Indian community—from all of these ready hearing, intense interest, real heart hunger are recorded.

Growing emphasis on training rather

than numerical growth is sound policy. The surest hope for a stable church lies in emphasizing both.

Increasing utilization of better methods—The Junior Church, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, plans for an Epworth League Institute for the Conference and for a two-day conference on religious education; Christian melas (to take the place of certain social features of the old Hindu gatherings, and affording excellent openings for intensive training); a village teacher's institute; more definite attention to training for church membership; the setting of more objective standards in Epworth League and Sunday school; social service, a health crusade, medical inspection of schools, lectures to non-Christians, emphasis on the dignity of labor with the hands; and a four-day consideration, at conference time, of the present situation in India as a background for an intensive study of our evangelistic program and obligations (the plan being to take up one major problem each year for very detailed study and discussion).

A deepening sense of the significance of Youth—This is evidenced by the full agenda of the Boards of Education and Religious Education, growing educational programs, and not a few of the items listed in the last paragraph. In addition, the third all-India Pastors' Leaders' Institute was held within the bounds of the conference during August—a ten-day period of intensive training of leading men from eight conferences and seven language areas, in the best methods of religious education.

Continuing sale of the Scriptures—At one railway station alone, 3 Bibles, 37 New Testaments and 1,649 portions were sold, and at another 2, 24 and 1,781 respectively.

Medical work has continued as far as the health of Dr. Felt would permit, references to temperance are frequent, home visitation by Bible women is as efficient as ever, and the schools continue their day by day endeavor to build up body and mind and character.

The work of Miss Caffrey in the Jubbulpore English Church is reported to have resulted in much good, both among the Indian school girls and the Anglo-Indian community.

The Conference is fortunate in having within its boundaries the India Methodist Theological College, which, under the leadership of Dr. Parker, has had a fine year. Nine men from eight language areas are just beginning their course. Several graduates are giving good accounts of themselves in positions of strategic importance. Our vernacular seminary, the Thoburn Biblical Institute, is doing on another level and for the Hindi area, a work of large importance. Never before, in all India, has there been so keen a realization of the necessity of making the best possible training available to workers. This is a significant sign.

And so one year closes and another begins—previous work to be conserved, new avenues of service to be explored, new methods utilized, new lives touched and lightened, that one loving heart may set another on fire until all this mighty land be ablaze.

INDIA METHODIST THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Reported by A. A. Parker, Principal

The Property

The India Methodist Theological College began its separate corporate existence in Bareilly, in May, 1922. The next year, Jubbulpore was selected as a permanent site of the institution, and here a property was purchased consisting of five and one-half acres of land, one large two-storied building, now used for class rooms, library, office and principal's residence; a second bungalow now used as a hostel, and other buildings which were remodelled for married students' quarters; a beautiful compound with buildings quite admirably adapted to serve as temporary quarters for the institution, and which without any considerable expenditure can be adapted to uses of the college in a later development of this property.

Purpose

The purpose of this institution is to provide for the intellectual and spiritual training of an indigenous Christian ministry, a fuller training than is possible in any of the Indian vernaculars. All the major vernaculars in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is working are now represented in our student body.

Curriculum

The school is at present in a transition period. The standard for admission has been raised, and now only those who have passed the government matriculation examination, or its equivalent, are admitted as regular students. The course for matriculates has been lengthened to four years, while a three year course is followed by those who have passed the intermediate or Bachelor of Arts examinations. The four year course is arranged with the idea of giving to those who take it much of the culture value of an arts course and, at the same time, the preparation so essential to the Christian ministry.

Staff

The next meeting of our Board of Governors will consider the matter of our affiliation with Serampore College for the B. D. degree. Serampore College, founded by William Carey, and operating still under the old Danish Charter, is the only institution in India which can grant a degree in Divinity. The Union Theological College, Bangalore; Bishops College (Church of England), Calcutta; and the North India United Theological College, Saharanpur, are so affiliated.

During the year Rev. Marvin H. Harper, B. Sc., Emory University, B. D. Yale Divinity School, joined the staff, and will teach New Testament and Church History. Mrs. Harper, B. A., Agnes Scott College, will teach English and science. Rev. C. F. H. Guse, B. A., many years a missionary and an experienced teacher, recently principal of the Thoburn Biblical Institute, has been elected to the staff and will have charge of the Departments of Theology and Moral Philosophy.

Students

The year 1927 witnessed the graduation of the last class under the old curriculum, when in April two men received the distinction of graduate in Theology, and six, the diploma of the College. Of this group, three are Urdu, one is Hindi, one Telegu, one Kanarese, one Tamil, and one Bengali. In January, an entrance class of twelve men was received. Of these, three fell by the wayside. Two being F. A. passed. We advanced them to the three years course, leaving the present first year a class of seven men. The nine men represent eight language areas, viz: two Kanarese, one Gujarati, one Marathi, one Telegu, one Tamil, one Bengali, one Punjabi and one Urdu.

Library

The college is happy in the gift from Bishop Frank W. Warne of his entire library. This library, with the exception of some three hundred volumes which the Bishop is taking to America, will soon be in our possession. It is our purpose to keep this library intact as a memorial to Bishop Warne, and we hope that friends of his and of the institution will add to it. The books are appreciated for their intrinsic value, but more particularly because they are associated with this man of God who gave so many years of his life to service in India as missionary and as Bishop.

The college, while now operating entirely under the new course, has in residence only two classes. A third class will enter in 1928 and the fourth class in 1929.

Opportunity

No institution in Indian Methodism has larger opportunity than ours. The demand for educated and trained men is far larger than the supply and our men, after graduation, are assigned at once to responsible positions.

Needs

$40,000 will pay for the present property and purchase the adjoining plot: an additional $25,000 would enable us to make all the physical development we need in the immediate future.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Compiled by H. J. Sheets

"Through Persecutions Pitiless, They Come"

M. C. Singh of Arrah district writes: I am glad to report that the village Christians in the Arrah district, in face of numerous difficulties and persecutions, have remained steadfast in their faith in Jesus Christ. In the Dehri-on-Sone circuit the house of one of the village Christians was set on fire. He boldly said to those whom he had suspected, that they could not do any harm to him although his belongings were burnt to ashes, and that Christ, his *Guru*, whom he had accepted, would again provide his needs. In the Shahpur circuit, in one of the villages, our people were refused water from the village well. They had to suffer a great deal. Some had to go a long distance to get water. Some had to go to stagnant ponds to get their supply. The preacher-in-charge worked and prayed earnestly and moved the authorities of the District Board to build a pakka well for them. This well is very nearly ready. In the Bikramganj circuit, the landlord of one of the villages turned out the Christians from his village. They built new houses for themselves in another village nearby. They did all this rather than to deny Christ. In some places, our village converts have been beaten by the landlords and compelled to do forced labor. In other places, the Hindu landlords loan a small amount of money to the people and after a few years they try to ruin them. Mr. Wishard reported how he had decided a case of debt. A few years ago, a Christian had taken a loan of 10 rupees from the landlord of his village. Being under obligation, this poor man had to work for him many years without wages, and finally had to pay 250 rupees before he could free himself of the debt.

A Real Heroine

Emmanuel Sukh of the Buxar district writes: In one of the villages in Dumraon circuit lives a widow—a real heroine we call her. After our Easter *mela* she had sent five of her children to our school in Arrah. As a result her own people turned against her. The village headmen threatened to turn her out of the village. The Arya Samajists threw in their influence against her. They threatened to beat her if she did not recall her children, but she stood firm. Then the threat was fulfilled, for in the presence of the whole village she was insulted and beaten. Failing to weaken her faith and her resolve, they boycotted her. No shop-keeper would sell her anything; all wells were closed to her. She had to trudge one and a half miles to fetch water. On all sides she was persecuted, but none of these things moved her. I can never forget when, in the midst of these fiery trials, we prayed together, and she said to me, "Jesus has heard our prayers and I am so happy in Him." Jesus had heard our prayers, for the Aryas soon desisted from persecuting her and left the village; the headmen repented of their attitude toward her; her own people became reconciled to her; the shops and wells were again open to her; the children stayed in school and we thought we could hear the Master approvingly say, "O, woman, great is thy faith!"

Suffering Hardship As a True Soldier

Mr. Sukh writes of another case of persecution: Ram Kishan built a nice house for five thousand rupees. When the *tehsildar* of the Raj (the chief officer of the place) returned from tour, it was reported to him that Ram Kishan, Chamar (leather dresser), who had become a Christian, had built a house in his absence—a far better house than his own or than that of the high caste men in the village. "The impudence of the man! Who does he think he is? Becoming a Christian has spoiled him. The preachers visit him regularly. Occasionally an English woman (Miss Abbott) visits his house and actually sits with his dirty, degraded women. If this keeps on you will soon find the district officials and the English magistrates sitting with and conversing with him. A Chamar and living like a Rajah (a prince)! To further show his contempt for us he has promised to send his children to the school in Arrah. *You* are the headman of the village and not this dog of a Ram Kishan. We look to you to assert your authority and teach him a lesson."

Hearing this, the *tehsildar* became enraged and going straight to Ram Kishan's house and finding the latter at home, he kicked and cuffed him, beat him with his shoes and maltreated him till he was a mass of bruises and hurts. "You scoundrel," shouted the angry man, "who told you to build a house on such a grand scale? We will not tolerate it. Within two days we will level your house to the ground. Let the preachers come and save you if they can."

Struggling to his feet, Ram Kishan went inside the house and brought the sale deed which had been executed some thirty years before in favor of his grandfather and showed it to the officer. He read it and forthwith tore it to shreds, and again fell on poor Ram Kishan, kicking and beating him mercilessly. Then going away he reported that the house had been built without a permit and without proving his ownership to the land. By thus lying he obtained permission to have the house demolished. The next day he returned with two elephants and under his direction they soon had levelled the house to the ground.

His house is no more, but he still has his Saviour and rejoices in Him. Only the other day, he said to me, "I thank God that I have been deemed worthy to suffer for His name's sake." Verily, he has proven himself a true soldier of the Cross.

They Spake With Boldness

A. G. Atkins of Ballia district gives the following incidents: Three aged Christian men of a neighboring group had been badly beaten by Brahman *zamindars* over a trivial affair. There was uncertainty as to what should be done in the case, and so when I was visiting the village the Christians came together to talk it over. At the same time a group of five, calling themselves the *panchayat* of the village, and consisting of Brahmans and Kahatriyas, came to me asking that I get our people to make peace with the other party and not run a case against them. It was then that Sumaru, a one-time Chamar, spoke out somewhat in this strain, respectfully but boldly, to the *panchayat* —"*Babaji*, if there is one thing I pray for it is that our Christians may be kept free from law cases, because I have seen that the result is only more enmity, and it is not our faith to be at enmity with anyone. We want to live in peace and love with you and all men. But I have seen that our people suffer at your hands again and again during these years; this is not the first time, and we feel that something ought to be done to stop it. So if it seems the right thing after we have talked it over, we shall take these measures to try to stop your persecution of these brothers."

Christ Gives Actual "Shuddi"

The Arya Samaj called a big meeting of Chamars at Rasra, and invited Christians who were formerly Chamars to be present. They called in powerful lecturers and a good deal of persuasive pressure was put upon the Christians that they accept *Shuddi*, and so, leaving the Christian faith, become Hindus. During the discussion that followed, one of the Christian headmen (*chaudries*) gave his testimony—"If you can give us the joy and peace of heart that we have found in Jesus Christ, we are prepared to accept *Shuddi;* but if you cannot, then we stay as we are, and we consider that Christ has already given us actual Shuddi, or cleansing."

Firm in Faith

It has been a privilege to meet a number of men of this upstanding Christian type during our few months in Ballia, and to get a glimpse of the groups they lead. A further impression is that the faith and Kingdom of Christ has taken firm root among these people, and that, though in many ways their life is far from reaching the best Christian standards, as yet, they know whom they have believed and are so persuaded that no Arya Samajist, or *zamindar*, or any opponent can uproot this new growth. These groups also stand out, to the new observer, as brighter, more intelligent and alert, than most of those from whom they have come. It is interesting also, to see how the expression of their faith has fallen aptly into village moulds, as for instance, the typical village singing bands, singing and playing in just the same ecstatic, whole-souled and whole-bodied fashion as in former days, and as did their forefathers, but with the words of Christian songs, composed or adapted by themselves, on their lips.

A Convincing Testimony

Mr. Atkins continues: It was reported to me after returning from a journey that the wife of chaudhri Sumaru, of Aundhi, had visited Ballia with a companion, on some business in which she required the help of the local pastor. While the business was being transacted, some members of the Arya Samaj standing by spoke slightingly to the pastor of "the kind of people you folk make into Christians." The pastor said simply, "If you want to know the kind of folk they are, question this woman." They asked her why did she not worship the village goddess (goddess of smallpox) as did others of the caste to which she had belonged. Her reply was, "What kind of a mother is that who sends her children such a vile thing as smallpox? I worship a Father who loves His children." They questioned further, "Why should you forsake the ways of your forefathers?" Her convincing answer was, "My forefathers did not have a motor-bus to come in when they visited Ballia, but I have now come in one and it was good for me." This not only quieted the questioners, but led them to remark that such a miraculous change had been effected in this chamar woman's life as even Mahatmaji (Mr. Gandhi) could not bring about!

The Baptism Problem

M. C. Singh of Arrah district writes: This year, 154 men, women and children were baptized in this district. For the last two years no special effort has been made to get more baptisms. We could easily have baptized three times as many with a little effort on our part. At Laskara, where 95 people were baptized in a day, the preacher-in-charge had received repeated requests from the people to admit them into the Christian fold. We have been refusing new baptisms with a heavy heart, feeling that, with the small number of workers, we are unable to assume any more responsibility than we already have of the people from the chamars who have become Christians.

E. Sukh of Buxar district reports: Without any effort 160 were added to our community during the year. We could easily have baptized four times as many, but we have sought to avoid hasty baptisms for the sake of increasing numbers. On my district tours I met many who were eager for baptism, but I would not baptize them, as we have our hands full and cannot conscientiously take the responsibility of their spiritual supervision. Our district, although a compact one, has to look after the pastoral care of our 5,210 people. This is not an easy task with our inadequate staff.

S. B. Finch of Rae Bareli district writes: There have been during the year one hundred and one baptisms. We could have baptized many more, but because they were so widely scattered and it was so difficult to conserve the converts and give them thorough grounding in the fundamental teachings of our Faith, we have not been able to do so. We have not enough workers and, consequently, our time and energy is devoted mostly to instructing and caring for those who are already in our fold.

How to Educate the Children of Village Converts

E. Sukh of Buxar district writes: The education of our village Christians is a problem. The more one studies it, the more baffled one gets. It is all important however, for "there are no developed resources in India comparable to the neglected and uncultivated powers of the masses." If the mass movement converts were educated, we would turn India upside down in this generation. This year, 17 new village schools had been opened, but because of lack of teachers we had to close some. Only eleven are now going at full speed. At present, we have three whole time teachers running six schools. The remaining five are being run by our workers who, in addition to teaching, look to the pastoral supervision of their Christians scattered over their sub-circuits. Great credit is due to our district evangelist, Miss Edna M. Abbott, who takes such a keen interest in these schools. The schools, newly started during the year, are all due to her interest.

M. C. Singh of Arrah district reports as follows: Our problem regarding the education of the children of the village Christians still remains unsolved. We have now four day schools in the Arrah district at Ganguli, Sikrauli, Kachhwa and Laskara. The last two have been recently started. We are very much indebted to the Society for the partial support they gave for two of the schools. If properly organized under trained leadership, these schools can be a great evangelizing force. A number of children of the Sikrauli school went to visit some of their relatives in another village. They sang Bhajans to them, told them Bible stories and read to them from their books. The people listened with interest. These children surely gave them a message which we could not possibly do.

A. G. Atkins of Ballia district writes: Our schools go rather haltingly. A day school reported from one circuit last year has been closed, but plans have been made whereby several boys now read in government schools. But in another circuit, a day school has been opened on simple lines. Three night schools are also reported, one of which has been reopened after a period of cessation. Some 40 children are sent to boarding schools outside the district, of whom by far the greater part are children of workers.

S. B. Finch of Rae Bareli district reports: There are only two village schools in this district supported by outside sources. They are for the education of Christian boys primarily, but we do admit non-Christian boys also and give them secular as well as religious teachings. I am sorry to remark that we still have so many Christian lads in this district who are deprived of an opportunity for their mental culture, through lack of funds. We wish we could have more such schools for the benefit of our Christian children, and could be in a position to provide for them, as they are the hope and strength of the Church in the future. We could have sent these boys to Allahabad or to some other boarding school of the Conference, but their parents are reluctant to part with them and allow them to go to any far distant places.

F. M. Wilson of Cawnpore district reports progress: Much attention has been paid during the year to the strengthening of our village schools. Some new ones have been opened, and the ones already in operation have made substantial progress. The preacher, who last year spent a month in each of the centers where he had schools, has done so again this year, and some of his scholars who two years ago were able to read in the primer with difficulty, are now reading with fair ease in the Bible.

Mr. Gandhi Visits Arrah School

M. C. Singh writes: At the invitation of Mr. Ackerly, Mahatma Gandhi, who was passing through Arrah in the month of January, paid a short visit to the school and gave a brief talk to all of our boys and girls, who very greatly appreciated it.

A Needy Field

F. C. Aldrich of Lucknow district writes: When you exclude the City of Lucknow from the reckoning, you face the fact that among the almost two million people living outside this city and in the territory comprising the Lucknow district, we have a force of twenty-four workers—i. e., a parish of approximately seventy-seven thousand people for each worker!

Confining the reckoning to the Lucknow civil district portion of our Mission district, the comparison is increasingly alarming, for among the six hundred thousand people comprising our parish in the rural areas of this section, we have one lone worker and his wife! Who ever heard of a bigger parish? Who ever heard of a more needy field? In Dark Africa, David Livingstone said: "Every morning I see the smoke arising from a thousand villages where the name of Christ is not preached!" If my natural vision would carry sufficiently, I, writer of this sketch, could see, within the bounds of *this* Field, the smoke arising every morning from *more than two thousand five hundred* villages where Jesus is still unknown! For out of the total of three thousand towns and villages in the district, we are actually occupying fifteen by residence of workers, and are carrying on regular evangelistic and pastoral work in forty more.

Moreover, outside of the towns of Lucknow and Barabanki, the field is entirely ours—almost two millions of people! Other Missions formerly occupied the Field with us. From the rural areas they have entirely withdrawn, the result of financial shortage.

Harvest Great—Laborers Few

F. M. Wilson of Cawnpore district writes: This district, which includes the former Cawnpore and Allahabad districts, embraces all of four civil districts and a considerable part of two others. It has an area equal to that of Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island, and about one-third of New Jersey; and a population equal to that of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Maryland, as shown by the last available statistics. It is one of the largest districts.

In this territory are 8,069 cities and villages. Cawnpore, which is the headquarters of the Allahabad district, has a population of 157,220. In addition to these cities, there are 8 towns with populations ranging from 5,081 to 20,029.

In the cities there is the difficulty of ministering to the people in congested areas, which are widely separated from each other, and who are surrounded by the myriad distractions of city life. In the villages, there is the difficulty of ministering to widely separated small groups, the greater number of which have an exceedingly limited outlook on life. In city and village, illiteracy limits the use of the printed word, making the verbal message, in many places, the only one the people can receive. Were the territory included in the district and the villages in which we have Christians equally divided between the workers, it would give each one of them 260 square miles of territory and 16 villages of Christians, in addition to the 290 villages in which we have inquirers. It is needless to say that no worker is able to cover this much ground, and so there are large territories surrounding the villages to which our workers are ministering which, as yet, have not had the Gospel message; and they cannot have it until additional workers are made possible by increased income. It is equally true that with our limited number of workers, our Christian villages are receiving far less pastoral attention than they ought to have.

While we have converts from the higher castes and from Mohammedanism, the great number of the converts up to the present have been from the sweeper caste, of whom there are 34,694 in the district. During the past years there has been an increasing interest on the part of the chamars. There are 486,422 of this caste in the district, and while but few of these have yet been baptized, there are many thousands of them who are eager for Christian instruction. The harvest indeed is great but the laborers are few. What are the 40 Indian preachers and teachers and two missionaries, who are engaged in the evangelistic work of the district, in such a vast area, with such a population, and such an opportunity?

In spite of the fact that each year decreases the number of non-Christians who live near enough to our workers for them to be reached, the number of baptisms has not fallen off as much as we feared. This year, there were 323 baptisms and the total Christian community is now 6,653.

Hard Field—Encouraging Success

G. L. Lorenzo of Tirhoot district writes: It is an admitted fact that Tirhoot is a hard field to cultivate. This is the home of ancient culture, of deep seated and conservative Brahmanism and of persistent and virulent opposition to Christianity. Up to the present no outstanding movement has begun in any one special caste as is the case in the neighboring districts of Arrah, Buxar and Ballia; but our work is scattered in countless villages among all castes, including the Tatwar, Koeri, Dosadh and Chamars. These people are here in great numbers and many are not far from the Kingdom. Even now, we can baptize Doms (outcastes and thieves by profession) by the thousands, but for certain reasons it has not seemed wise to do so. We are much encouraged by the success of this year. There has been progress along all lines. Self-support has doubled; the number of baptisms has increased and the spiritual life of the 1,391 Christians has been kept at a high ebb; the forty-three Sunday schools, with 1,197 scholars, have been well organized and taught. Every worker, including the district superintendent, is a colporteur, and as a result 29 Bibles, 83 New Testaments and 2,861 Gospel portions were sold, besides 31,216 religious books and tracts either sold or given away. We have sown beside all waters.

Expansion

E. Sukh of Buxar district writes: The Arrah district, from which the Buxar district was formed in 1919, had then only 17 workers and 5 circuit centers, but to-day the Buxar district, alone, makes a record of 6 circuits and 22 workers. In 1923, we reported 8 circuits but for lack of funds we had to close two circuits and are now carrying on our work from 6 centers.

Fewer Reports—Better Results

S. Raynor Smith of Gonda district writes: I told Bishop Fisher, two years ago, that I was trying several experiments in the Gonda district. One experiment was this: I had each worker send me direct a detailed report of what he did each month, how many villages he had visited, how many had come to him for help, how many Gospel portions he had sold.

At the end of the year I was more than gratified with the reports. We had, at least, been busy. We were able to report 7,000 Gospel portions sold. But, on second thought, I felt that the spirit of it all was wrong. No district superintendent in America had ever asked me to report my daily program to him, and so, for the next year, I decided to do away with all. No, I didn't do away with all reports, no Methodist can do that, but I did do away with my monthly reports. At first, I must admit that there was a feeling of fear. I was fearful lest the men would not respond but they did, and this last year I find they even sold more Bible portions than they did last year; moreover they raised more money for self-support, and best of all—and here is where the thrill comes—*they enjoyed doing it.*

Some Statistics—Lucknow District

F. C. Aldrich writes: I go up to the 1927 session of the Lucknow Conference (my first session) able to report only 103 baptisms during the year—the smallest number of accessions I have reported from any district in the past fifteen years. Of course, I know the argument that "the number of baptisms does not tell the whole story." And I know, also, that the Great Commission makes mention of the rite of baptism; and, also, that, after all is said and done, this *is* a very tangible way of checking results among us.

In the district there are 1,874 Christians; 363 persons are reported as honest enquirers; more than 50,000 tracts have been distributed, and 1,960 Gospel portions sold; the total of all collections raised is Rs. 13,749.

District Conference

All the districts report unusually inspiring district conferences due largely to the presence and addresses of Bishop and Mrs. Fisher. This is what F. M. Wilson of Cawnpore writes and it is typical of the rest: It was our good fortune to have several distinguished visitors with us during the summer school and district conference. Bishop and Mrs. Fisher were with us during the first three days and their addresses set a high keynote, which was built upon by those who followed them. Rev. T. C. Badley, Rev. N. T. Childs, Rev. S. M. Gillam and Rev. G. P. Thompson were the next to contribute to the spiritual uplift by their searching messages. Bishop Warne was with us over a Sunday and his sermons, reinforced by familiarity with his saintly life of service, will long be remembered by the Cawnpore people, as well as those who are attending the district conference. The next day, Dr. Chitambar gave two stirring messages, and the next Miss Caffray arrived, and was mightily used of God in bringing conviction and helping to larger spiritual attainments. During the closing days of the sessions, the remark was heard more than once from the older men of the Conference, that this was the best session that they had ever attended.

Easter Christian Mela at Buxar

E. Sukh writes: The *mela* began on Thursday evening of Passion Week and continued through Easter Sunday. It was largely attended by the village Christians, men, women and children, who came at their own expense from near and far. Some of them had recently torn down the heathen altars at which they were wont to worship, and rejoicing in a newly found Saviour were now radiantly happy. The boys from three of our village schools marched in with flying banners. Their singing, their recitations, their testimonies made a great impression. Turning to a Brahman (who had been active with the Arya Samajists against the Christians), I pointed to one of the brightest Christian boys as an example of the true "shuddi" (cleansing) which Christ gives. To our delight the Brahman arose and testified to the truth of my statement.

Besides the preaching morning and evening, various shops including a book stall, were run by Christians. The boys and girls of the schools also exhibited health and temperance charts. Three village schools were in session and attracted much attention. Consequently a real incentive to education was given to many a villager.

One afternoon the whole company—about three hundred in number—carrying flags and banners, headed by the district superintendent, and accompanied by a band, marched through the streets of Buxar singing Gospel songs and shouting "Victory to Jesus." It was a new thing to see a Christian procession (Hindu and Moslem ones had become common), and a profound impression was made on all classes.

Great Day for Tirhoot Methodists

G. L. Lorenzo writes: October 23, 1927, will ever remain a memorable day in Tirhoot. After forty years of missionary work, the foundation of the Jackson Memorial Church at Muzaffarpur was laid by Bishop Fisher on that Sunday afternoon. It was a unique occasion. The presence of Hindus and Mohammedans, as well as of the European community, the giving of the Indian Christians, Bishop Fisher's sermon, and the solemn dedication ceremony, all these together made a deep impression on all.

This church, in memory of Henry Jackson, our first missionary in Tirhoot, will meet a long felt need.

Evangelistic Campaign

F. M. Wilson of Cawnpore district reports: Again, this year, there is a special evangelistic campaign in the villages during the cold season. We were present at some of the most bitter spiritual struggles, and greatest victories we have ever witnessed.

In one village, a young couple who were under instruction desired baptism, but we found a shrine before their doorway. The young man was ready to tear it down, but his wife feared the demon she believed inhabited the shrine, and we sat by and attempted to help her as she trembled in her struggle between her desire to accept Christ and her fear of the demon. She was, at that time, unable to overcome her fear, but we are hoping that she may later do so, and enter victoriously into the Christian life. In another village, all the members of a large family were anxious to become Christians, but one old man who was in terror of his shrine had for years held them back. We had the pleasure of seeing him surrender to Christ, tear down his shrine and together with his whole family confess his sins and accept Christian baptism.

Conversion of a High Caste Hindu

F. M. Wilson thus tells about it: Some months ago, a layman brought a high caste Hindu, a bachelor of science, to me for Christian instruction. After several weeks he evinced a sincere desire to become a Christian. For weeks it seemed impossible for him to rid himself of the belief in works as a means to salvation, and to the appropriation of faith as the means. He was persuaded to attend the meetings in connection with the summer school and district conference. One night he raised his hands for prayers, and the two succeeding nights was at the altar. It was my pleasure to be beside him during his final struggle. Shaking like an aspen leaf, he knelt, and with agony apparent in both face and voice, he cried, "Oh! I wish I could believe," then suddenly he straightened up on his knees and with a look of astonishment on his face, exclaimed, "I do believe: it is done."

Conversion of an Influential Chaudri

A. G. Atkins writes: The progress of work during the year has been gathered from the reports of workers. Dealing first of all with evangelistic efforts among non-Christians, there is no big growth to report this year, but from almost every circuit comes some definite expression of hope concerning a group or groups that are on the verge of accepting baptism and entering the Christian Church. In several cases it is actually reported that some, people ready and willing for baptism, are being held back for awhile in order that others of the group may come in, and so future solidarity be ensured. But in one circuit there has come about a movement that reads almost like something from the Acts of the Apostles, and promises to continue so. For some years a leading chamar chaudhri, who controls not only the group in his own village, but in ten other villages also, has been opposing Christian work in the neighborhood and causing considerable trouble. But this year, he and the people of his immediate village have been baptized, and there is good ground for hope that his influence will soon bring with him the other ten villages he leads. I give the story of his conversion as told by Prem Dass—"The special cause was that sickness made its power felt among those chamars, and at that time special prayer was offered for them, sympathy shown and when the opportunity came, help and comfort was given through Jesus Christ. One day serious illness entered the house of Dukhanti (the chaudhri) and laid his wife low. So I and my family offered special prayer on her behalf. I asked the Lord Jesus that His glory might be shown in the case of Dukhanti's wife, and she might recover. That night she improved; and also, three men appeared in a vision to Dukhanti saying, 'You are unclean, and therefore we cannot come into your house. Be cleansed and then we will come into your house.' Hearing this his eyes were opened. His wife also had a vision in which she was being swept away in a flood of water, and two men in white garments seized her hands and drew her out. After this I preached Jesus Christ to the people of that village (Shahpur) and from that time they were ready to become followers of Christ. After a short time they were baptized and are now very happy in Christ."

Self-Support

S. R. Smith of Gonda writes of a new vision due to a new spirit: I have shared each burden with each worker and I want to express the joy there is in my heart as I look back and see how my brothers in Christ have responded. There is to-day, I believe, in the Gonda district a real spirit of Christian brotherliness. Along with this is a determination to help make the Indian Church. The vision of such a Church has come to the preachers in a new way and they are working to make the vision a reality. I knew this day would come, it is about to come all over India. Preachers in this district who thought it an injustice to ask them to raise a part of their salary now do so gladly. The thought of self-support was at first unpleasant to them, but not so to-day. The nine circuits have raised for self-support this year a total of 1,488 rupees, which is an increase of 350 rupees over last year, and a very much larger increase over the preceding years.

Increase in Giving

S. R. Smith further reports: It is an ever increasing joy to realize that our Gonda church is self-supporting and, in addition, raises 228 rupees for benevolences.

Last year, our Lucknow conference started the plan of apportioning the benevolences to each district. I approved of this plan last year in my report and as a result, found we were apportioned almost twice as much to raise this year. But in each we have been able to raise more than the amount apportioned. We have raised this year 1,730 rupees for ministerial support, conference and mission claimants, etc., with a total of 2,292 rupees for ministerial support and all collections. This is a very fine increase over last year.

S. B. Finch writes: We raised this year for all purposes one thousand one hundred and fifty (1,150) rupees. Some of our Christians who are in service and get fixed monthly salaries are very regular in paying cash towards the Pastor's Fund and other collections, but the cultivator and laborer classes give their contribution in the shape of eggs, chickens, vegetables and grain at the harvest time. We can hardly expect much from them, but we are glad that they are learning that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." All the mission workers pay their tithes very gladly and regularly. The churches in Rae Bareli and Unao have learned the distinction of paying the salaries of their pastors, in full, throughout the year.

Need of Greater Giving

A. G. Atkins of Ballia reports a decrease: The collections in the district for the year unfortunately show a decrease all round. It is inevitable that there should be decrease in the amount from tithes and contributions from workers, as the decrease in staff means a decrease in contributions. But there has also been a decrease all round, totalling about eighteen per cent in village collections, which one feels is not a healthy sign in these days when stress is being put on measures for gradually attaining self-support. One accepts the statement that it has been a hard year for the village people and that consequently giving is somewhat difficult; but there have been other hard years, and one would like our workers to feel the challenge of the situation and work more earnestly to lead their people to greater giving in the spirit of worship and sacrifice.

Co-operative Societies

A. G. Atkins reports as follows: The thirteen Co-operative Societies seem to stand much in the same position, except that there have been some repayments of former advances and in one or two cases fresh advances have been made. Compared with such societies, as I have known them elsewhere, these do not seem at present on the whole to be in a very thriving condition. It is quite evident that a good deal of more persistent work on the part of the Secretary is needed to bring them up to requirements in such matters as books, regular meetings, etc., and even further, in such important matters as repayment of advances, and further co-operative measures for the general economic and social betterment of the people. It is planned to set the Secretary entirely apart for this work during this coming year, that he may have the opportunity for thorough reorganization and instruction; if well tackled, the year should see improvement and also plans for getting greater help from the workers of those areas. It is worthy of note that some of our societies have taken government agricultural department seed (wheat, sugar, etc.), and have done well by it; some gained prizes at the exhibition at the Darri Fair.

Medical Work

A. G. Atkins writes: The work of Mrs. Ilahi Baksh in the Rasra Hospital and Dispensary shows a considerable increase, and tells a story of greater helpfulness, through the rooms erected last year. 5,657 patients were treated during the year (20,657 treatments); 15 in-patients received; 15 cases visited in their homes; 78 minor operations performed. This is in spite of the fact that Mrs. Ilahi Baksh herself was ill for several weeks and her dispensary work consequently at a standstill.

District Circulating Library

S. R. Smith of Gonda writes: I have begun, this year, what I believe will be a real means of blessing and growth to our Christian community, namely, a circulating library consisting of books for the development of the spiritual life, and simple books on Mohammedanism, Hinduism, etc. Our preachers have read 87 of these books during the year and want more to read in the future. All of our workers are either Bareilly Seminary or Budaun Training School graduates, but if post-graduate courses are needed for men in our American conferences how much more are they needed here. Here, I also wish to express my appreciation of the "Refresher" courses that were given in July at Bareilly and Budaun. Our district was permitted to send two men to Bareilly and three to Budaun. These courses have been a real blessing to our work.

Muzaffarpur Leper Asylum

S. L. Lorenzo writes: For years, the superintendent of the Tirhoot district has been the honorary superintendent of the Muzaffarpur Leper Asylum. In this asylum, we have from fifty to sixty men, women and children lepers. This is a work demanding of us a heart of sympathy and a helping hand akin to that of the Christ. In his name we supply them with food, clothing and medicines; we also hold regular evangelistic services for them. Bishop Fisher visited these lepers and was amazed and delighted to hear them under such sad circumstances sing songs of joy and victory, and testify to the saving grace of the Friend of lepers. This leper asylum is financed by the "Mission to the Lepers" society of London, as well as by a Government grant and by local subscriptions.

In Conclusion

F. M. Wilson of Cawnpore district voices the sentiment of every district superintendent of the Lucknow Conference in the following heart cry, for it applies not only to his district but to every district: In the making of this report, in spite of the progress we have seen and the victories which have been won, there is something of a heartbreak. Before us is the vision of what we believe could be accomplished with an adequate force of workers, permitting us to reach the villages of the district which as yet have not been touched by the Gospel message; and of the inspiration which would come to all the workers if, instead of having to contract our work because of lack of finances, we are able to expand it. We are overwhelmed by the realization of the largeness of the field, the greatness of the opportunity and the appalling fewness of the laborers. May the God of all power touch the hearts of His children to contribute to this and similar fields such availing prayers and such a spirit of giving of earthly means as will make possible the realization of these visions and of God's full plan for the work!

LUCKNOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Reported by Dr. J. R. Chitambar, President

Staff—Enrollment

This is the only Methodist College for boys and young men in Southern Asia and while it is only an Intermediate College, it occupies an important place in our educational work. We are thankful to God that we are able to report another year of growth and increase. If increase in enrollment, good examination results, increase in income, a wholesome moral and religious atmosphere and popularity with the public are generally regarded evidences of the growth and development of an educational institution, our College is certainly growing.

We have a staff of forty-six teachers of whom seven are American missionaries. More than half of the teachers are Christians. A pleasing feature is the growing number of the former boys of the college on the staff. Last year, two Christian teachers were sent for teacher training, both of whom have returned after successfully completing their studies. One of them, however, left to take up work in a Government school where he thinks he will have better prospects. It is the plan to send another teacher, a graduate, for training to the government training school next July. Government is insisting that we should not appoint any teacher, permanently, who is not trained, and we, ourselves, are desirous to have a trained and qualified staff in all the departments of our College.

The enrollment in the three departments of the College shows a slight increase. In the school, the enrollment is 202, against 162 of last year; in the School of Commerce, 170, against 133 of last year; and in the College, 465, against 457 of last year. This makes a total enrollment of nearly 850, or an increase of nearly 100 students in the entire institution, the greatest increases being in the centennial school and in the school of commerce. We have been rather strict, especially in the College, in admitting students, otherwise the enrollment would have been at least 50 more. The number of Christian students in all these departments is practically the same as last year. The Centennial School is under Rev. B. C. Harrington, M. A., manager, and Mr. W. A. Watson, B.A., L.T., headmaster; the School of Commerce has Mr. S. G. Thero as its principal and Mr. O. Joshua as assistant principal.

Our College results were nearly 62 per cent in the intermediate examination and nearly 49 per cent in the high school examination. But in the intermediate examination we stand ahead of all the Mission Colleges in the Province, except the Isabella Thoburn College, in the percentage of passes; and we again stand ahead of all the colleges in the Province which sent up 100 or more candidates for the intermediate examination. Our Christian boys have done specially well this year in the College examinations and much better than last year. Four out of nine students passed the high school and eleven out of twelve passed the intermediate examinations. All of the five university students who appeared for the B. A. examination, passed.

Hostels

There are four hostels connected with the institution. The Warne Hostel, connected with the Centennial School, is for Christian students and is under the wardenship of Mr. S. G. Thero, who is ably assisted by Rev. B. R. Franklin, in his important work. Rev. E. W. Mumby, who has returned from furlough, is warden of the O. C. Hostel for Christian students of the College and has an efficient assistant in Mr. J. W. Richards. Mr. Mumby is also the physical director of the institution. During his absence on furlough, Rev. E. R. Tweedie looked after both departments, in addition to his work in the College. Mr. Wilbur C. Thoburn has charge of the C. L. Bare Hostel for Hindu and Mohammedan students and is assisted by Messrs. C. M. Chatterjee and S. Ahmad Shah, both of whom are new additions to our staff.

A new hostel was opened last year for the older students of the School of Commerce in Reid Hall. The Industries Department of Government was pleased to give us a non-recurring grant of 2,400 rupees for the necessary alterations in Reid Hall to make it a comfortable hostel. We have just finished building a kitchen for the Hindus and another one for the Mohammedans. This hostel was started as an experiment on our part and the result seems to be hopeful. There are already 19 students living in this hostel. Mr. O. Joshua is the warden of the hostel.

The university students live in the hostel with the students of the intermediate college. Recent experience and a study of the situation convince us that this is not satisfactory. This emphasizes the need for a separate hostel for university students.

The work of the wardens and subwardens of these hostels has been satisfactory. The students have been well looked after and seem to be happy. The self-help scheme for Christian students of the college and the school of commerce, started four years ago, seems to be getting popular. The care which is exercised in giving financial help to students is to a great extent responsible for the good examination results. As a rule, we do not help any student for two years in the same class. To students who pass their examinations with a grade of at least 45 per cent in all the subjects, we give scholarships ranging from $6 to $9 per month. To others we give stipends ranging from $3 to $8 per month, and they have to work hard to earn these. And under very exceptional circumstances we give loans to our students. The number of these loans is very limited. This has had a very salutary effect on our students in every way.

Finances

For the third time during the present regime, government has increased the aid it has been giving to this college. We have also received a non-recurring grant of 5,000 rupees (nearly $1,700) from government which has been of considerable help to us. Raja Sir Hatnam Singh gives a scholarship of 15 rupees (about $6) per month, to a Christian student, in memory of his son Kunwar Rajendra Singh. Dr. E. Stanley Jones has been giving a generous donation towards the scholarship fund. Funds have been received from America to enable us to fit up a chapel in the Centennial School to be known as Bogue Chapel, which meets a long felt want. We thank the generous donors who have made this possible. Our friends and patrons in America have stood by us faithfully, and we are grateful to them. The School of Commerce and the Centennial School receive generous grants from government. To these and other generous friends and to our benign Government we offer our heartfelt gratefulness. The Board of Foreign Missions has treated us with generous consideration for which we are grateful.

Religious Work

Now a little about the religious side. There has been a marked improvement in the attendance on the Scripture classes in the college. For six weeks, the non-Christian students were given the option of applying for exemption from these classes and only three applied for such exemption, one of whom was a Roman Catholic student. His guardian, a Roman Catholic Priest, and not he, was the first to apply. A new plan for the teaching of the Bible has been adopted and seems to be popular and profitable.

Chapel exercises have been made wholly devotional, and all announcements and lectures of a non-religious character have been excluded. To provide for such occasions, we have a college assembly for all students about twice a month.

The Rev. R. B. Porter has been the regular speaker at the chapel of the school of commerce this year and has been of great help to the students.

There are two Hindu students who are regularly studying the Bible with the President. One of them has definitely asked for baptism, but has been advised to wait.

The Christian students were greatly helped by the Dashera Meetings. A number have testified definitely to the experience of the new birth and of accepting Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour. Sixteen students, many of whom are intermediate and B. A. class students, have definitely indicated their willingness and desire to devote their entire life to the ministry.

This is the fiftieth Year Jubilee of the Institution which was founded in 1877. To commemorate it we are raising an endowment of 750,000 rupees in America, and of 50,000 rupees in India, from the former students and friends of the college. The president was appointed director of the campaign in India by the Board of Governors of the College, and through the co-operation of his colleagues and of the former students and friends of the College, 12,146 rupees were subscribed in a brief period. More than one-third of this amount was received in cash and deposited in the bank. It should not be very difficult to raise the entire 50,000 rupees within a year, as the number of former students and of friends in India is constantly increasing.

Alumni

The college is doing a new piece of work in locating and making contacts with the "Old Boys." Accurate records of all students who have been with the college since the organization of the intermediate college, their university careers, degrees, and other items, are nearly completed. Lists of other "Old Boys," both local and living in the Province and elsewhere in India, are being added daily to the records. Early in December, there was held a Field Day for sports and games between the "Old Boys" in Lucknow and the undergraduates. Nearly two hundred were in attendance. On December 21, there was a great celebration of the "Old Boys" Day with more than 100 present. This work will, undoubtedly, link up the former students of the college with their Alma Mater, in a practical and tangible way.

General

Judging from newspaper and official reports, from friends and from the spirit of the Institution, the college is forging ahead.

However, it is to be regretted that the college is struggling with finances which continue to show balances on the wrong side, despite the generous gifts received from various sources. We are hopeful that the campaign for funds, both in India and America, will mean a large endowment for the college.

THE DELHI AREA

Bishop J. W. Robinson

Year of Peace

In the annals of missionary activity in the Delhi Area, the year 1927 will not stand out as an unusual one. There is a little less of the opposition of recent years that grew naturally out of the nationalistic feeling of resentment at what was called a foreign religion; and there is a little more of the communal tension between the Hindus and

Mohammedans which grows out of mutual ambitions and jealousies; but taking it in the large the Christian community has been left to work out its own problems in peace. As our problems are many, we realize the magnitude of the blessing.

Missionaries Alert

To one unfamiliar with mission work in the foreign field, the varied articles that from time to time appear in our home press from the pen of visitors (especially that class of tourist visitors who refuse to believe that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and who have ability to reach quick and definite conclusions without the necessity of illumination from the light of experience) must convey the impression that the missionary is usually an old fogy and behind the times. As a matter of fact he is usually a very practical man, and is keenly alive to everything that makes for added efficiency. He does not throw away the wisdom of the past, nor does he reject the light of the present, but he does use his experience as a balance wheel, and adapts his methods and his machinery to the nature of the task that is before him. Studies in the light of the material appliances and in the history of religious activity will show no body of men who have secured larger results from similar resources than have these oft criticized missionaries. I lift my hat to them.

As I look over the Delhi Area, and see the more than a quarter of a million converts who have been won and who are being developed; as I see the practical usefulness of the hospitals and the varied training institutions, and watch the constant output of happy and promising young life from our two score educational institutions; and when I watch the leavening process among the unevangelized millions that is disposing many thousands every year to cast in their lot with us, I realize that something is doing. And when I see the very small band of men and women missionaries who, by the stress of their love for the people and the love of the people for them, are gladly accepted as leaders in the movement, I feel that God is making use of something besides a spirit of conservative stalemate among our missionaries.

Development

This recognition of changed conditions and readiness to adapt methods, has led our people during the past year to lay stress upon conserving and developing what we have, rather than in seeking wider extension of our work. That does not mean that we have stopped preaching to non-Christians or ceased instructing our inquirers. The fact that within the Area, during the year, we had 13,254 baptisms, and that our total baptized Christian Methodist community, within the Area, has now reached a total of 273,265, indicates our tendency to advance in these ways. But feeling keenly the stress that has come on us through reduction in the number of our workers, and realizing no immediate restoration is to be expected, we have sought during the year to recoup our loss by developing to a higher efficiency the workers we have left. Recognizing also, that the hundreds of boys thrown out of our schools could not at once be received back, we have devoted a considerable amount of effort to seeing that they were grafted back into the lower intellectual level from which they had hoped to escape. It has been a painful and unhappy process but there has been an amount of success. Our third special effort has been to make what schools we yet have more efficient, both scholastically and in the building up of the Christian character of the boys and girls who attend them.

Spiritually Efficient Workers

In seeking to make our workers more efficient we have recognized the factor of religious zeal and deep spirituality. A supreme motive for the worker is a joyous heart experience, and flaming zeal is the most effective of weapons in this spiritual warfare. While it is certainly our purpose never to take on as workers men who do not have a measure of these characteristics, for them, as for people, and sometimes pastors in more favored lanes, there is such a thing as a cooling of zeal and a losing of experiences. Indeed, most of our workers are put in a difficult position. Often entirely separated from Christian association and fellowship, with no one to whom they can talk of their faith and their experience, entirely encompassed by the spiritual deadness and the awful moral down-pull of surrounding non-Christian life, and with but infrequent touch with vital Christian conditions, it is little wonder that the joy fades out of their experiences and their zeal cools, and their effectiveness as workers is often impaired. Revival meetings for our workers as well as for our people are an essential, and more than ever before, in our quarterly and district conferences, in our conventions, and through "retreats," we have sought this year to bring them into that spiritual atmosphere that restores unto them the joy of salvation and rekindles in their hearts the zeal of their first love. An abundance of blessing has crowned these efforts and we feel that a refreshed army has gone back to the conflict.

In other spiritual matters we have also made effort to refresh these workers of ours. Most of them did not inherit any traditions that aid either in developing or maintaining the intellectual life, and being sent to village communities where often complete illiteracy prevails, there is little inducement for them to keep up the studies inaugurated in the years when they were taking their exhorter's and local preacher's courses, or were preparing for the Bible Readers' examination. Good newspapers are scarce and good books in the vernacular are scarcer, and with a poverty that does not allow anything in the family budget for reading material, it is small wonder that there is the constant tendency for our lower grade workers to approximate the intellectual inertia of the people among whom they labor. This, too, we have attempted to remedy, realizing that for even the zealous and spiritually minded a sharpened intellect is a better weapon than a dulled one. For a work of this kind our resources were pitifully small, but the sum of $300 that came into our hands through the generosity of a couple of friends enabled us to inaugurate a work which, we hope, similar donations in the future will enable us to continue.

"Refresher Courses"

In three different centers we inaugurated what we have termed "Refresher Courses," something of the nature of the old-time teachers' institutes in parts of America, to which we brought in a hundred and fifty of the men who had been working in hard and lonesome places, and who had been out of contact with school life long enough to make refreshing a necessity. We selected the needy, but also, such among the needy as we thought would best respond to the opportunities of such an occasion. In each of the three centers the fifty or so selected men, through the best practical and sympathetic teachers we could find, were given intensive courses in Bible study, religious education, child psychology, village and home sanitation, inspirational outlook and kindred subjects, for two weeks, included in which was an hour a day of supervised group exercises. We had really expected great things from the courses, but we were amazed at the response and the results. These workers, who had lived to themselves until they felt they are walking a lonesome path, found themselves back in a group life to which they responded, and with minds burnished by the contact and hearts refreshed by the fellowship, they returned to their work new men. Their district superintendents bear testimony to the fact that in practical results these courses in resulting fruitfulness have been equal to a ten per cent reinforcement in numbers. So good have the results been that the bishop of the Area has been entreated by others who could not be called in this time, that they be given their turn during the coming year. Five hundred dollars will enable us to bring in two hundred and fifty hungry-hearted, rusty-minded men for like courses next year, and we hope for the help that will make it possible.

Schools

Very special attention has been given during the year to our theological, training and ordinary schools, the hope being that while we cannot increase their number because of financial stringency, we might be able to make the investment we have in them more productive. It is not that these institutions have been below par hitherto. They have not. They have measured up splendidly with the better-supported government schools. It has been simply the desire to make up for inadequacy in the number of schools by greater efficiency in those we have. During the year under review the bishop in charge of the Area, and the educational secretary assigned to it, Rev. T. C. Badley, gave forty-eight days of their time to visiting these institutions, investigating conditions, consulting with the staff, encouraging the pupils, and generally trying to bring about conditions and develop an *esprit de corps* that would make for better results. It is too early yet to realize fully on this venture, and it is expected that it will take biennial visitations of this kind for some years to come to get the best results. That there has been improvement is clearly apparent, though it is quite probable that other things besides this effort entered in to bring about the large increase in percentage of successful passes in the government examinations secured by our schools this year.

Our Constituency

Mention has been made in the reports of the last two years of our attempt to secure an entrance among other classes of people than those from whom the most of our converts in by-gone days have come. The mehtar vein has been pretty well worked out, at least in many parts of our territory, and our growth will slow down perceptibly unless we can find the door of opportunity among other and larger communities. While we give the Gospel to all, as is illustrated by the fact that last year within one district there were baptisms of inquirers from more than a score of different castes, from the highest to the lowest. There is the deep conviction among our observant Indian and missionary workers that our most successful and permanent effort will be along caste lines. Next higher than the mehtars, among whom we have been working, comes the great chamar group, numbering many millions in these provinces, who have already been somewhat affected by the Gospel leaven as it has worked up through the lower caste. Originally the leather-workers of the land, their numbers have compelled a large overflow of that limitation, and they are now largely the farming community of this part of India. In spite of the fact that they are numbered among the untouchables, and seldom allowed to own the land they cultivate, and are in a practical state of serfdom to the great landowners, they are in reality the brawn of the population. It has not been easy to secure a foothold, for they draw caste lines rigidly. Nevertheless, in several of the districts we have large communities from among them, and in two districts where failure for years had met our efforts the doors are now opening. This year a total of over three thousand chamar converts in these two centers have been baptized, and some of them have paid a heavy price in bitter persecution for having taken the step. Beatings and imprisonment have been the portion of some, but this has not frightened away our inquirers. Our fruitage for the future among this class will depend on the seed we sow and the cultivation we give the field. It is ripe unto the harvest already.

"The Hills"

Within this Area the work in the hills is a problem all by itself. That expression so common among us on this field, "The Hills," may be a trifle misleading to people living in other countries. It is too modest to indicate reality. Recently, when the Commission from the Board of Foreign Missions was here, on a journey through the mountains we stopped at one spot where, within eighty miles from where we stood, there were twenty-nine different peaks, each of which was over twenty thousand feet in altitude, covered with perpetual snow, and about half of them were visible from where we stood. Compare this with the American giants, Pike's Peak of fourteen thousand and Mount Whitney of fifteen thousand feet, and it will be seen that our common expression, "the hills," is not an exaggeration.

Within the Delhi Area, this stretch of territory, perhaps as large as the State of Pennsylvania, is cut up into ridges and valleys by the Himalaya range, and furnishes a home for a million of hardy mountaineers, mostly of Indian blood but many of whom show plainly an intermixture of Mongolian. To the five centers we had already occupied we have now added the Almora field, taken over by our Church at the request of the London Missionary Society. No other Society is maintaining work in these hills, and Methodism has the territory, and the responsibility, to itself. Difficulties of travel make it impossible to evangelize a field of this character with the same working force that a like territory on the plains would require. Travel is almost altogether by foot, and ten miles a day is good progress. The higher hills are of course uninhabited, but the valleys are fertile and packed with humanity, villages clinging to cliffs whichever way one looks. Off the beaten path of the world's travel, housing the great pilgrimage places of the Hindus of the plains, these mountains are the abode of ignorance and superstition, and of social customs and religious worship that do not make for the welfare of the people.

When the hill country and its promise was put before the members of the Board's Commission, it was not difficult to win their sympathy for the proposal that the Gospel of Christ be given a real chance there. As these are a different people, as the problems and the promise there are different, as the territory is a unit by itself that can best be managed by separate administration, we look forward to the time when the Himalaya Conference shall take its place in the list of the annual conferences listed in the Discipline. It may come in my lifetime.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Reported by L. A. Core

EVANGELISTIC WORK

Progress

The general statistical returns for the Conference will show the progress of the work so far as any statistics can. Much of the best work, perhaps most of it, can never be shown in any tables of statistics. The silent influences, the growth in spiritual life, the secret turning toward Christ of the many hungry souls, the ever increasing reverence for the Teacher with whom are the words of eternal life, the gradual leavening of the thousands; the real inner progress of the Kingdom is in these things.

Still it is the right of those who are not privileged to witness the sure inner growth, to know so far as figures can reveal progress. The total baptisms were 4,990: death has removed 1,286: the total Christian community is 87,332.

Re-alignment of Districts

Owing to the death of D. M. Butler, one of our Indian district superintendents, there has been a re-alignment of the district. Portions of the Budaun and Moradabad districts that were given to the Chandausi district, when it was formed some years ago, have been reabsorbed into their original districts, while Rampur Native State and several circuits, cut off from the Bareilly district, have been set apart and made into a new district called the Rampur district. This new district, which is new only in part, is a solid block instead of an elongated slice, as was the old Chandausi district. Two new Indian districts were formed, making three Indian districts in all out of nine districts.

Itinerating in Bareilly District

J. N. West writes: The Bareilly district as constituted the past year embraces the larger portion of the Bareilly civil district and the whole of the Shahjahanpur and Philibhit civil districts. There are seventeen circuits with a Christian community of 17,447.

In all these three civil districts we have itinerated in the past year. The months from December to April were spent in this way and we were able to reach with the Gospel message thousands of our humble Christians living in remote villages. We note an improvement spiritually and socially in these people year by year. We nearly always, with purpose, held our village meeting at or near the humble homes of the Christians, but this did not hinder us from having in our audiences many people of the higher castes.

Meetings for Non-Christians

In itinerating this year, special tent meetings were held for the educated Hindus and Mohammedans. Special lectures accompanied by Gospel music and spiritual pictures formed a program that held these people by the hour. They purchase the Gospel with avidity. It was not unusual to have 200 such people in a single meeting. The influence was specially strong after personal visits had been made to their homes.

Chaudhries in the Bareilly District

A good work is going on among the chaudhries, or chief men, of the community. More and more they are attending quarterly conferences and conventions and district conferences. The time was on this district when the half dozen chaudhries who came to the district conference expected to be fed free. This year there were seventy chaudhries in attendance, all coming at their own expense and giving a good collection to the Baby Fold. Some of them came seventy miles. From time to time one or two of the stronger ones from the chaudhries on a circuit are given a printed license. This is done at a special consecration service in their behalf.

The Quarterlies

Mr. West says, these are not merely official minute taking and report hearing meetings. They are that, and more. The people are impressed that the quarterly meeting is to be a great spiritual feast, not for workers only, nor for chaudhries only, but for all. The attendance has steadily increased. The people sing with instruments, there are prayer, testimony, preaching and the Lord's Supper, reception of members, ending with a consecration service. In addition, in all the last quarterlies, a competitive Epworth League program was given. The banners went to Bareilly and Pilibhit circuits. More and more the quarterly meetings are social and religious melas to which the people would look forward and attend.

The Panahpur Church

Several years ago, the church at the Christian village of Panahpur, near Shahjahanpur, was destroyed by the heavy rains. This year, in prayer, it was decided to endeavor to build a church. There was not a rupee of Mission money available, so an appeal was made for voluntary subscriptions. The response has been quite generous. On Easter Day the corner stone was laid. On it was very appropriately the inscription "Built by prayer." A marble slab, inside, will contain the names of pastors and missionaries who have labored in and for Panahpur. Then a special slab will be erected to the memory of Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Adams, pastor in Panahpur for twenty-five years, and the church will be named "The Adams Memorial Church." The children and grandchildren of this sainted couple have donated liberally. More than two-thirds of the 6,200 rupees needed have been raised, and the building was dedicated free of debt, about Christmas time, by Bishop Robinson.

Gratitude for the Blessings of the Year

P. D. Phillips writes of the work in Bijnor district: As I look back to the past, I am vividly reminded of the wonderful promise of God, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever." In the midst of heavy and grievous opposition to our work "by my countrymen and heathen," I am thankful to say that His goodness and mercy have followed me at close quarters. The trials and sorrows have been only the means of bringing untold spiritual blessings to our souls. The year under review has been one of victory all round and the various aspects of our work may be summarized as follows:

Evangelistic Activities

It is gratifying to note that the work of preaching the Gospel of salvation to the perishing has been earnestly and faithfully fulfilled by the brethren. The month of evangelistic campaign was signalized by fruitful work. In the various religious fairs held in the Mission field, in the markets and bazaars, in the numerous *mohallas* and among people of high and low castes, the Gospel has been proclaimed with great zeal, and helpful religious tracts and handbills were freely distributed. The statistics show the distribution of large numbers of Bibles. New Testaments and Gospel portions were sold. Everywhere, multitudes of educated and well-to-do men have been reached and many of them have taken a keen interest in the message delivered. Of some it may be said that they are "not far from the Kingdom of God," and but for strong family ties, fear of losing their life and property and having no support, scores would embrace the Christian faith today. It is significant that the Sunday services at the Bijnor Church have been regularly attended by numbers of educated men from the city and educational institutions. The evangelistic work is increasing by leaps and bounds, chiefly among the chamars. Apart from them, persons of four or five other castes were won to the Lord. Hundreds of true inquirers from these communities are waiting to be baptized. When the people are won, it is imperative to provide means whereby, when facing indescribable opposition at the hands of landlords and Arya Samajists, they may have some consolation and encouragement and also have Christian preachers to shepherd them and do the follow-up work in their midst. Schools are greatly needed.

Bijnor District Conference

The ministrations of all who came to help were full of blessing and power. One example will represent them all. W. A. Revis, a self-supporting lay missionary, spent four days with us. He is a man of prayer and of great spiritual power. When not engaged in pulpit services, he was found much of his time in the prayer tent. He drew all close to God. The people returned full of power and enthusiasm to the work assigned them.

Encouraging Results in Bijnor District

There have been 2,220 baptisms from among five different classes of people: of these 1,255 were from the chamars, 601 from Mohalla Christians, 336 from the lalbegis, 27 from nuts, and one from Hindu gardeners.

The number of the Christian community is 13,261, as compared with 11,273 of last year, an increase of 1,988. The collections for all purposes amount to 3,535 rupees. Of this amount the sum of 2,342 rupees represent pastoral collections and the remaining 1,193 rupees benevolent and other collections. There have been sold 48 Bibles, 70 New Testaments, 2,895 Gospel portions and 26,870 copies distributed. There are 91 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 3,367. There are 8 Epworth League chapters, with a membership of 227, and 2 Junior League chapters, having a membership of 68. In the last five years there have been 6,316 baptisms. The work thus goes forward.

Moving Slowly Forward in Budaun

The record of the work for the year adds up with some balance on the credit side. No striking events are to be recorded on either side of the ledger. The sum total of endless small items of the work of the friends of the Master and of his enemies make up the record on either side. The total is not small, and the balance is on the right side.

The achievements of the year have been slow and mostly from the inside of the Christian community. A few have been added from the ranks of the non-Christians, but there has been no break in the ranks of other castes resulting in large accessions of new converts. The Christian community is from among one stratum of society and that stratum is now well nigh Christianized. Unless new doors are opened, the Church will have to depend for its growth on the natural increase of the Christian community.

The total number of baptisms is 877, of which 180 are from among non-Christians. Death has removed 205 persons, thus leaving a net gain in numbers of 672. The total number of Christians in the district is 15,877, living in 1,141 different villages.

Adequate Pastoral Supervision Impossible

In marked contrast with the steady growth of the Christian community is the steady decrease in the number of workers who can give their whole time to the work of evangelism. Dividing the community up among the 38 workers, there is an average of almost 420 Christians to each pastor, living in 30 villages. This does not take into account the ever increasing number of other persons who are interested inquirers, to whom the Christian pastor must go. No pastor, no matter how hard working and willing he may be, can properly shepherd so great a multitude of people scattered far and wide as they are.

The situation is critical and demands the earnest consideration of all interested in the building up of the Church. It must be remembered that the people are a weak people, by reason of the suppression for ages of all initiative, independence and ambition and saturated with superstition as their inheritances from heathenism. They are surrounded by idolatrous neighbors, who perform their rites at the very door of the Christians. Besides this, there are not wanting those who are doing all they can to discourage and dishearten them. They are repeatedly told that the Mission is bankrupt, will soon break up and in proof of this triumphantly point to the fact that their pastors who used to visit them every week, or oftener, now come once in three weeks or even more.

How to furnish adequate pastoral care and at the same time maintain an active, aggressive campaign among non-Christians is the great problem of evangelism. The solution is not yet in sight.

Looking Toward the Solution of the Problem

One step in the direction of the solution is the selection, preparation and utilization of the lay material in the village communities. This is plentiful in quantity and good in quality but needs to be dug out, put into working shape and set to work. Already in the Budaun district, there is a goodly number of these village leaders who are making a real contribution to the pastoral care of their people.

Another plan to increase the efficiency of the working force on the district may be mentioned. Realizing the pitiful inadequacy of the present depleted force of workers, to meet the ever increasing needs of the pastoral and aggressive work, the district superintendent set out at the beginning of the year to get 10 men on bicycles. As under the present financial stress, there seemed to be little or no hope of increasing the number of the workers, the next best thing was to double the efficiency of those at work, by furnishing them with cycles. By the kindness of friends eight wheels were secured. Next year, it is hoped to secure as many, or even more, and thus make it possible for them to do twice the amount of work they otherwise could do, by cutting down the time and labor of walking from village to village.

Leavening Influences

Leavening influences are at work in many directions. The keenness of opposition, met with in some places, is a proof that there are vital influences at work of which the enemies of Christ have a wholesome dread. It is becoming a common thing for village nightwatchmen, when they go to make their weekly report at the police station, to be asked to sing a Christian song, to repeat the Lord's prayer or the Commandments, or some other fundamental Christian teaching. In some villages the Brahmans refrain from all unnecessary labor on Sundays. In another place, it is commonly said that a much needed rain had come as the result of the prayers of a Brahman pundit and of a retired preacher.

Evangelistic Work

In February, in company with a band of preachers, ten days were spent among the villages, visiting from four to eight daily, and holding services at night in camp. There was preaching wherever hearers assembled, whether among the Christians, in the market places or in the streets. In all his years in India, the superintendent says he has not seen such attentive listening and had so few interruptions. One night when there was special music the crowd stood, with few going and new hearers coming, for nearly two hours in a very orderly manner. There is, undoubtedly, an increasing hunger for a Gospel which has in it the power of God unto salvation. Chamars, thakurs and others are facing Christward. There are multitudes of whom it can be truthfully said they are "not far from the Kingdom." The time is ripe for the advent of a man of the type of Wesley or Moody, from the ranks of the Indian ministry, who, going forth with soul all aglow with evangelistic fervor, shall call upon men everywhere to repent and turn to God. Such a Spirit-filled evangelist could, in the hands of God, sweep thousands upon thousands into the Kingdom.

Christian Marriages

Christian marriages still remain few in comparison. After an experience in this district over a period of something more than a quarter of a century, the superintendent states that there seems to be no progress in persuading the Christian village people to give up the old and accept the Christian rite. There are several reasons for this. There is the conservative spirit that dislikes any change; then the Christian marriage as now performed is foreign and lacking in color and spirit, and does not satisfy the requirements of the occasion. But by far the greatest hindrance to Christian marriages is the custom of child marriage. In the villages there are few safeguards to girls. They live an open life and until the moral tone of the community is raised, it is unsafe for a girl of ten years and over to remain in her home environment. Until these conditions are changed, the custom will probably continue. The difficulty is clearly recognized.

Unfortunately, leaders are not yet of one mind as to exactly what form the marriage ceremony should take; how much of the old may be retained, how much rejected and what parts of it can be emptied of its idolatrous content and filled with a Christian meaning. A marriage ceremony Indian in character, suited to taste and customs of the country, embodying all that can be saved from the old, is greatly needed and this need can be met only by the Indian ministry.

Miss Emery's Work

Miss Emery's work continues to yield abundant fruit. It is meat and drink to her to be among the village Christian communities. She is more in touch with the whole district than any one else, and she refuses to be troubled with any pessimistic forebodings as to the future of the Church among the low caste village communities. She gives from her diary a part of a single day's work. She writes: "It was a typical village meeting. The Christian outcastes were seated in a group at our feet. One of the men was stumblingly reading aloud from the Gospel of St. John, while the others beamed proudly upon him, conscious that such superior learning radiated an aroma of Christian culture on the whole group. The village preacher having been warmly commended by the visiting missionary on his zeal in teaching this brother to read, proceeded to further demonstrate the merits of his work by calling on several boys to tell Bible stories. The caste Hindus, seated at a distance which would make them safe from pollution from untouchables, looked on scornful but curious as to why seemingly respectable people would demean themselves by consorting with outcastes."

Is It Worthwhile?

Continuing from Miss Emery's Diary: "As one of the Christian boys concluded a story, an old, bent woman, half blind, groped her way toward us until she stood close by and asked, 'What has become of Ram Charan?' Who is Ram Charan, I replied, is J——, mentioning the name of a brilliant headmaster in a distant school? But why should she ask after him, I said somewhat mystified? Oh! she is his grandmother, was the answer given in a matter of fact way, as if it were the commonest thing in the world for an ignorant village woman to have for her grandson a college graduate and a highly respected professor. Why do we work among the untouchables? One man like J—— is the sufficient answer." Such cases may be found in unnumbered village communities over the entire Delhi Area.

Taking Over a District

M. T. Titus, superintendent of the Hardoi-Sitapur district, writes: The middle of September, within two months of the close of the conference year, is not a particularly auspicious time to begin the work of a district, and then write a report for the year. Such, however, is our lot. We arrived from America to take over the work of this combined district on the 14th of September, and found Dr. Hyde more than willing to unload what had been a very heavy burden, in addition to his responsibilities connected with the English Church, Naini Tal. Since the furlough of his predecessor, William Zabilka, at the end of March, Dr. Hyde had conscientiously done all that he could as an absentee superintendent. After our furlough in America we come back with a new vision, a new hope and a new faith, and are grateful to our Heavenly Father for another opportunity to labor in this our chosen field of India.

Area and Population

The combined area of Hardoi and Sitapur and Kheri civil districts forms the largest single district on the plains of the North India conference, as it consists of about 16,730 square miles or one-sixth the size of the state of Ohio!

The population—Hindu and Muslim—for whose evangelization we are responsible is about 3,120,000. The task is immense in size and difficulty. In this district, there are now eleven circuits, and the 31 workers of all grades is far too few a number to begin to cope with the large distances and millions of people that are a constant challenge. Furthermore, during the year there has been a decrease of about 18 paid workers, men and women, as compared with last year.

A Hard Field

Mr. Titus writes further of the work in Hardoi and Sitapur: Oudh is so different from Rohilkhand, that to one who has spent most of his missionary life in the western part of the province, the contrast is very marked. There is not the same opening among the people. There is more adherence to ancient custom, and economically one is continually given the impression that the people of Oudh are suffering from the oppression of landlords, and scarcely dare call their lives their own. All this tends to affect the general condition and attitude of the people. Though Sitapur and Kheri districts are a part of the territory, first occupied by our Mission in the sixties, and though some of the best workers have spent their time there, yet the field has been singularly unfruitful, and even including Hardoi we cannot be said to have gained more than a toe-hold. For the total Christian community numbers only 3,668, of whom 108 were added by baptism during the year. Still this is a good foundation with which to work, and on which to build, so we take courage and go forward.

A Community Center

For some years a very determined effort has been made to maintain a community center at Thompsonganj, Sitapur. A reading room with daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines in English, Urdu and Hindi has been kept open, while games of various sorts in the evening have attracted a considerable number of the higher classes. This recreational work has been followed up by religious meetings held once or twice a week. But since the resident district superintendent has gone, and since no really suitable man has been found to be in charge of the work, it has been impossible to keep the effort up to its former standard.

Weakening of Confidence in Our Stability in Garhwal

Garhwal has a total of only 1,452 Christians of whom about half are made up of probationers and baptized children. Since 1924, the growth of the Christian Church has been very slight, due mainly to the fact that the reduced income compelled the reduction of workers by fifty per cent, while a similar reduction had to be made in the number of boys who could be admitted to our central primary school, high school and hostel. Stories were circulated to the effect that the Mission was bankrupt and that it would be very unwise to join a cause so evidently weak and hopeless. It will take years of hard work to regain the lost confidence of a multitude of people within easy access of Christian teaching and influence!

This small group of Christians, scattered in 83 villages from one end of the district to the other, hardly know of each other's existence, and to secure anything like a community interest or group solidarity is exceedingly difficult. The furthest point is 80 miles distant from Pauri and to reach it means a journey of several days and considerable expense. Yet from distant Ramni have come some splendid leaders and more are in the making.

Various Activities in Garhwal

The Sunday Schools number 38, with an enrollment of 945. Some of these schools are small, but good work had been done in most of them. There are two Epworth Leagues with a membership of 140 and one Junior League with a membership of 40.

Itinerating and consequent evangelistic effort has been severely curtailed, owing to lack of funds, as our leading preachers cannot travel without some bedding and provisions. This also accounts very largely for the small number of baptisms, and the ridiculously small local collections.

When the conference convened the superintendent had travelled 1,478 miles on foot and on horseback since the first of January. This itinerating has taken him 96 days away from home. He held the quarterly conference in every circuit, visited in the homes of the people, preached and lectured wherever an opportunity could be found. No less than 19 lectures, illustrated by stereopticon slides, were given to large and appreciative audiences. These meetings also afforded opportunity for Gospel singing and for brief Gospel messages. One journey of 140 miles, on foot, was made in seven days, including one day of halt. A helicopter, or flying machine, that will rise perpendicularly and descend in like manner is the only solution to this itinerating problem!

The District Evangelist

Mrs. M. W. Gill has been unceasing in the work of visiting in both Christian and non-Christian homes of Garhwal; often making long tours out in remote parts of the district, frequently traveling over almost impassable roads, and regardless of her physical comfort, she has so identified herself with the people of Garhwal and their interests over a long period of years, that it would be difficult to think of any movement of importance in which she did not have a part. In visiting the sick and afflicted, in helping and encouraging the needy, and in the ministry of prayer and consolation, she never seems to tire.

The Late D. M. Butler

C. D. Rockey writes concerning the work of the late D. M. Butler of the Chandausi district: It is a sad privilege to give this report, first, because it is a reminder of a friend who has gone, whose keen mind, fertile imagination, and silver tongue are lost to us on earth. It is a sad privilege because an adequate report could not be written by any hand save that of the late superintendent, to whom alone were known all the details of plans, achievements, victories, defeats and hopes. This brilliant Indian preacher and successful administrator was called to the higher service on the 25th of September after an illness of more than two weeks.

A Method of Breaking Into Other Castes

The main features of Mr. Butler's work and the underlying principles he followed were two. First, he was determined to break the confines of the work and expand it into other castes. During the past few years there has been some emphasis on the work among the chamars. On the whole, however, practically all of the work in the Chandausi district used to be among the sweepers, and the general feeling prevailed that the conversion of a non-sweeper, with the possible exception of a chamar, was little short of a miracle. Mr. Butler devoted all of his intense zeal and enthusiasm to building up of a will to conquer other castes. He instructed his band of workers to adopt a different plan for their work. First of all in entering a village, they were to seek the privilege of singing and preaching Christ before the general village group. Having delivered their message and invitation to all, they might go and visit the lower class Christians in the village. In order to spur the village Christians to a sense of their responsibility, he even told his workers to cease going among them if they were not responsive, and to devote their attention to other classes who he was convinced were ready to hear. He believed, with Paul, that every race (he would have said caste) has witnesses who are ready to accept Christ. By limiting our work to the sweeper group we are keeping these others away from Christ. He wanted to bury the reproach used by non-Christians against any from higher castes who show a desire to accept Christ, "He has become a Bhangi." "Bhangi" is as contemptible a term for the sweepers as "Nigger" for the colored people.

Work in Kumaon

Rev. E. M. Moffatt writes: This report is but a birds-eye view of one who has been in the district less than three months of the period under review. It should have been written by Rev. L. A. Core, the acting district superintendent, to whom belongs the credit of its supervision. It has been greatly to his credit that, with the supervision of the large district of Budaun, and many Conference duties, he has for nearly two years carried the burden of the greatly enlarged Kumaon district, now embracing the former districts of Kumaon and Eastern Kumaon and the Almora work of the London Mission. In last year's report, the history of the Almora Mission work was reviewed. This year I shall include this work as a part of the work of our Mission. The past year has been one of transition in which the work of another Mission has been fitted into a Methodist setting. Rev. E. S. Oakley of the London Mission is serving with us and his presence has also greatly helped in this transition.

During the year there have been 107 baptisms, of whom 70 were children. There have been 37 deaths. The total Christian community has been reported as 2,122, which is a net gain of 30.

The artisans of the hills are self-respecting, hard-working classes, miscalled "depressed" classes. They are rising to greater opportunities. They want more education, more financial advantages and more liberty of thought. The Arya Samaj Movement of Hinduism is appealing to them, and each year a conference is held. Some of our most recent converts are from these classes and they are bringing others. There is hope of a strong mass movement of these people towards Christianity. It may come at any time.

Nowhere have we a better opportunity to build a strong self-supporting church. In the hills, there is need to secure land for Christians, to help them to build up their native industries of copper and brass work, iron work or carpentry and to help to establish new industries, such as poultry raising. The Government has recently begun to organize co-operative credit societies in Kumaon which should help us.

Achievements in the Moradabad District

The Christian community now numbers 18,640, scattered in 1,302 villages. There were 767 baptisms during the year. Of these, about 200 were from the chamar group. In school work, the hopeful problem is how to find sufficient places for those who want to come. The village collections for self-support are about the same as last year, with benevolences a little less.

Almost every worker's wife has a little school, and we have two whole-time village schools taught by men. A few others take a little of their time to teach small groups living near them.

Progress in Christian knowledge among the village groups is measured by the annual examination for village Christians held in September and October. For next year we are taking the first two lessons of the Life of Christ, in story form, from a new book just out.

Knowledge that does not pass into life is of little value. Hence the main stress has been on Christian living. The attempt has been to push the idea of Christian brotherhood, and organize some kind of Christian group that would form a nucleus for the new brotherhood. There was a good beginning among the Sikhs. They were well organized and responsive to public opinion. The greatest achievement has been an aroused public opinion among the leaders, and even rank and file. They have determined to root out idolatry, non-Christian weddings, the taking of money for a girl at the time of her wedding, and all kinds of marital irregularities. It is now becoming increasingly difficult to do these things openly.

Using Indigenous Organizations

To help accomplish this, there have been held three big Panshayats, gatherings to discuss concrete cases and principles and to pass judgment on offenders. Cross currents of relationships and self-interest have frequently tended to hinder clear cut decisions, but a beginning has been made. Some have been fined; others socially ostracized until they repent, and so it goes. All kinds of problems have arisen, charges of immorality, of idolatry, illegal marriages, men with two wives, selling the legal wife, and so it runs, a tale that could be duplicated by an equally close survey of other groups. The leading Sikhs are co-operating most loyally and effectively to help clean house.

A Vision Becoming Real

The vision is of a real brotherhood of believers, drawn from among the various caste groups of India, cemented together by a common love for Christ. We dream of that day and plan for it and pray for it. The workers are beginning to get this vision, and we hope that the village people will also get it. Once it comes, we shall see the beginning of a strong, self-propagating and self-supporting Church, and the Kingdom of Christ come to the Indian villages.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Work of Bishop Robinson and T. C. Badley

In the report of the work of the schools, the visits of Bishop Robinson and of T. C. Badley deserve a distinct place. They have visited all the schools, both boys and girls, twice this year, have inspected every class, held meetings with the staffs for consultation, inspected all the hostels and school hospitals and looked into the work and condition of the schools with full attention to details. This work aside from travel involved has taken 17 full days.

In the report of the school work, almost every district superintendent and school manager has mentioned the help and inspiration from these visits. They came not as critics but as co-workers to help and advise and suggest. Good work has not failed to get its due praise, while weaknesses have not been overlooked. The better work done, all along the line, in both boys' and girls' schools, is proof of the benefit derived from these semi-annual tours of inspection.

New Departure in Hardoi

This year has been marked by a new departure. For the first time in the history of Mission work in India, a girls' school has been put entirely in the hands of Indian women. On the departure of Miss Warrington for her new appointment in Moradabad, it was decided by Bishop Robinson and his counselors to place the school in charge of Mrs. Bertha Shaw and Miss Hira Singh—the former in charge of the hostel and the latter in charge of the educational work. It is a joy to report that since they took charge in April they have in every way justified their appointment, and the confidence placed in them. The school is in good condition and there are 83 in attendance, with 66 girls residing in the hostel.

Educational Work in Budaun

The boys' middle school in the city of Budaun, under the capable management of E. T. Frey, assisted by an able staff of whom two are Christians, has done excellent work. The enrollment is higher than it has been for some years. This school is entirely self-supporting. The enrollment of Christian boys in the hostel is 103, being much lower than usual owing to lack of funds. There is plenty of room for 150 boys and there are boys who would gladly come to the school, but lack of funds makes it impossible to take them.

The training school for village workers has done good work under the direction of the Headmaster Piyare Lal and staff. The number has been limited by the Board of Trustees to 30 students. Part of these have come from the Northwest India Conference. But that conference is starting its own school at Ghaziabad, so in the future we shall draw students from the North India and Lucknow Conferences only.

Boys' Primary School in Moradabad

Miss Calkins, who is in charge of the Boys' Primary School, writes: Our enrollment has been larger than before. We have almost 150 on the roll, of whom 90 are in the hostel. This is our maximum capacity, though we could take up to ten more by crowding and purchasing more bedding. We stress quality rather than quantity. It would be hard to find a brighter, happier and more promising group of boys anywhere. The interest of the class teachers in their children and their class projects, gardens and pets, is good. An average group of English or American boys could make no better progress, and would do no better in taking responsibility. So far, no parent has complained of our giving the boys too much work, and indeed the boys seem to get about as much pleasure out of work as out of play. We are trying to teach the boys to appreciate what is done for them, and to cultivate the spirit of gratitude and pass on their blessings to others. There is a Patrons' Day Program in which the boys express appreciation of what their patrons in America and India are doing for them. No clothing is furnished and frequently a class will buy a needed garment for a boy whose parent has not supplied one. Every class tithes its income. Some even tithe their pocket money and what they earn.

Self-Support and Self-Government in Moradabad

Mr. Branch writes concerning the Parker High School: The present enrollment is 390, being 53 more than last year and 110 more than the year before. In the tenth class government examination, seventy-four per cent of the Christian boys and fifty-four per cent in all passed. In the other classes eighty-five per cent of the Christian boys resident in the hostel were successful. The hostel has 111 boys. The policy is self-reliance, self-support and self-government. The two former find expression through the hostel farm and dairy, and other kinds of service. The farm furnishes fine, fresh vegetables, such as could not be obtained in the market, and the milk is distributed among the boys, a *seer* per week for each well boy, and abundant milk for the sick. Self-government is accomplished through the medium of five panchayats, four representing the four age groups, and the fifth being a general or sadar panchayat, consisting of 20 members selected from the various units. While the manager is the adviser in all the panchayats, the boys themselves make their own decisions and carry them into effect. A remarkable spiritual revival swept over the hostel in Passion week. The results are far-reaching and still coming in. Dozens of boys were brought into vital touch with God.

Educational Work in Kumaon

Kumaon is distinguished by its schools and its high ratio of literacy. No other part of the United Provinces has so many of its people able to read and write. This fact creates a greater desire on the part of the people for schools—next to a desire for ownership of land, comes the desire that their children may be educated.

The Ramsay high school, in Almora, has an enrollment of over 500 boys. So great was the demand for admission that the necessity of adding several more rooms is being considered.

The Ranikhet middle school has, this year, opened the seventh standard and will open the eighth standard next year. Two new wings with adequate class rooms have been added to the equipment of this school, and further improvements are anticipated. Dwarahat has an upper middle school and both a Christian and a Hindu boys boarding house.

The boys' school in Pithoragarh has been continued through the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Jones. Even with their help, however, the school has had to be run with untrained teachers and a part time headmaster. The community of Pithoragarh, which includes many wealthy ex-soldiers, has raised a sum for a new high school including classes 7 to 10. It has been urged that our school shall furnish instruction through the sixth standard. It is hoped that by a little extra effort the school can be brought up to a standard, thus receiving recognition from government, and at the same time substantial government aid.

Abbie Rich High School, Shahjahanpur

Rev. H. A. Hanson writes: The Abbie Rich High School showed good results in the tenth class examinations, especially when it is considered that this was the first year with two sections in the tenth class. The new year began with the largest enrollment in our history, 583. Many applicants were turned away. The staff, with the Rev. B. R. L. Chopra as headmaster, is rendering high grade service. An increased grant has been promised by government for next year.

Lodipur Community School

The following are the main items of interest: The opening of a sixth class, the enrollment of nine promising young men in the village teachers' training class, the completion of the teacher's house, made possible by Dr. E. S. Jones' gift of 3,000 rupees, the redesignation for Lodipur with sanction of donors and all concerned of the gifts first made for the Clutterbuckganj primary school project. Aside from a siege of measles involving 17 cases, three of which were very severe, the health of the boys has been excellent. The measles cases were taken care of on the verandah and in the dining room of Miss Ashbrook's house. She kindly endured this inconvenience because there is no hospital to care for such cases. The work of the village schools in Panahpur, Jalalabad, Tilhar and Bareilly, though beset by many difficulties and discouragements, is progressing.

Garhwal Schools

There are twelve schools for boys and one for girls. Of these, all but one are aided by the provincial government and the district board. The total enrollment is 704, of whom 197 are Christians. The girls number 126 and nearly all are Christians. There are 47 teachers, of whom 31 are Christians; 14 of the staff are trained teachers. The two leading institutions, of course, are the Messmore high school for boys with an enrollment of 388, and the Mary Ensign Gill girls' school with 100 in attendance, 92 of whom are hostel residents.

The grant for the high school was substantially increased from the 1st April, so that it is now about one-half of the total school budget. An arrears grant of 3,000 rupees has been sanctioned for ceilings and the rebuilding of a retaining wall back of the school.

The influence for good on the part of our schools, particularly the Messmore high school, is beyond calculation. Former students are met everywhere and there is something about them that is lacking in others. Frequent words of praise are heard from officials and others, and the homes of the Garhwalis are always open to the principal, when he travels, because of the splendid work the school has done.

GENERAL

Collections

The total collected from the churches for all purposes was nearly 46,000 rupees or a little over 8 annas per member of the community. There has been a slight apparent falling off. But this is only apparent, and can be accounted for by a difference in the method of reporting.

Last year, most of the districts reported the amount assessed to be raised by the churches for pastoral support, as money actually collected. This in most cases was not true. Many of the pastors in the village communities did not receive half of the amount assessed on the churches.

This year, nearly all the districts have reported only the sums actually paid by the village communities. This, while it does not look so well in the returns, is a better index to the true situation and actual progress of the church. Central churches, as a rule, met their apportionment in full, while in the village communities the wide difference between the sums apportioned and the sums realized is gradually lessening. The contribution from the village people in Budaon toward pastoral support was 855 rupees, being an increase of about 100 rupees over last year. This will average about four annas per family for the year.

Wells

The flood, three years ago, destroyed hundreds of wells in the Christian villages, all along the Ganges and Ram Ganga rivers. Early in the year the collector of the district made available 2,000 rupees for the purpose of restoring as many wells as could be made on that sum. The neediest places were selected, having consideration also for what the people themselves were willing to contribute. Thirty wells were restored, but hundreds more remain yet in ruins as the floods left them.

The Warne Baby Fold

There have been 57 babies entered in the Fold during the year and at present there are 43. The current expenses have been entirely met, mainly by gifts in India, and the financial year closed without debt. Miss Bacon has been ill part of the year, but she, with the help of some missionaries who supplied at various times, has been able to carry on the work with great efficiency. The people give very willingly to the Baby Fold. While it is encouraging that the current expenses are being met, it is regrettable that the large debt on the property, about 26,000 rupees, has not been diminished during the year. Bishop F. M. Warne, for whom the Fold is named, visited it for the first time, during this year, and expressed satisfaction in the work that was being done.

In General

This report is briefly summarized from facts taken largely from the general reports. It does not deal with the individual work of the missionaries and their co-workers. It is, however, not unmindful of their splendid co-operation in all that has been accomplished. In the service of the missionaries of the Board and the Society in schools, in evangelistic work and medical work; and in that of the English Church and the Philander Smith and Wellesley colleges in Naini Tal, there has been consecrated, devoted labor, the results of which are not included in detail in this report. Nor does this report attempt to include the results in Christian character of the boys and girls of our schools, and the impact of Christian preaching in the many villages, towns, market places and religious fairs all over the country. One of the greatest fields of Christian activity are the *melas*—gatherings in which are combined business, social and religious motives. Our Christian preachers vie with the priests and sadhus, our *bhajans* (Christian songs) with the lewd songs of the dancing girls, our tracts and Gospel portions compete with secular literature. Direct fruits from this work are not plentiful but the seed is sown on good ground.

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Reported by S. W. Clemes

Sights for Sightseers

Some regard Delhi, Agra, Muttra and Aligarh as primarily places for sightseers. We consider them opportunities for God's service. In the midst of our busy life we need to pause awhile and consider our gracious environment.

Out of the four great cities named for the study of Mohammedanism our conference has three—Delhi, Agra and Aligarh. Old tombs, mosques, old cities and forts, ruined palaces abound. Side by side with the old, a new Delhi is growing up in regal splendor. What a beautifully laid out modern city it is! "Smiling, populous, lively, giving promise of elusive beauty." How typical it all is. Yonder is the frowning Tughlaqubad crumbling to ruin—grim, defiant even in decay—the symbol of relentless and cruel turbulence. The walls of Hinduism and Mohammedanism are still standing, but there are many gaps. Many are passing from these collapsing old shelters to a new environment.

Beauty is a joy forever, and the members of this conference have only to travel to Agra to see it. It ought to be the pilgrimage of us all to see the Taj Mahal, that world famous building of white marble, with its dazzling white dome in the center, of such graceful proportions that one can hardly realize its great size. It has a beautiful inlaid inscription over the entrance door, "Only the pure in heart can enter the Garden of God." The Crown of Palaces, the peerless white monument, reputed to be one of the most exquisitely perfect buildings in the world, captures the imagination and leaves one wordless.

The largest Mohammedan College east of Cairo is at Aligarh. Is it not time that in considering these three great centers of Mohammedanism, we ought to begin to work more earnestly among such people?

We work also in the confines of the birthplace and play ground of Khrishna. Beat, beat, beat, listen to the bare feet of the oncoming pilgrims. "If India were to be described by a single sound it would be the beat of the feet of Man." Nowhere will you find this so true as in and about the sacred *braj* of Muttra. With eager, hungry souls, thousands find their way to holy Brindaban—only to fail in their quest for the peace of God.

In the midst of this great conference territory flows the sacred Jumna. On either side fair fields and mudwalled villages, and a net work of roads and broad canals. A fair land to be captured and won for Christ. Here, 111 ordained Methodist preachers and 603 unordained men, amid a constituency of 185,930 Christians, are going about doing good, singing and praying, and working their way into the heart of Hindustan.

No Sunshine Without Shadows

There is a never ceasing fight against tuberculosis, cholera, malaria and plague. These scourges are formidable allies of India's four demons—dirt, debt, drink and darkness. The death roll among the Christians this year was heavy. A wonderful story might be told of the ministry of the medicine kit, eye lotions, salves, quinine and disinfectants. One district evangelist served eleven hundred people from her travelling medicine chest. The author of that book "Mother India" may have found much material from the busy life of the doctor and nurses at Brindaban. To help relieve the suffering about them they treated 6,624 dispensary patients, 250 in-patients and over 900 in their own homes.

India, the land of the Taj Mahal, the Rajahs, the great Moghuls, the high prices; the land which entices the pen of the story teller and tickles the fancy of the globe trotter, is one side of the medal. But how about India, the land of the poor? One district superintendent of this conference, in thus describing Hindustan, dedicates his report to the poor of his district. Poverty stalks all through this land, and yet in spite of this dark shadow, we glory in our ministry. The efforts of our people to give, leave room for encouragement. The total salary bill of the workers of one district amounts to 1,319 rupees per month. Of this amount 923 rupees was money from America. The balance of 396 rupees was from India; that is to say, every worker received an average of thirty per cent from the Church in India, seventy per cent being paid by our Church in America. One district makes a comparison for the last four years, and shows that there is a marked increase in self-support. Meerut district states that its preachers are now getting at least one-third of their support from the people they serve, some receiving their entire salary.

Persecution is another shadow that falls across the pathway of our people. Here is a problem that confronts the district superintendent. In 75 villages there are about 15,000 chamars who are seekers. The question is, should these people be baptized? When workers are scarce, how can these people be taught? These chamars are restless and calling for help. On the other hand, the Aryas are waiting their chance to step in if we leave them. This organization offers the people many things if they will recant. They also threaten them with all sorts of disaster if they don't. Sometimes our people do go over to the enemy, but it is not long before they are back, deceived and disappointed.

Launch Out Into the Deep

That command was given to some men who had failed. They had caught nothing. The best remedy for failure is action. There has been some deep fishing this year and some big fish have been landed. Brindaban boasts of 5,000 temples, but it has also a Christian ashram. You know that Gandhi has his ashram where people come to learn and talk and pray about religious things. The pastor in charge of the retreat, or ashram, at Brindaban is a convert from a high caste Hindu family. During this year he has won as a convert a graduate of Calcutta University, who had gone to Brindaban to organize a Hindu sect. He heard our preacher speaking and followed him to the ashram. After a couple of months of teaching, he accepted Christ and was baptized. His wife was with his Brahmin father and brothers in Calcutta. When he returned to Calcutta, to take his wife to Jubbulpore for theological training he expected trouble. But his father and brothers received him with open arms and, to-day, this man and his wife are preparing themselves in Jubbulpore for Christian service.

Two young men from the khatri class accepted Christ. This caste is the second in the scale in India. These people are above the banyia, but below the Brahmin. One of these young men is now studying in Bareilly Theological Seminary, the other is a teacher in a Christian school at Moradabad.

Launch out into the depths of prayer. We talk much about the philosophy of prayer and how to pray. Our people are learning the power of prayer by praying. A missionary's upper room was the power house for a three days' quiet retreat. There preachers met their God face to face. When opposition from the Arya-Samaj is so strong and the shuddi movement is gathering in strength, our workers need to know sources of power to combat their difficult spiritual battles. It would be well if more of these days of retreat were started. It would put heart and soul into our people.

It need not be thought that the Arya Samajists have it all their own way. One district superintendent boldly heads up a paragraph, "Work Among the Arya Samajists." This is a new launching out into deep waters. At an annual meeting in Muzaffarnagar of this organization, the famous Pandit Ram Chandra, of Delhi, was billed to speak. The Christian leaders in that city were challenged and accepted the invitation. The Rev. D. Wellington of

Moradabad and the Rev. Abdul Haqq of Saharanpur were called in to assist. They made such an impression on the great audience that even the non-Christian friends were convinced of the fact that Christianity is the truth and salvation can come only through Christ.

Much Reading Maketh a Full Man

Some districts have started circulating libraries which are used by the workers and some chaudries. It is our observation that when a man has finished his course of examinations he stops reading. Our men need guidance in their reading. Our Conference might well petition Central Conference for a post-graduate course for our preachers.

Speaking of reading leads us to mention the Jaukhab. This paper enters every Christian worker's home. For sixty years it has been published by our Methodist Publishing House. Our Conference records its appreciation of the work of the new editor, Rev. Amar Dass, the wide-awake, alert member of our Conference. May the readers of this useful paper ever increase in number.

It should also be noted that the one who is responsible for the output of books and papers and magazines was a member of our Conference last year, but has now been transferred to Lucknow Conference. Mr. Aldrich's place as district superintendent of Aligarh has been well filled by Rev. Robert John. It is significant that the missionary staff is decreasing and the Indian preacher is shouldering an increased measure of responsibility. This is as it should be.

Who can tell the story of the silent messengers that have gone out all over this area in the shape of Bibles, tracts, portions, New Testaments, in all, 267,621 pieces. Such seed sown from year to year accounts for much of our reaping to-day.

Fulfilled Vision

He was a missionary talking to another missionary. He said, "See those stones, and huge rocks. Some day we shall have a school, church and Bishop's residence. You shall hear the voices of children at play." The seemingly impossible task has been partially accomplished. Confidence and courage have been gained to undertake still further difficult tasks in the erection of buildings.

To transform a rock quarry into a beautiful church, to build a community house, suitable for ever-growing demands, is one of the imperative tasks of the Methodist Church at Delhi. Especially is this urgent in view of the decision of the Board of Education. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Delhi will provide hostel accommodation for the Methodist girls who attend the Baptist Mission high school. A teachers' training college, in which matriculation passed girls would prepare for work as teachers, is also planned. "The hand of Christ keeps tugging away at our sleeves," urging us to be up and at it.

Muttra is in sore need of more class rooms. Government has said "Go ahead, add ninth and tenth classes." But these classes cannot open until we build more class rooms and buy necessary equipment. God loves gallantry, and those in India's sacred city are possessed with dauntless faith and courageous daring. It is significant that this school of 250 boys is the only one in this great conference that is doing any work among non-Christians.

The Ingraham Institute, at Ghaziabad, still has buildings to erect. The Government grant will greatly help in forwarding the plans of that place. "Impossible," they said to Danton, brushing aside one of his schemes. "Impossible!" cried he. "Never mention to me that blockhead of a word." And the thing got done. So God calls us in this building program to dare and yet dare again. No impossible vision but is fulfilled at last.

Power at the Center—Ingraham Institute

The enrichment of life through the dignity of labor and inculcating the spirit of service—in a word, the training of boys for life, is the aim of the Ingraham Institute. Just how well this school of character building is doing its job may be gathered from Rev. J. C. Pace's report. He writes as follows:

"Some four years ago, when definite plans to open a central school for boys in Northwest India Conference began to take form, we said, 'If these plans are of God, the way for them to mature will be opened by God.' And through these years we have repeatedly seen evidence that God is caring for Ingraham Institute. First of all, was Mrs. Ingraham's gift of about 120,000 rupees for buildings and land. Never has such evidence been clearer than during the past year. When we returned from furlough there was not provision for money for the school to open; by a rare, fine spirit, the Conference divided funds and so a budget was provided for the four months of 1926. The last week in December, Mr. Gibson and his daughter visited us and so impressed was he by the plans for the school and by its purposes that he underwrote our budget for 1927. A few weeks later another friend made a gift to enable us to deepen our well and put in a pump and engine. From government came a substantial grant to supplement the gift for the well; and a building grant of 30,000 rupees has been sanctioned with more promised for next year. For these wonderful provisions for our material needs, our hearts are filled with gratitude and thanksgiving.

"A year ago, last September, Ingraham Institute was opened; the teacher training school was moved from Muttra, and boys for a small fifth class were transferred from Sonepat and Meerut. We now have fifth and sixth classes in the middle school, a teacher training school with classes for both men and women, a small model primary school, the last for day pupils only, and the Bible school which also has classes for men and women, all of these with an aggregate enrollment of about a hundred. In addition, we maintain three primary schools near Ingraham Institute: these are taught by students in the normal school. Our staff is the finest it has ever been my privilege to work with: for sympathy with the aims of the school and for a fine spirit of co-operation, they could not be excelled. Daily teachers go to evening study in order to help weak pupils. The day from 6 a. m. to 9:15 p. m. is filled with work, play and study. We follow the regular government curriculum for the middle school. I would like again to point out that though all the boys in the school work both on the farm and in the garden as well as at some industry, we are not an industrial school, nor are we giving the boys vocational training. We believe that work and responsibility are necessary to the development of strong characters, hence the place for work in our program. We hope the work they do will also help those boys who do later learn trades to choose their vocations wisely, but they are not getting vocational training with us.

"We have also made a beginning on our extension program; with the stereopticon we go to neighboring villages giving religious teaching as well as instruction on health. The students in the normal school as well as members of the staff, give the lectures, and groups of boys go along to help in the meetings by singing. We are beginning our poultry extension work also: those of our village Christians who raise chickens are getting eggs from good fowls from our pens, and next spring we expect to have our first annual chicken show. Through the year we will help by suggestions as to the care of fowls, and hope to help to improve the grade of stock kept by the people. Through various forms of social service, we hope the boys will have opportunity to learn the joy of helping one's fellow men.

"Every boy in school is a scout. . . Our motto regarding play is 'Every boy playing some game every day!'"

"He Has Oft Refreshed Me."

For a number of years, annual summer schools have been held in most of the districts in our conference. At that time all the mission workers with their families assemble at the district center and spend from two to four weeks in classes in Bible study, methods of work, hygiene, temperance, in hearing inspirational addresses and in giving their annual reports, and making new plans. But this year another course was instituted, not to supplant the summer school, but to supplement it.

It has been called the Refresher Course. The name indicates its purpose, that of revitalizing the life of Christian workers. Those who have seen India know how baked and dry and withered it gets during the hot season. Then comes the monsoon, and all is changed—rivers flow, the brown grass turns green, the planted seeds shoot up, the lean cattle grow fat.

Our workers are not what you would call a reading people. They voluntarily take little opportunity to keep up their intellectual life. It was decided to send from the various districts of Delhi Area the better educated men to Bareilly, and those of lower educational qualifications to Budaon and Ghaziabad. One hundred men, in all, went to the three places, representing both North India and Northwest India conferences.

The course at Ghaziabad was held from July 23 to August 6, at the new Ingraham Institute in the Bible School quarters. The curriculum and instructors were as follows: Forms of service, Bishop J. W. Robinson; the Book of Acts, Rev. R. Gardiner; Worship, Dr. Benson Baker; How to Study the Bible, Rev. S. W. Clemes; Child Study, Mrs. S. W. Clemes; Story Telling and Village Problems, Rev. R. John; Hinduism, Rev. J. Devadason; Music and the Katha, Mr. Chaubey.

Inspirational addresses that gave a widening outlook on life were made by Prof. N. K. Mukerjee of the Aligarh government high school; Rev. E. L. King, general secretary of the Epworth League for India and Burma; and also Miss E. Forsyth, evangelist of the Meerut district. Miss Ida Farmer of Aligarh gave informing lectures on India diseases and on Palestine.

It would interest some people to know that the cost of food for each Indian in the class per day was seven cents. In all, the cost for each man who came for the course was $1.20.

Volley ball, long ball, and Indian games kept the men fit and happy. The men showed evident appreciation of the course in many ways. These are some of the things they said: "New life received." "Can now converse more intelligently with a Hindu about his religion." "I have learned new methods in Bible study that will never be forgotten." "Have learned new tunes and new methods in music that will benefit my people for all days to come." "I have received refreshment as I never could have received at home."

It is the intention to hold these courses again next year, allowing a different set of men to attend.

District Conferences

In The Christian Advocate of September 22, 1927, Secretary Diffendorfer said: "Our first big evangelistic duty in India is to shepherd and train in Christian experience these mass movement Christians." In order to do that job properly, we must, of course, first train our workers and bring them into real Christian experience. The place where this is most adequately carried out is in our summer schools and district conferences. A glance at the nine districts reports, representing this Northwest India Conference, with a constituency of over 185,000 Christians, shows how seriously each district is trying to bring its men and women workers into the full stature of Christian experience.

Men, women, children and babies come into the district center for a period of about two weeks. Some have traveled from sixty to a hundred miles. This is the big inspirational opportunity and the only one they will get for the whole year. What is done at these meetings? Careful instruction in the Bible is given. Two districts presented the Book of Romans to their people. The very best speakers obtainable are brought in. Our own Bishop Robinson was present and gave time to every district conference held within the Northwest India Conference. He is a man indefatigable in labor, and we are grateful for his cheerful and quiet presence. Two or three districts relate how effective were the messages of Miss Mary Campbell, President of the W. C. T. U. of India. Not only did she speak on temperance, but told of her personal experiences with God. Heartburnings, confessions, and resolutions followed some of her talks.

The appeal through the eye is not forgotten and the magic lantern brought scenes of London, Japan, America, Palestine and India to those who otherwise never see such things. Pictures on sanitation and malaria, problems which the people have to face every day in India, were flashed on the screen.

The district conference is the one place where we have a chance to talk things over. Definite objectives for the whole year are set before all such as: The teaching of Bible stories; teaching a short prayer; emphasizing hymn and lyric singing; continued emphasis on the life of Christ; Jalsas; choosing five men from each circuit and endeavoring to bring them to a real experience in Christ.

"To Grow and Grow Forever 'n' Ever"

A teacher once asked the question, "What is the most important thing in the world?" A starry-eyed little girl replied, "To grow and grow forever 'n' ever." The proof of the value of the instruction and help given at our summer and district conferences is what is done in the villages and towns by the workers.

Take it in the matter of Sunday schools. Most of the districts employ Sunday school secretaries. The basis of religious instruction is the use of Bible stories. Along with each story is a song. A simple prayer is taught the people. This may seem elementary, but for a people that cannot read and write, it means a great deal. Examinations are usually conducted by the district evangelist, district superintendent or Sunday school secretary. The examinations are held in rain and sunshine, in villages, on the road, at railroad platforms and *daj* bungalows. Morning, noon and night, men, women and children tell their stories and sing their *bhajans*, and if successful receive colored pictures illustrating the stories.

One district reports that three years ago only a few more than 300 people passed; last year 2,000 points were recorded, and this year the number rose above 5,000. The encouraging thing about this work is that many of the people taught teach others. All this represents effort, zeal, enthusiasm and patience.

Schools

Take it in the matter of village schools. An appreciation of the difficulties facing our Church may be gleaned from these facts: "British India, with 247 million people, has less than nine million in educational institutions of every kind and grade . . or 3.48 per cent of the total population." Enter a village with us and ask to see the register of attendance, and look for the names of the outcastes, the poor of the village. What will you find? the names of a few, no doubt, but very few. Why? Olcott in his book, "Village School in India," gives many reasons. We quote only two:

"1. The upper classes and castes in the villages are often not only indifferent to the education of the less fortunate villagers, but are actively opposed to it, since it is likely to interfere with the unquestioning obedience and service that has been offered by the lowest castes through the ages.

"2. The grinding poverty of the masses makes them unwilling to relinquish the services of their children, many being unable to do so under present standards of production and still keep the family alive."

There is a growing appreciation of the work of these village schools. Some districts have well organized village schools, where teachers give their whole time to this one thing. Each district has unorganized day schools. In the desire to put emphasis on the organized schools, we cannot afford to drop the others, but must endeavor to make them stronger. The people are asking for the education of their children, something unheard of in former years. We believe we are right when we say that this coming year will see a great advancement in village education, both in number and in quality. It is greatly needed.

While mentioning schools we do not forget night schools. These have been started in several places. Young men whose earnings during the month are from 10 to 14 rupees, want to study at night in order to have more honor among their own people. They realize that a knowledge of the three Rs, is the pathway to respect and progress. We know of one class that has been organized into a hockey and football team and who, though sweepers, are expecting to enter a tournament next January and play against Brahmin and Jat on the playfield.

It is when we look into the condition of our central schools that we have good cause to rejoice in the work being done. A big factor in encouraging the intensive work being done among our boys and girls has been the visits of Bishop Robinson and Rev. T. C. Badley, our educational secretary. The stress they have laid upon high grade scholarship and development of character has led school leaders to make the most of the Church's investment in workers, plant and current expenses. The results have been very gratifying.

A specialist in "boyology" reports for her school that in six weeks time her boys made a gain of 70 pounds. That was over a pound per boy. Another teacher has her girls play every morning before praying. It is a safe conjecture that the minds and spirits of those girls are in better condition for real communion with God. An expert in "girlology" writes: "The real joy of this work is not with the building and material progress of the school. It is such a joy to see the girls develop. The prayer room is a deep, quiet influence in their lives and the prayer band meeting is meaning much to them. Our special desire is that each girl may know her Saviour personally, and may consecrate her life to His service."

The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in India. Close beside that lovely dream is the dream of a missionary lady. Carved not in marble, but by loving instruction, beautiful songs, wholesome play, 92 boys and girls, drawn from the scavenger class, in daily attendance at school, are being fashioned into sturdy boyhood and lovely girlhood. Eager youth tumbles into the motor lorry that comes to meet them in the mohullas and takes them to the Mission compound. Many of these boys are taught the weaving of rugs and towels, which are sold, and the profits divided among the children who have done the work. It is a real attempt to get our Christian community out of the scavenger class and make them self-supporting along other lines. Things are on the move in Agra, and the sight of such daily activity maketh glad the hearts of angels.

In Everything Give Thanks

We cannot close this report without an acknowledgment of the splendid service given by our Indian ministers. God has entrusted them with a great task and they have responded right loyally. In the face of opposition, in the heat of the day, in poverty, and in sickness, they have gone about their daily tasks with fortitude, patience, perseverance, and love that is commendable. The world is made up of nobodies, somebodies, queerbodies and busybodies. Most of us are in the first class. Our names are not inscribed on any monument and outside of our small circle the world knows nothing of us. But thanks be to God that He knows, our people know us, and with a cheer on our lips and a smile in our hearts, we enter a new year with enthusiasm.

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

The mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church in central and southern Africa are as follows: West Coast, Liberia and Angola; East Coast, Portuguese East Africa; Central Africa; Rhodesia and Belgian Congo. These fields are under four national flags, namely, Liberia, Great Britain, Portugal, Belgium.

Our work in Africa was begun in Liberia in 1833 by Rev. Melville B. Cox.

Work in Portuguese East Africa was opened in Inhambane in 1884 by Rev. Erwin H. Richards. Bishop Hartzell enlarged this work in 1897. In 1916 it became Inhambane Mission Conference and in 1920 Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

Bishop Hartzell opened work in Rhodesia in 1897, and Rev. M. W. Ehnes and wife, the first missionaries, arrived in 1898. It became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

Bishop William Taylor began work in Angola in 1885, which was then known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. Bishop Hartzell organized the Congo Mission in 1897, which in 1900 was divided into the West Central Africa and East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former in Quiongua, Angola, May, 1902, and by action of the General Conference in 1920, it became the Angola Mission Conference.

The work in Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission in 1915. In the same year East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided, a part becoming the Rhodesia Mission Conference, and the remainder Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916. The latter name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference.

The following have been missionary Bishops for Africa: Rev. Francis Burns, elected 1858, died 1863; Rev. John W. Roberts, elected 1866, died 1875; Rev. William Taylor, elected 1884, retired 1896, died 1902; Rev. I. B. Scott, elected 1904, retired at his own request 1916; Rev. Joseph C. Hartzell, elected 1896, retired under the age limit 1916; Rev. A. P. Camphor, elected 1916, died 1919; Rev. E. S. Johnson, elected 1916.

The General Conference of 1920 elected Bishop Johnson a General Superintendent, and assigned him to residence in Cape Town, with all of our work in Africa in his Area, except Liberia and North Africa. The same General Conference elected Rev. Matthew W. Clair a General Superintendent and assigned him to residence in Monrovia, with Liberia as his Episcopal Area. In 1924, Liberia was included in the Covington, Kentucky, Area, to which Bishop Clair was transferred. In 1928 Liberia was placed in the Paris Area, of which Bishop William O. Shepard was made resident Bishop.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Dr. A. H. Kemp

Progress

The year 1927, in spite of a decreased missionary staff, embarrassing financial conditions, and more or less government opposition, has seen the work go forward. We have been blessed with a ten per cent increase in church membership, and several young men entering the ministry indicate that our efforts at training up a native ministry are succeeding.

Annual Conference

At the session held at Quiongua, in August, many missionaries were moved to new fields of labor, necessitated largely by the furlough of Rev. and Mrs. Robert Shields, who have given forty-one years of service to Angola. Rev. and Mrs. Kipp were transferred from Quessua to Loanda, where in addition to his services as treasurer, he will have part of the former Loanda district, namely Colomboloca (the largest native station in the Conference), Caxicani, Caculo Cazongo and Mazoza. Rev. and Mrs. Klebsattel, after having done a remarkable piece of work in building up the Loanda Church to a condition of power and influence never before experienced, were transferred to Quiongua, from which center Mr. Klebsattel will have supervision of a sub-district of the Malange district, this sub-district including the out-stations of Lutete, Kibenda, Nhangua and Mbanguanga. This last station is on the south side of the Cuanza, one of the largest villages in inland Angola, where a most promising work was started a year ago. Miss Lindquist, R. N., remains at Quiongua to continue her dispensary work. To take care of the school and church at Quessuã, Rev. and Mrs. Gibbs were taken from Quiongua, to be assisted by Miss Irene Shields in the school work. Dr. Kemp and family remain at Quessua until April when they return to the United States on their first furlough. Rev. and Mrs. Wengatz remain at Malange, from which central point he will direct the new Malange district, comprising what was formerly the Songo-Bengala, Malange, and upper part of the Loanda Districts. The Edlings are expected to return to Quiongua in March to continue their work. Thus all of the stations seem to be fairly well manned for the coming year.

Loanda

In Loanda, Dr. Kemp reports a spiritual class meeting every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, followed by four services at which all seats are taken and many people stand around the walls or sit on the floor in the aisles. He hopes to rebuild the high balcony of the Hartzell Memorial Church so as to greatly increase the seating capacity. There is a constant demand for a night school, many of the church people desiring to be able to read the Bible. The Loanda Day School requires the full time of two white teachers and several native helpers. The enrollment consists largely of the children of the poorer class, as evidenced by their clothing, education for whom would be impossible were it not for the Mission School. At the four out-stations over four hundred pupils are in regular attendance. Sunday is the one day of the week when the adult population of the villages can be reached, which necessitates much traveling over the same roads on each visit of the district superintendent, with a correspondingly large gasoline consumption. The large Icolo-E-Bengo villages lie from 30 to 50 miles from Loanda, where a large hearing can be obtained at any time. A great opportunity presents itself for opening up new work among the Dembo tribes, which inhabit the country of the Bengo River and back from the coast on high healthy land.

Quiongua

The work at Quiongua has been greatly harassed the past year by the demands of the government for workers, the local government representative seemingly being determined to close out the Mission. During the past year head-hunters have been extremely active and successful in their terrible business. Just at the close of a most helpful series of meetings at Quiongua by the Wengatzes in their tent, two of the Quiongua girls were murdered in the high grass beside the Mission village, the head-hunters were caught and turned over to the authorities, and deported. At Quessua, an old man was terribly cut up by a head-hunter, but managed to escape death, and was brought to the hospital for treatment. Still another victim was claimed near Quessua, the headless body of a woman being discovered near a path leading away from the Mission. The natives have been in a state of constant fear of the head-hunters all year. Just what the aim of the head-hunters is, has never been divulged; it may be to fulfill the demands of some witch doctor, it may be the work of some secret society seeking revenge upon former tribal enemies, it may be to secure heads to place under the corners of some chief's new residence or to bury with the body of a chief. The natives themselves do not seem to know among themselves, but the strain under which they have been has had a marked effect upon work in their midst. With no funds available for a boarding school at Quiongua, Brother Klebsattel has a good day school in session under a capable native teacher. He hopes to set up the Mission Press soon, and begin turning out some much needed native literature.

Quessua

At Quessua, where the Centenary plans for a great institute have been so long delayed, a boarding school of seventy pupils with over a hundred day pupils is being run with increased efficiency. But the equipment is woefully inadequate, the buildings planned for kitchen and dining room for the boys, being requisitioned as the only available places for teaching, poor though the lighting and other arrangements are. When one of the two dormitories had its grass roof burnt off, and was followed shortly afterwards by the burning of all of the grass-roofed carpentry sheds, it was generally agreed that there would be no more grass roofs put on Mission buildings. But zinc or tile roofs are almost prohibitively expensive. At the beginning of the past year the medical activities of the Mission were moved into new quarters, made possible largely by gifts from friends outside the Church. The new hospital consists of a main building of three rooms—store room, operating room and room for general medical work, all as well constructed as is possible here—cement floors, ant-proofed adobe walls, and asbestos roof. Behind this building are twelve separate small buildings, each containing two beds—this plan has proved infinitely more desirable to the natives as well as to the medical workers, than the American plan of large wards. Free will offerings from the natives pay nearly half the cost of the drugs, which is exceptional for Mission work in this part of the world. In spite of definite opposition by the local government health officer to the medical work of the Mission, fifty to sixty people often are present at a morning clinic. Frequent week-end visits by Dr. Kemp to outstations, in which he treats the sick, gives a general health talk, tries to explain that disease comes through agencies other than those of the witch-doctors, the visits ending by the regular church service on Sunday, seem to be greatly appreciated and productive of much good.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school, during the past year, has continued its good work under the care of the Misses Nelson, Miller and Bessa, their ranks being augmented by Miss Johnson, who arrived in September. Miss Cross, who has been on furlough the past year, is expected back in February. The one hundred and sixty girls in the school present a most pleasing and promising mission activity. The work and influence of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society extend far beyond the limits of Quessua station, the missionaries engaging in village evangelistic efforts in villages far and wide.

Malange

The headquarters of the Wengatzes is Malange, but their specially equipped Ford truck has continued to carry them and their big tent and evangelistic party to far-off places, where they are laying foundations where no one has ever built before. Due to their activities the past year, about eight hundred children of darkness profess to have received the Light, and answered the high calling in Christ Jesus. As soon as permission can be secured from the local authorities, a new church will be erected in Malange, the funds being in hand for the work. Though the church as planned will not be a large one, it will be well constructed and a much needed place for the congregation to assemble for worship.

Autos Increase Efficiency

Some time ago a man made the trip from Cairo to the Cape in an automobile. He made the prediction that some day Missionaries of the Cross would use cars for itinerating and spreading the Gospel. At that very time Quessua and Malange boasted eight cars, all Fords, of course. It is largely due to the increased efficiency of general missionary work through the use of automobiles, that our work has gone forward during the past two or three years. At our last conference, at Quiongua, all missionaries arrived in cars, those from Malange making the trip in four hours time; several years ago missionaries spent seven days on the trip from Quiongua to Malange for conference. Conducting the multitudinous duties of missionary work, visiting out-stations, consulting with government officials, visits to stores for supplies, all such forms of travel are now done with an infinite saving of time and vital energy through the use of automobiles.

Translation Work

Rev. A. E. Withey continues in translation work at Cape Town, he having been compelled to leave Angola with his family for health reasons over five years ago. He spent several months with us the first part of the year, primarily to go over some new translations with our natives. Our long expected Pilgrim's Progress ought to soon be here. A much needed new hymnal has been provided for, the edition to be printed in both Kimbundu and Portuguese, in conformance with government requirements. Brother Withey continues to work at translating the Old Testament.

Workers Dropped

As we face the new year, the aspect is far from promising. It has thus far been possible to keep our work going normally at the out-stations, largely through gifts received from outside sources, but with these not expected for the coming year, over a dozen workers have been dropped, and a number of out-stations closed so far as official financial aid from the Mission is concerned. One most encouraging feature is the spirit of some of the workers, who are determined that their work shall not cease, and are returning to their villages without pay, to teach and lead their own people into the Light.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by E. I. Everett

ELISABETHVILLE—LUBA DISTRICT

General

The work of the Kingdom has gone on during the last year in our district with its ordinary accompaniment of successes and some seeming failures. Perhaps the failures have more to do with losses of members than with any other particular phase of the work. Some building work has been progressing on each of the four stations of the district, while a good advance in educational activities is registered by two.

Of Public Interest

Perhaps the most interesting of public activities, and certainly the most striking during the year, has been and is the enormous amount of building going on in the two important European centers, Elisabethville and Likasi. At the latter place, one company has undertaken to build three hundred residences, and the two companies in Likasi had not one hundred at the time to boast of. This company has attempted to commandeer the bricks of as many brickmakers as would enter the business of brickmaking, in the environs, and it still has not a sufficient quantity to carry on satisfactorily. In Elisabethville, as well, this same company has a constant building program, and it seems to be impossible to build houses fast enough to care for the demands of a growing European population. And, of course, there are many individuals as well, who are building houses for their own use after living in rented houses for a year or two. There are many "get rich quick" residents of Elisabethville now, and their tribe is continually increasing. Splendid pay for the employees of the large development companies, with a rapid turn-over of money for those engaged in small businesses, accounts largely for the universal prosperity apparent. The projects most notable are that of a modern railroad station and a two-story hardware store, a large wholesale house and a modern meat market, the latter two complete and in use.

Mines

During the first part of the year, the dismissal of a large number of employees of the Union Miniere, the great mining company in the Matanga, caused some commotion, but it must have been in the effort to achieve greater efficiency, rather than due to a setback in development, for the mines which were being worked at the beginning of the year are going to-day at greater capacity, and the company feels that it has a continual, chronic lack of native laborers. A new high-powered tension line has been built from Elisabethville to the richest mine the company has yet discovered, twenty seven miles to the south; the construction of the $25,000,000 leaching plant at Panda Mine has been proceeding continuously, and there has been no cessation at making the installation of the great Lufira electric power station at Walingushia Falls, during the entire year.

A Signal Achievement—Bishop Johnson's Trip

Turning now to specific topics of missionary interest, by far the outstanding event of the year has been the amazing feat of Bishop Johnson. He motored from Old Umtali, through Bulawayo, to the Victoria Falls railroad crossing, and from across the Rhodesian frontier to Elisabethville. Conference was held the last of July, and on the first Sunday in August he was off again, motoring to his conference at Quiongua, via the Robert Williams route into Angola. Conference convened, the business was finished and the twelve hundred miles journey back to Elisabethville immediately undertaken. September 1, six days after leaving his Angola people, he was again with his Congo folks in Elisabethville, a remarkable feat, in that he drove every mile of the journey himself. He had been away just a month and a day, and by this time, from his start at Umtali, his registry was 5,000 miles. After stopping three days only, he took off again for a 2,500 mile trip to Cape Town. The marvel of it is how a man of his age could stand the steady strain of the journey day after day, accompanied only by a native teacher on most of the journey and remaining himself always at the wheel. It seemed to some missionaries that the good bishop had bit off a larger chunk than he could masticate, when he proposed the trip, but lo! and behold, he did it! Certainly he scorned hardships, triumphed over difficulties, endured fatigue, braved elephant and lion country, and overcame all physical obstacles as he blazed through a new way for the visitation of the episcopacy of the circuit of the Cape Town Area. Surely the days of pioneering bishops are not yet over!

Elisabethville

In church life we have seen some advance during the year, though the particular phase which has brought the most encouragement is the increase in the attendance at Sunday school, during the first half of the year. Toward the end of the rainy season, attendance was so great that we were compelled to arrange for half the people to gather outside the church. Our seating capacity in the church was found to be fifty to seventy less than our attendance. Many women were forced to sit outside of the front and back entrances, and a large number of men were using a schoolroom on one side of the church, only partly hearing what was going on in the assembly room. There was another side room available for the extra women in attendance, but they left it unused, preferring to sit outside altogether on the ground. A change in the meeting time for men and for women has remedied the situation.

Day School

Since the arrival of Mrs. Everett, our day school has made a splendid advance. It has been definitely graded and since conference in July has followed a new curriculum which the educational committee adopted for use on all the stations of the Mission. It has proved easy of applying and improved the character of the school already in its four months use. Our greatest hindrance at present, in the development of our school, is the inadequacy of rooms for classes. With three of the five classes in the main auditorium, it is difficult to carry forward the pupils very rapidly. But we are eagerly awaiting the construction of the new church which will make possible our long-cherished plan to remodel the present church-school building into a proper school building. Plans for the new church, now approved by the Board and the Field Finance Committee, have been submitted to the Government, and now await its approving action. We trust that in one more year our plant will consist of one school building and one church building, both adequate for and adapted to their proper uses.

Women's Meeting

The growth of the women's meeting on Thursday afternoons should be noted, attendance having nearly doubled through 1926 and 1927. During most of this time the topics for study have been the various women of the Bible, in the order in which they appear in the Scriptures. Portions of Scripture and hymns have been memorized and the exercise of prayer has not been neglected.

Likasi

Here Rev. W. E. Shields has been at work single handed for the first seven months of the year, and assisted by Rev. V. D. Longfield for the remainder of the year. The latter joined our forces, in person, with his family in July and has made possible, by his daily personal supervision, the erection of a splendid missionary residence, a credit to our mission as well as to his skill.

Physical Handicap

The evangelistic and educational work has been seriously handicapped by the lack of a church school building on the mission property, only a temporary shack being a sort of makeshift since the month of January; by the lack of a similar building in the native location, until one was put up by Mr. Longfield, and by the same lack in and near the compounds of the mining company at Panda. The last is the most grievous handicap at present, and for the whole year 1927, as the Union Miniere has several thousands of natives, living rather compactly together, who only have the opportunity of hearing the Gospel when they walk two miles to our Mission station. How many who are not Christian will come under the sound of the Word? We are rejoicing that this condition will not exist longer, for we have received a site for building a chapel, and the materials for building are already purchased and are at the Mission.

Kabongo

The year at Kabongo has not shown much advance, as the station, which once had three couples to carry it on, has had but one during the first six months, then two months without a missionary due to poor health in the missionary's family and the coming of conference at Elisabethville. Dr. Morton carried on under difficult odds, having a reduced native staff on account of the expulsion of some teachers who had gone into sin but still continued to act as pastor-teachers. He had the evangelistic work with the supervision of out-stations, the boys' school and the girls' school to carry on and the medical work, all of which were full-fledged activities when the doctor was appointed to the station. It is really marvellous that he could carry on alone, since at the same time there was sickness now and again in his own household.

But One

Since the middle of September, Mrs. Berry, one lone worker, has been carrying on all the station and out-station work. The teachers have rallied splendidly to her aid, realizing that she is but one, and that a great deal depends on them if the work of God's Kingdom there is to go forward. She has been encouraged in the advent of three young men who have spent some time at the Congo Institute in training for the work of teaching. Through her earnest efforts, augmented by a devoted staff, God is reaching the hearts of many who are still in heathenism, and response is being made to the glorious light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Kanene

The year at the Congo Institute has been one of continual encouragement. The pupils seem to be serious minded men who want an advanced education, and who are not afraid of out-of-door hard work, now and again, in order to provide themselves with the necessary garments to wear and their food for the year. The Institute is making a better record on food raising this year than last, and when the next harvesting of crops is finished (the season is from September to May), Mr. Smalley may report that the matter of food is not a draft on the mission funds, but is adequately taken care of from the gardens of the pupils themselves. This is the desideratum for this season's harvest which he will hope to surpass next season. Pupils in the Institute have made good advance in their learning, and give promise of becoming a great help when they return to the missionaries who sent them to the central station.

Institute Life

The first part of each week is given over to a heavy program of studies, but on Friday afternoons some of the pupils go to outlying villages to stay over Sunday and spread the message of the Kingdom. Then Mr. Hartzler, the principal, takes with him others on pleasant Sunday afternoons, to nearby villages to bring the Gospel repeatedly to hearts dulled by living in the sin and ignorance of heathenism since birth. All return helped by the reflex of joy and satisfaction of having attempted something for God, and take up the learning process again with new zest on Monday morning. Workmen who have come to live on the station have also been touched by the evangel, and many times during the year have rejoiced not simply the angels of God but the missionaries for whom they are laboring, by confessing a dissatisfaction for the things of their old life and a desire to partake of the new and abundant life which is the gift of the Saviour. Only a few of the laborers are now still resisting the call of God to their hearts. The promise of the Congo Institute to furnish the various stations with a few pastor-teachers now and then, bodes much for the future of our Mission.

Furloughs

Our handicap by furlough this year has been by three units; Dr. Fred Morton and family were compelled to go owing to the ill health of Mrs. Morton, who was requiring a change of climate; Dr. and Mrs. Springer and Mr. and Mrs. Guptill, who were already on furlough through 1926. The coming to this district of one new family, the Longfields, gives some of the needed reinforcement to our work, but furlough has already been granted to Mr. Hartzler and family, who will depart for America at the end of the first quarter of 1928, and this will leave us facing a critical shortage of missionary talent without relief for some months. But God in His own way will see that the gap be filled!

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Mauger

General Conditions

The British Colony of Southern Rhodesia has for the past four years been self-governing, and the government shows a very favorable attitude towards Mission work. The grants-in-aid paid to our schools are generous as compared with the help given by some governments under which our missionaries work. Heretofore, the native schools have come under the Education Department, which includes European work. This year, however, a native education department has been established, and the government is taking a much more active part in native education. An additional grant has been allowed for village schools which are inspected by missionary supervisors four times a year. This will greatly benefit the schools, but puts a great burden on the very limited number of missionaries who are on the field at the present time.

The progress made in our work during the thirty years that it has been established is very gratifying. Many thousands of souls have been brought to Christ, and although some have drifted back into the old heathen ways, yet there has been a constant increase in our numbers, and a corresponding improvement in living conditions. The field is not by any means covered. Requests are continually coming in for teachers and preachers, most of which we must refuse. There is a crying need for more teachers. Boys and men who are willing to devote their time to Christian service are not plentiful. Labor, throughout the colony, is in great demand, and wages are good, especially for those who have had some education. Some of the newer churches and schools are being cared for by men who have never attended school except in the villages. Then as soon as trained men are available, the others come to one of the centers for training. The native ministers, of whom we have seven, and the pastor-teachers are more and more growing into the responsibility which they must bear. Several of the circuits are supervised by natives. They do their itinerating with bicycles, keeping in close touch with the work at the various stations and with the Mission center.

Heathenism is slowly but surely being overcome. But we must be ever watchful of an even worse enemy. Mohammedanism is getting a foothold, especially in the larger centers of population. Native laborers brought in from other countries are largely Mohammedans.

Our churches are filled with boys and girls, the future leaders of Africa. Those who are older find it more difficult to give up the heathen traditions and practices. The missionaries, the government, and the native leaders are working together to give to these young people the proper training, looking towards the establishment of Christian communities throughout the land.

The buildings at the centers are inadequate for the present needs. Dormitories and school rooms seem too scarce in all of the stations. At Old Umtali, we are looking forward to the erection of the New Hartzell Training School buildings. The first unit is already completed, the industrial building, and is filling a long felt need. Plans for the main school have been delayed in the interests of a more suitable type of construction, but we hope to get the building up during the coming year.

Mtoko

The work at Mtoko is being carried on very effectively by the Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize. He toils unceasingly among a steadily increasing number of outstations, ministering both to the souls and bodies of the native people. Mtoko is the newest part of our work—a section that has in past years been touched little by white civilization, and less by the Gospel of the Son of God. At the rate that our work is going forward now, this cannot be said very much longer. The need is for men to carry it on. Teachers are not being trained as fast as stations are being opened. Our limited missionary staff presents another difficulty. Brother Bourgaize refuses to go home on furlough unless his work can be cared for, and this is almost impossible with the number of workers now on the field.

Nyadiri

Nyadiri is our new center located between Mrewa and Mtoko. It is destined to become the central training school for the northern districts. The station was opened by the late Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D., who was largely responsible for the establishment of our work in the north. He gave the medical work a flying start before being called to his reward, and the school, which was soon established, has made splendid progress. The student body is growing rapidly, and already exerts an influence which would do credit to a much older station. Two points worthy of special mention are the rapid influx of girls, many of them from the newer stations, and the desire of promising young married men to come with their families to the Location and attend school. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is carrying through an extensive building program. In addition to the dormitories built last year, a large new school building is being erected. Besides the school and church at the center, Rev. T. A. O'Farrell, the superintendent, ministers to thirty out-stations in the surrounding country. Miss Clark's splendid circuit work continues, for which we are very thankful.

Dr. Montgomery, assisted by Miss Ona Parmenter of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has carried forward the medical work. Besides the work at the center, regular treatments have been given to the patients in the leper and syphilitic camps, located some distance away, and a large amount of time has been used in the government work of the district and for European work.

Mrewa

The work at Mrewa is conducted by Rev. H. I. James and his most efficient wife. There is a boarding school for boys and one for girls, the girls' school being cared for by Mrs. James, while Miss Pearl Mulliken is on furlough. Rev. T. A. O'Farrell, superintendent of Mrewa District, before our Annual Conference in June, says in his report that Mrewa school has had the best year in its history. A selected group of men and boys here are nearly all planning to enter Christian work. Five men went out as teachers during the past year, and five others went to Old Umtali to continue their schooling. Many of the girls who come here remain only a year or two, but back in the kraals again these same girls are noticeable for their cleanliness, strength of character, and qualities of leadership. The dispensary at Mrewa has been doing business for some years, although little is heard of it. Mrs. O'Farrell and Mrs. James have both spent a goodly portion of their time while stationed at this center, in ministering to the sick and injured. Burns are very common, especially with small children and babies. Mrewa district includes Mrewa circuit and Headlands circuit, and covers a large section of territory where the Christian ideals, as taught by our Church, are gaining more and more souls for the Kingdom.

Umtali

Our work in the town of Umtali is under the direction of Rev. J. R. Gates. He is the pastor of St. Andrews, our European Church. A missionary could well spend his entire time in this important work, but again we are limited by small numbers. Umtali has a large number of Mohammedans—Indians and natives. The native church has a large congregation and is doing splendid work under the leadership of one of our native ministers, who also supervises the out-station churches on Umtali circuit. The Umtali district includes the work on the Marange native reserve and also the Mutambara center and circuit. Mutambara is the most southern center in our territory, lying 50 miles south of Umtali in a densely populated section. Rev. H. E. Taylor is in charge here, and is carrying on a most useful work. He is an expert on gardening, and each boy in the school maintains a well kept garden plot which supplies all the vegetables he eats. Upon approaching Mutambara, one is greeted with a view of young gum trees and fruit trees, green garden plots, and cultivated fields; a pleasant change from the scrubby bushes and trees of the veldt. One of the newest developments here, is a power scheme for grinding grain. Water is ditched from the river from a point several miles above the Mission Farm and turns a large water wheel, supplying ample power to run the mill. Great credit is due Brother Taylor for putting through this piece of work in addition to the routine work of the center, which by itself is more than enough for one man. The school work at Mutambara is of very high quality, due to the ability of Mrs. Taylor and the splendid co-operation between our Board and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Old Umtali—Hartzell Training School

Old Umtali center is the seat of the Hartzell Memorial Training School. This institution, under a different name, has been doing valuable service for years in the training of native preachers and teachers. From the other centers and from the village schools, pupils come here to continue their training. There are four departments, Bible, literary, agricultural, and industrial. Each student receives training in all four, and in the upper standards we allow them to specialize to a certain extent. In the primitive conditions of Rhodesia, it has been necessary for each pastor-teacher to have a general knowledge of many subjects. As the people advance more and more, the necessity for specializing becomes greater in proportion. Rev. G. A. Roberts is the principal, and instructor in agriculture. The influence of his twenty years teaching of better farming methods is felt in all the surrounding country. One of its most striking results is the substitution, to a large extent, of plows for the old fashioned native hoe. The married men here in school are given pieces of land, and each raises enough food for his family, and besides this, he is able to sell enough vegetables in Umtali to relieve him from dire poverty. The vegetables are prepared on Friday evening, and about four o'clock Saturday morning, the crowd starts for town to catch the early market.

The Bible department is conducted by Rev. M. J. Murphree with the assistance of a native member of conference, on trial, who has passed standard eight. All of the classes are given Bible study each day, and the higher classes have training in homiletics. Besides his work in the Bible department, Brother Murphree is district superintendent of the Rusapi district, and cares for the Mission Press. The Press is a very useful part of our work. The Sunday School quarterlies, a bi-monthly publication called the Umbowo, First and Second Primers, Catechism, and other publications are a part of its output. The sale of books and school supplies is of great benefit to the native population in this vicinity.

The Literary department is co-educational as is also part of the work of both Bible and agricultural departments. One of the most valuable developments of the literary work is the teacher training. Pupils in the upper standards are given class instruction, and each one does a certain amount of practice teaching in the children's school in the afternoons, under missionary supervision. Rev. R. C. Gates was in charge of this department and also district superintendent of the Old Umtali district, until he left on furlough. The work has steadily advanced.

Rev. F. G. Mauger has charge of the Industrial department. He has two assistants, one teaching woodwork and drawing, and the other, bricklaying and building. The influence of this work is seen in better churches and in homes that are at least partially furnished. It is not unusual to find chairs and tables, and even crude beds in the native homes of to-day.

In connection with the Hartzell Training School is the school for the wives of students. Mrs. R. C. Gates and Mrs. M. J. Murphree have been most efficient in the different tasks of teaching the women something of better homes and better food, sewing, Bible, and last but not least, caring for babies.

Miss Ellen Bjorkland and Miss Ruth Hansson conduct the medical work at Old Umtali. They have a group of young native girls under training in maternity work. The new Maternity Hospital is now completed and in use. Many native women near and far come here for confinement. It is a work of mercy to these people whose ignorance and uncleanliness cause untold suffering and needless deaths of both infants and mothers.

The Rev. E. H. Greeley, known to all the native people as Baba (father) Greeley, has now retired after thirty-nine years of active service in Africa. These years of service have been and will continue to be of inestimable value to the native people. His work in translating hymns and setting them to music, in the opinion of some of us, is the most important among his many remarkable accomplishments. In spite of his retirement, he is busy with the preparation of a new hymn book—bigger and better by far than any that he has previously compiled.

Rusapi

This district has, this year, been separated from the Old Umtali district. It includes two of the older circuits, Chiduku and Gandanzara. Here one may see the results of the years of missionary endeavor. There are large numbers of our former Old Umtali students, many of whom were teachers, who live in these sections. Some of them have gone back into sin, and are a greater hindrance to the work than the uneducated heathen, but the majority are Christian farmers, building up Christian communities. It is a long hard journey for these village churches to self-support, but they are making headway in the right direction.

Needs

Our needs are many. We need money, but most of all we need workers, both missionary and native. Three qualities we always need, self-sacrifice, self-consecration and brotherly love.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA CONFERENCE

Reported by J. A. Persson

Significant Movements

In the work of the year several things stand out prominently. Opposition to the work of Protestant Missions on the part of the Roman Catholic Church was never better organized nor so aggressive as now. The Catholic Mission, which for many years existed merely in name, has been reorganized under the leadership of a wide-awake bishop. By a political masterstroke in Portugal, the Catholic Church has regained its old influence in the Colonies of that country. It has been authorized to take over the moral and educational leadership of the native population. Large grants of money are given them for their work and their bishops are to have the same official standing as District Governors.

Several schools have been opened, and the native chiefs in the surrounding territory were asked to send in boys of all ages to be taught. Apparently this invitation did not meet with the ready response that was expected, because, in order to fill their schools some eight hundred boys attending our schools were drafted by the aid of native policemen. In order to stamp out any leanings toward Protestantism, these boys were forbidden to attend religious services in the villages where they make their homes. Two of our evangelists were recently taken for military service and five from other missions. This is permissible by law and thus cannot be interfered with, but it is significant that the evangelists are taken and not the younger men of the stations. It should be stated in fairness to several of the Portuguese officials that these things happen only when the Roman Catholic Mission has won over the local Administrator.

Mohammedanism is also doing its part in opposing the spread of the Gospel. This is done more by intermarriage between the Indian and Arab traders with the natives than by organized effort.

Our relationships to the government do not look very promising at the present moment. Much could be said on this point. The attitude that the government will take toward all foreign missionary work, owing to the stir that was made by the publication of the Ross Report, will determine very largely our future policy for the carrying out of our missionary program.

Progress

In spite of these significant movements, the work of carrying the Gospel to the non-Christian is carried on. A comparison with the figures of 1926 gives a partial idea of the progress of the work. An increase in membership of more than 1,100 speaks well for the effectiveness of the Methodist system, as applied to our work in Portuguese East Africa and in the Transvaal. Twelve of our nineteen circuits have native pastors appointed by the bishop. Each of these circuits has from four to eleven hundred members, living in Christian villages all over the country. To assist the ministers in charge, there is an evangelist in each of these villages, and these men form the nucleus of the quarterly conferences, which are becoming one of the main agencies of our administration.

Transvaal

For a number of years our people have been asking us to open work in the capital city of this province. To make possible such a move, the district conference of the Transvaal district voted, unanimously, to support this plan and pledged itself to raise $250 per year towards the support of the worker there. At last conference a man was chosen for this important work. The man appointed has been tested for a number of years in pastoral work and he has already shown that he is the man for the place. A group of eighty members and probationers is meeting regularly under his leadership. Our great difficulty is the lack of a proper house of worship. The Wesleyans have placed their church at our disposal but we find it difficult to hold services there, as they are using it at the time when our people are free from their work on Sunday afternoons. Plans are laid for the purchase of land for a parsonage and church.

Self-Support

One of the greatest problems we have to face is that of inspiring our people to give for the support of their work. And yet we see great progress. Since the time the Mission had a rule that no new outstations can be opened unless they become self-supporting from the start, any help received must be raised within the circuit where the new station is located. In spite of this, about thirty new stations have been opened and practically all of them are entirely self-supporting. Churches and chapels, everywhere, are built without assistance from the Mission. With the budgeting system, now practiced on most of the circuits, we see a steady increase in the proportion of the budget met by local funds. Our budget for 1927 showed that the native Church was expected to raise as much for self-support as the Mission received for the carrying on of its work, apart from missionary costs. In practically every case the goal was reached.

Pastoral Support

In order to care for our native ordained ministry there has been organized a Ministers' Sustentation Fund, with a native member of conference as treasurer. A native minister, who gives all his time to the itinerant ministry, naturally requires a larger amount for the support of himself and family than do the evangelists on the out-stations who can give part of their time to the raising of food stuffs. As there are a number of men with long experience looking toward membership in the conference, some provision had to be made for their support, seeing that we cannot expect more help from the Board. Each circuit is now assessed a certain amount monthly, which is paid in to the Sustentation Fund. In this way we expect that in the course of time the itinerant ministry, as well as the evangelists, will be supported entirely by the offerings of the native church.

Leper Colony

For a number of years there has been a segregation camp for lepers in connection with the hospital at Gikuki. A number of patients have received medical help in this camp and some have left apparently cured. As the camp was located in close proximity to the hospital, and on the Mission Station at Gikuki, we were never able to receive more than a small part of those who wanted assistance. This year we have seen the realization of our hopes and prayers in that the new, permanent camp, which was promised some time ago by the American Mission to Lepers, has been opened. Four well appointed stone buildings, each capable of housing eight patients, are built on a tract of land a few miles from Gikuki. Besides the dormitories for the patients, there is a commodious dwelling for the caretaker and all necessary outbuildings. In this camp it is proposed to care for forty patients, or four times as many as we have ever had in the old one. Dr. Stauffacher is in charge of this new plant, in addition to his other large medical work.

Out-Dispensaries

This and the following paragraph are from a report of Dr. Stauffacher:

Outside of the head-stations we have two dispensaries of our own, also three Methodist dispensaries cared for by girls trained in our hospital. The reports they bring in thrill our hearts and some of the work they do must make glad the heart of Jesus who was a medical missionary. I wish I had the means to put one nurse on every large out-station. These nurses are doing a wonderful work for civilization and Christianity in helping many of the weaker Christians to stand true in time of illness.

Circumcision School

In order to counteract the evil influences of the native circumcision camps, where the young boys are initiated into evils unheard of among white people, we have had circumcision schools at Gikuki for a number of years. Every three weeks a class of fifteen boys is received. During the time of their convalescence they are under Christian influences. They are taught Christian songs and verses of Scripture, besides this, we give talks on manhood and the problems of life. They go back with this new thought of God to tell their people, and already we have seen results in a number of cases. We have a large waiting list of heathen boys for the camp at Gikuki and this year the secretary of the circumscription of Jangamo, a Portuguese government official, asked us to send one of our native assistants down to Jangamo to open such a school there.

Industrial Work

The following is from a report of P. W. Keys:

"We find it exceedingly difficult to carry on all the departments with our present missionary staff. Not that we think that there is any hope of having relief, but it means that many important things will have to be withheld from the students until we have a larger force on the field. During the last year most of the industrial work has been in the agricultural department, though we have had classes in carpentry and mason work throughout the whole of the school year. Much progress is noted in some of the students; others, I fear, will never be first class carpenters or masons. We have had some of the boys in the brick making department, but owing to their time being needed much more in their gardens we have discontinued this work for the present, as well as the weaving of baskets and mats. We are counting on the present class in carpentry and masonry to assist with the building of the new church at Kambini."

J. S. Rea writes: During the past year a new system has been introduced at the Training School. Without lowering the standard of class room work, the whole life of the students has been arranged so as to fit him better to go back and lead in the development of self-supporting Christian villages.

The students, being divided into small groups of about fifteen boys, become practically self-governing. In one year's trial we have seen the remarkable degree to which it brings to the fore boys who have hidden ability for leadership and develops them. One year allows for little demonstrable results in character building, but it is enough to convince the faculty, missionary and native, that the net result will be more truly Christian boys. Pride in their own family or group with its own living quarters, store houses, gardens, etc., was spontaneous, whereas school pride or spirit has not come even after years of effort. Each family includes boys of all ages and of diverse tribes. All share in the task of providing for the group needs. Living accommodations were available though not entirely suited to the new plan. Ideally, each group would build its own residence as they did their store houses and dining rooms. Inasmuch as agriculture plays such a large part in the life of every African, we were not adverse to seeing agriculture in its practicable form inevitably take its central place in the new group life. In spite of a threatened famine, each group placed in its own store house from its own field the results of its own labors, enough corn, peanuts, beans and rice to carry the group through the entire year. The crowning test of this part of the plan was not to see whether the boys would consume what they had produced, but how a group of boys would cook their own food. They have done even that.

This system rests on a twelve months' school year both for staff and students. But such continuity has great benefits, some that are peculiar to Africa. It has stimulated interest in beautifying the campus. Along with this it has developed a tailoring department, basket making, reed weaving, as well as the regular industrial and vocational training, systematized so that each advanced student gets three months carpentry, three months of mason work and three months of practice teaching.

Mission Press

The Press has had another successful year. The debt incurred by moving to Johannesburg and the purchase of new buildings has been wiped out, and there is a fund on hand which will enable us to finance the publishing of a number of new books. Three new books were published during the year. One is the Methodist Discipline which has been simplified and adapted to African conditions. It has been hailed with great satisfaction by everybody and the sales prove that our people are intensely interested in Methodist polity and practice. Another book which won instant favor is a small Bible Dictionary. This goes to prove that our people are keen on anything that will throw light on the Holy Scriptures. Over a thousand copies were sold in less than nine months. The third book is one of Old Testament stories, which should prove very popular with the young people.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

Bishop M. W. Clair

General

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia began with the founding of the Republic. When the first missionary arrived on the scene, he found the work going forward under the care of local ministers. In 1834, the conference was formally organized and has carried on without a break. It represents the strongest religious organization functioning in the Republic. The last General Conference linked this conference with the conferences in the home field, making it a part of the Covington Area. This plan is in harmony with the thought expressed by Methodism's pioneer missionary, "I know I cannot live long in Africa, but I hope to live long enough to get there; and if God please that my bones shall lie in an African grave, I shall have established such a bond between Africa and the Church at home as shall not be broken till Africa be redeemed." The Liberia Conference, for a few more years, needs the backing and the help of the strong arm of the Church at home.

An Educational Program

Conditions in the country have meant slow progress as the years have gone by. The Firestone Rubber Industry, with a concession to cultivate a million acres in rubber plantations, is revolutionizing the industrial and economic conditions of the country. Already fifteen thousand nationals are regularly employed and the movement is in its beginning. As this industry and others, which must follow, grow, the demand for men and women trained in hand, mind and heart will increase. To meet this demand adequately, education becomes the pressing need. An educational program is in the making, looking toward supplying this demand. It is going forward under the Department of Public Instruction, with a special Educational Director and Adviser. The Government is a partner in this movement.

Stokes Bible School

The Liberia Conference Seminary, now called the Stokes Bible School, which cost $10,000, was opened in its new building on February 7, 1853, under the principalship of Rev. James W. Horne, of the New York East Conference, with sixty students. For seventy-five years this work has gone on rendering a real service to the Republic. Since 1924 the receipts from tuition and books have advanced from $810.71 to $1,430.60. The present enrollment is more than three hundred. This phase of the work in the Liberian field is growing rapidly.

College of West Africa

The old Seminary and Sharp buildings, the College of West Africa, have been razed to the ground and a new building, Melville B. Cox Memorial Hall, is in course of erection. This building is to cost $30,000. Of this amount, the Board of Foreign Missions is furnishing $15,000 and $15,000 is being raised on the field, of which $8,000 has already been raised. Liberia is happy to be a 50-50 partner with the Board in this forward-looking program. A most interesting event was the ground breaking for the new building, May, 1927, when $1,500 in cash was raised. Following this will come the Roberts Teacher Training School and girls' dormitory. These three new buildings will constitute the new College of West Africa.

St. Paul River Industrial Institute

This school, located at White Plains, is doing a commendable work. The new program develops this school into the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute, making it a branch of the College of West Africa, with adequate buildings and equipment, and an annual budget of $10,000. Under the inspiration of a conditional offer of $26,500 made by a friend interested in Liberia's future; a campaign is planned to raise the $25,000 required for this development this year. The Government is keenly interested, and through President King, has pledged $5,000 a year of the $10,000 annual budget to maintain this school.

Further Progress

Among other achievements, Cape Palmas Seminary has been remodeled and enlarged and is doing a good work with an increased enrollment. Garraway Training School and stations are making admirable progress. Their new church and the Agnes McAllister Memorial Dormitory for boys should be built this year.

Nana Kru with its central school and sub-stations, is ministering to the Kru Coast, lifting and enlightening hundreds. A dispensary and home for the Doctor will be added this year. Thousands in this section await the coming of Christ and Christian education.

In Wissipo, a new iron church 46x25 is being built. This town is about twenty miles from the central station. The principle of self-support was strikingly manifested. A subscription was taken on a stated Sunday, the audience was canvassed one by one. I was informed that each individual, even the babies, subscribed. The rule is, not one member of the family, no matter how young, is exempted from giving. The babies pledged 24 cents, the boys, 9 to 14 pledged 72 cents and the adults $2.40. To make good their pledges every kind of a sacrifice is made. Their thirst for God and knowledge accounts for such sacrificial giving. This church is pastored by an ordained Kru minister, who was trained in Nana Kru Mission. He taught them this Christian way of giving. Here is an exhibition of the influence the Gospel and Christian education are having upon the lives of these people. In them are marvelous possibilities.

Hartzell Academy, Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa, is to be the high school for this country, operated by the Government. Four new churches are being built this year.

Ganta Station

Two years ago a Mission in the hinterland was opened on a large scale. It is ten days' journey from Monrovia, in the midst of two tribes, with a population of two million people. The sole responsibility for the moral, religious and social well-being of these neglected thousands rests with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are eager to "learn the book and the God way." The most marked feature of this Mission is the establishment of a dispensary. In a recent report the doctor in charge says, "The dispensary in this Mission was completed early in the year and at once thrown into service, though poorly furnished. The average daily number of patients increased until it is not uncommon to have more than one hundred a day. A total number of 801 patients is recorded on the books for the first twelve months." It is significant to note that each patient is required to pay one shilling; an excellent drill in self-support. This work is in the beginning and is rendering a service which only God's neglected and long suffering creatures can fully appreciate. The Government expressed approval and appreciation of the work being done, when the Legislature, in its last session, made to the Board a grant of 312 acres on which to develop this Mission. In Liberia the reign of Christ has begun.

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO.—Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Mexico in 1873, by Rev. William Butler, the founder of our work in India; his son, Rev. John W. Butler, was, until his death in March, 1918, the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

PANAMA.—Our work in Panama was opened by Rev. J. C. Elkins in 1905. This work was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart by the General Conference as a separate mission. In 1921, by the authority of the General Conference of 1920, the work in Costa Rica and Panama was united in the Central America Mission Conference.

COSTA RICA.—In 1918, Rev. George A. Miller, superintendent of Panama Mission, visited San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, and placed Rev. Eduardo Zapata as pastor in charge.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in the republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

ARGENTINA.—Rev. John Dempster arrived in Argentina in December, 1836, and opened work in Buenos Aires. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

BOLIVIA.—In 1901 Bishop McCabe sent Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Bolivia Mission Conference.

CHILE.—William Taylor began work in Chile in 1877. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

PERU.—The work in Peru was opened in 1877 when Rev. William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

URUGUAY.—Work in Montevideo was opened in October, 1839, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

EPISCOPAL AREAS.—Mexico City, left vacant pending action by the churches on the proposed amendments relating to the election of Bishops by Central Conferences; Mexico Conference and Central America, Bolivia and North Andes Mission Conferences; Buenos Aires, Bishop G. A. Miller; Chile and Eastern South America Conferences.

MEXICO

Reported by R. A. Carhart

Bishop and Mrs. Miller

With the General Conference of 1928, Bishop George A. Miller will have completed a quadrennium of administration of the work in Mexico. His eight years of previous missionary experience in Latin America, and his command of Spanish put him immediately in a position to understand both workers and problems, and he has met every situation with tact and brotherliness. That the forty per cent "cut" in the appropriations three years ago was not more seriously felt than it was, was due in no small measure to his personal efforts and sacrifice. He has been able to estimate the strength and the weaknesses of the work, and to suggest measures that were both practical and practicable. There has been a deep spiritual earnestness in all his thought, planning and effort. And on the platform and in writing, he has been the interpreter and defender of Mexico to multitudes throughout the United States and in many of the republics to the south, in her struggle for larger liberty, and at a time when misrepresentation has abounded. His service in this way has been recognized, not only in our own circles, but in high official circles as well. He has proven himself a leader, and has won the esteem and loyalty of our people. The annual conference, just held, adopted, as the first of its memorials to the approaching General Conference, one commending him and his administration, and asking that he be returned to this Area.

And similar things are to be said of Mrs. Miller. Her graciousness and her deep interest and constant activity in the work have captivated everyone. And her use of Spanish has been a great asset; while she has traveled over the field hardly less than Bishop Miller himself. Her efforts have been especially directed to women's organizations and women's work in the churches; and the results have been marked, and will be of long duration.

In the Churches

With rare exceptions the reports for the year show earnest effort on the part of those in charge, and loyalty and fidelity on the part of our people. Special evangelistic efforts in many places have resulted in a goodly number of accessions, though in the statistics these are sometimes offset by removals and by other circumstances. Economically, the year has been difficult, but financial obligations have been largely or entirely met in most places, and there was probably less difficulty in closing the district accounts satisfactorily with the mission treasurer at the end of the year than for some time past.

Self-support has not yet been nearly fully realized, but progress has been made. A study of the figures for ministerial support shows almost one hundred per cent more paid in 1927 than ten years ago. The need of continued effort is apparent. But the ideal of complete self-support has been set up, and each year should see it more nearly realized. The Conference has also adopted as a standard the effort to secure an increase of twenty-five per cent in preparatory membership and ten per cent in the number of full members within a year.

In a number of places new church projects have been carried through or are under way. In Tacubaya, with entirely local resources, a good children's church, costing 650 pesos, has been added to the equipment. Tlalamac will be ready to dedicate a church very soon, and in Tepalcingo material and money have been secured, and it is hoped to have the new building ready in April. The new church in Hueyotlipan was dedicated in July. Corner stones were laid in San Matias Atzala on December 22, and in Magdalena Tlaltelulco on January 10. The Mexican Missionary Society has promised to help finish the church in Apasco, to build in Chicabasco, where earth and water rather than stone must be purchased; also to build in La Luz, and to buy in Valle de Santiago. The Bethel congregation in Mexico City has a lot, and the former Cuauhtemotzin congregation also has a lot, and has its chapel built and dedicated, though not yet able to use it because of an unsettled legal point. A list presented to the Mexico Finance Committee included a number of others. In all these cases, the people, locally, are contributing in money and materials and labor all that they can, though most of them are also needing help. The Balderas Street Church in Mexico City has promised, through the Mexican Missionary Society, to give all the help needed in the case of La Luz, just mentioned, where the congregation is made up of a numerous group of country peons, none of whom own their own humble homes, and whose resources are very limited. The pastor and district superintendent think that within a year there will be sixty or seventy preparatory members here. The church in Leon is projecting quite an ambitious building program, and plans entirely to support its pastor from this time on.

Here and there new points are being opened, as the influence of the work already established reaches out, and undoubtedly more of this would be done if greater freedom were possible in the holding of public meetings. In Ixtacalco, near Mexico City, where the work of early days has been abandoned and the chapel closed for several years, services are being begun again under a student pastor.

In at least two places there has been severe persecution, both probably due to Catholic antagonism. In Alseseca the enemies posed as *agraristas*, and in an armed attack killed and wounded some, and others had to find refuge in other places. A tyrannous situation still exists, and the work has had to be suspended until conditions improve. In Tepeyahualco, at the time of the Gomez-Serrano uprising at the beginning of October, under the guise of regional soldiers they killed one of the leading men in his own home, and planned to end all, so far as our work is concerned. In many such isolated regions those anticipating the uprising believed fully in its certain success, and it was days, if not weeks, before the reports that the government had fallen were denied and it was known that the attempt had utterly failed. Our people in Tepeyahualco fled for a time, but the work is now going on again.

In many places there have been incidents of special interest, of which we can give but one or two. At "El Ranchito," on the Celaya circuit, there was but one woman who would receive the preacher. She later bought a Bible, and now the report is that others are interested, and that services are being held whenever the pastor can be there. At San Isidro, on the same circuit, there were but two evangelical families, each with a hut so small that they could not all meet together in either of them. So a generously minded Catholic family, with a somewhat large home, offered its use, but themselves carefully withdrew far enough so as not to be able to hear the singing, and especially the preaching of the "Protestant priest." But now this family also is attending the meetings and will soon be probationers.

Missionary Interest

The concrete basis for a definite missionary interest has been present in the fact that for nearly ten years Mexico has had a representative in the work in Costa Rica, at first the Rev. Eduardo Zapata, now pastor of our Aztecas Street Church in Mexico City, and now the Rev. Arturo Andrade, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary. The intimate relation to this work of "our" Bishop George A. Miller, under whose direction, when he was superintendent of the Panama Mission, it was started, has also been a factor. And this interest received a notable impulse, as a result of the missionary appeal, presented especially by Bishop Miller and Sr. Zapata, in the Epworth League Institute, held in the opening days of the new year. On this occasion, six young people volunteered for work in Costa Rica or in other fields farther south in Bishop Miller's area, or wherever they may be needed. Five of these were boys or young men, four of whom are already in our schools in Pachuca and Puebla for preparation. The other was a young woman of exceptional character and training, and with eleven years successful experience as the principal of one of the Mexico City schools, who has given up everything and, after spending the present year doing some teaching, but giving her time mostly to concentrated study in the Bible Training School, expects to go to any field or work where she may be needed, and for which she may be fitted. She is a niece of one of the leading members of the annual conference, and has for years been a faithful and successful Sunday-school worker. Such progress is encouraging.

A combination of circumstances, which developed after the close of the recent session of the conference, has resulted in plans for the almost immediate departure for Costa Rica of another young woman, Miss Soledad Romero, a graduate of the Bible Training School, who has also just completed her training as a nurse in the Hospital in Puebla, as the special representative of the Methodist women in Mexico. She will make the trip with the delegates to the Central Conference to be held in Panama in April.

The Sociedad Misionera Mexicana (Mexican Missionary Society) has rendered another year of valuable service. This was confined to our own field, but the suggestion has been made more than once that in the near future this society assume some definite responsibility for the work in Costa Rica, which has in a sense been adopted as Mexico's field by our churches and annual conference. During the year the publication of "El Mensajero" was continued, though this is now merged in "El Abogado Cristiano." Two thousand pesos were given through the districts to our general work; donations were given to three workers who had met with misfortunes, and substantial loans were made in seven cases to churches and individuals. The funds of the new Good Will Industries are deposited with the Treasurer of the Society, and this work is to be under its general direction. Subscriptions for the new year have been taken, exceeding $4,500 Mex., the same amount as last year has been set aside for the districts, and donations have been voted to four congregations that are struggling with the problem of providing their own churches.

Education

The work of the day schools over the districts continued successfully, and on about the same basis as the year before. In some cases in which help had to be withdrawn when the missionary appropriation was decreased, those interested refused to abandon their posts, and have worked almost without remuneration. A little help is now being given again to some of these.

The boys' school in Pachuca had a very good year, with an enrollment of 216, of whom 60 were boarding pupils. Every phase of school life went forward normally, and certain material improvements were made, especially the laying of a cement sidewalk along the north and west sides of the property, which the city required. Prof. Antonio Carro has been at the head of this school since before it became a boarding school, and during all this time has been assisted by his brother Samuel. Both are products of evangelical work in a country village and of our schools.

The boys' school in Queretaro has also had a good year. The attendance is smaller, because of local circumstances, and because generally the tuition charged has been lower, so that the income has been less, and the missionary help given has been insufficient to provide for a larger number. The year was saddened by the death, after several months of illness, of Mrs. Imelda Lopez, wife of the director, and one of the most lovable and efficient native women in all our work.

In Puebla the boys' school enrolled 368, of whom 180 were boarding pupils. Ten were graduated from the commercial and normal departments, and two of the latter are entering the Union Evangelical Seminary to prepare for the ministry. The local income was almost $49,000 Mex. Religious activities, except in the primary grades, these being the ones to which the laws especially apply, were kept up regularly, and with good results.

The primary department had already been officially recognized and registered by the government as meeting the requirements of the Federal Department of Education, but not so the secondary department. But during the year the required conditions were largely met, and full recognition has been promised as soon as certain deficiencies in laboratory equipment are made up. This needed equipment has been ordered from the United States. This recognition is important, because without it the diplomas of the graduates would have no value in many places, and especially in the professional schools and in the government educational system, where only those from officially recognized schools are admitted. In this connection, also, the name of the institution was changed and it is now El Instituto Mexicano de Maestros (Teachers' Institute) which in Spanish leaves the initials I. M. M., the same as before.

Work on the new gymnasium was suspended during the year because of lack of funds, the principal items lacking being the windows and the floor. But the baths and pool have rendered large service, and the gymnasium itself has been in use. And now certain funds sent through the Board to this field from the estate of the late Dr. C. E. Welch are being used here, and the work of completion is already under way.

A new venture reported briefly last year as just begun is that of a farm school at Atoystenco, on the Puebla district, under the direction of Gumaro Garcia. The aim is to give an education, both Christian and practical, that will better fit the people in the region about to meet successfully the conditions of life in the environment in which they live. The first buildings have been in use, and a house nearby purchased, with enough ground for some of the experimental work of the pupils. Fifty-six were enrolled in the courses offered, largely primary so far, and physical, cultural, and social activities were introduced in various ways, including Epworth and Junior Leagues. In its support this work is independent of the Mission, except for help in the teachers' salaries, and these were partly included previously in the village school near by, now combined with it. Receipts amounting to $3,500 Mex. were reported for the year.

The educational collection in the churches has been a regular item for many years, the money being used in the schools or in helping promising individual pupils. Latterly more attention has been given to the need for such help, especially with a view to the preparation of workers, and a regular item has been established in the mission budget, with which these collections are incorporated. In 1927 small sums were used in the Queretaro and Pachuca schools, eleven boys were helped in Pachuca, four girls and twelve boys in Puebla, and three students in the Seminary.

Union Theological Seminary

The year here was a good one, though the attendance was not quite so large as the year before. For the first time death entered the student ranks. The one taken was a short course student from the mountains, who had left his mother, wife and child to do the best they could, and who, full of enthusiasm for the work he hoped to do among the indigenous group to which he belonged, had sold one of his few animals to meet his expenses. Three students were graduated, Gaspar Aranda, our pastor in Tacubaya, and two from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the first from this denomination, both of whom are now in important charges on the northern frontier of the republic. The prospects for the new year are for the largest attendance in the history of the institution.

The Seminary was formally opened in July, 1917, so that during the past year it completed its first decade of service, which fact was fittingly celebrated at the time. Reviewing this period, Dr. John Howland, the president, said in his annual report:

"The first students were only five, but the total number registered during the ten years is 122, aside from thirty young women from the Bible School, who have taken a part of their course in the seminary. Eight classes, with a total of thirty-four members, have been graduated from the full course of three years. Of these graduates, one has died and another turned aside to other occupations; but all the rest are actively engaged in the ministry, except four who have been called to important positions in the educational work of the Mission. Seven have taken the shorter course of two years. One of these died two years ago, but the rest are all in the work of the ministry. The graduates of the Seminary are occupying some of the most important evangelical pulpits in the country, and are widely distributed, from Sonora and California to Campeche, and from Texas to Tamaulipas to Guerrero, and one has gone as a missionary to Costa Rica, where he is doing important work.

"Six years ago the seminary opened a short, intensive course of three months for lay workers, to give stimulus and guidance for Christian work. Thirty-seven have taken this course and are giving good service in their churches. Many are acting as local preachers, and several, after having had experience in pastoral work and taken other studies, have returned to take the full course of three years.

"Of the whole number of students: 56

were Presbyterians, 33 coming from the Northern Mission, and 23 from the Southern; 40 were Methodists, of whom 32 were from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and 8 from the Church, South; 7 came from the Church of the Disciples, and the same number from the Congregational Church; 2 were Friends and 5 were Baptists or from other similar denominations.

"From the first there have been three resident professors giving their full time to the work, and the teaching force has been composed of from eight to twelve, by the employment of local pastors for giving classes in subjects in which they were especially proficient. The president is the only one who has given continued service during the ten years."

Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. and Mrs. Howland for their wise direction of the destinies of the institution during this initial period, and for the success thus far attained. He had passed by nearly four years the age for retirement under his Board, and this and other reasons led him to resign at the end of the school year, greatly to the regret of all the evangelical forces in Mexico, whether connected with the seminary or not, and a great host of other friends. Before the selection of the new administration some reorganization was effected; and Dr. W. A. Ross of the Southern Presbyterian Mission, and a member of the faculty for several years, was elected president, and our own Dr. J P Hauser, business manager and dean of students. Dr. and Mrs. Hauser are living in the building, and will have direct oversight over the students. A new rental contract, at a lower figure, has been secured, and the interior of the building has been largely renovated. The course of study has been revised, and various new plans are being projected.

In closing his report, Dr. Howland said:

"If the law now before Congress is approved, as it seems probable that it will be, diplomas from accredited institutions will be necessary for the practice of any profession, including the ministry of any religion. Then the seminary, which is already recognized as a professional school, will doubtless become the standard, and all ministers may be obliged to obtain recognition from it. This phase of the situation makes it more important than ever that the Seminary be given sufficient support to maintain the confidence and respect of the government and of the churches."

Medical Work

Our long established medical work in Guanajuato has been entirely suspended during the past year, due to the retirement of Dr. L. B. Salmans, after many years of service there, and to the fact that the city of Guanajuato is so reduced in population and activity that it offers a far less promising field than is to be found in other places. Thus far, no one has taken Dr. Salmans' place, but Dr. Nicholas Jaime, a Mexican, who has had a surprisingly successful career in medical and social work in Kansas City, is expected during the year, and it is the plan that he shall begin by testing the situation out in Mexico City, where our various churches and the new Good Will Industries will give immediate points of contact. In Puebla the Latin-American Hospital has had another successful year. Our Dr. C. R. Illick is still one of the directing physicians and our contribution to the work, which is primarily Baptist, though also supported in part by the Presbyterian Mission. Some medical work, with local help, has also been done at the Social Center connected with our Aztecas Street Church in Mexico City.

Religious Education

In this work the year has been an active one, under the direction of the Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Wellman. Late in February, a general Epworth League Institute was held, which was largely attended, and which was fruitful in results. In connection with this, the presence of Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, of the general Board of Education of the Church, meant much, and during the period of his visit, extended daily conferences were held, plans were made, a constitution was adopted, and a Council of Religious Education, with a strong personnel. was organized. The working force of the department has been strengthened by the addition of three bright young Mexicans who are to specialize in certain phases of the work. One is a graduate of the Union Evangelical Seminary, one of the Boys' School in Puebla, and the other a graduate deaconess.

During the year smaller institutes, devoted largely to Sunday-school methods, were held in five other places, and a second general Epworth League institute, the sixth of its kind, was held in Mexico City in the early days of January just passed, reference to the missionary results of which has already been made.

Under the direction of the department, the Epworth and Junior Leagues of the conference, working as twenty-four-hour-day Leagues, gave over five hundred pesos to be applied to the support of the Rev. Arturo Andrade in Costa Rica, and in the institute just mentioned, a draft of $250 U. S. was presented to Bishop Miller to be carried with him on his approaching visit to that field. During one month, Mr. and Mrs. Wellman gave special courses in the Bible Training School.

Social Work

Aztecas Social Center. This work started some five years ago, had to be practically abandoned for lack of resources when the big "cut" came, but Miss Mary N. Pearson, an evangelistic worker of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and those most interested have succeeded in keeping it going, and in the past year it has been largely supported by this society. The work has included day nursery and kindergarten, dispensary, games, classes in English and in painting, a health week, especially with reference to the child, and a Daily Vacation Bible School, all very successful. This last enrolled 125, and had an average daily attendance during five weeks of 87. A library and reading room are among the needs that it is now being sought to meet.

Good Will Industries. Rev. Jose T. Ramirez, a member of the annual conference, spent a large part of the past two years in the Good Will Industries in Los Angeles, California, studying every phase of the work and preparing to start similar work in Mexico City, and returned near the end of the year for this purpose. The resources for starting the work have come from special sources. It was hoped to locate near the Aztecas Street Church, which is in a part of the city offering excellent opportunities for such service. But a suitable place could not be found, and a property has been rented in the opposite direction from the center, in a community with similar needs. Preliminary plans include such shop work as the situation may indicate, a daily meeting with those in the institution, night classes, an employment bureau, and certain special departments of service, such, for example, as a legal department to help the poor in matters requiring such assistance. There is no center of Methodist work close at hand, and it is more than possible that from this beginning will grow a new mission and church.

Woman's Work

There has been progress during the year in the work by and for the women in our churches. In large measure this is still a new phase of activity, but a central executive committee has sought to bring about the organization of the women in as many of the churches as possible, and to keep in touch with all. Mrs. George A. Miller, wife of Bishop Miller, has taken an active interest in this work whenever in the country, and is now spending the time prior to General Conference exclusively in this way. The plans for the new year include short institutes in as many of the charges and circuits as possible. And a new objective, just undertaken, is that of the support of the deaconess, Miss Romero, of whose early departure for Costa Rica mention has already been made.

Union Publishing House

The Publishing House opened the year without a manager, but Dr. Andres Osuna, who had filled this position for several years, volunteered to give the time necessary, without salary, until a successor could be found. This was done about the middle of the year, when Rev. Moody Edwards, of the Disciples Mission, was allocated to this work by his Board, and took charge. The result thus far has been good, for he has come with new ideas, and with enthusiasm and earnestness, and the Publishing House seems to be moving more and more toward the complete fulfilling of its mission, in relation to which various forces have more or less impeded it thus far. Economies have been realized in certain directions. The indebtedness of the early part of the year has been partially cancelled, and all supplies for the printing department are now being paid for in cash. The total output for the year amounted to over ten million pages, of which close to two-thirds were religious in character.

For eight and a half years the interdenominational weekly "El Mundo Cristiano" has appeared regularly and has rendered a conspicuous service. But it has been very difficult for it to serve satisfactorily as a denominational organ the widely scattered and in some ways variously inclined groups interested, and gradually these have begun the publication of their own papers. The direction things were taking and the heavy deficit each year against "El Mundo Cristiano" led to the fear that it would have to be suspended. But with the issue once definitely raised, an unexpectedly general and strong desire appeared that it continue, and the subscriptions have fallen off less than was anticipated in view of the appearance of these other papers. Also, the figures for 1927 show a substantially smaller deficit than previously. Hence it has been decided that from April 1st it shall appear as a biweekly instead of as a weekly; and now that it is free from the effort to serve specific denominational groups, there is reason to think it may find a still larger place of usefulness than before and an increased influence.

When the Publishing House was organized, it took over the Sunday school literature, previously published by the Presbyterian and Methodist presses, and has continued their publication, including El Fanal, a monthly for teachers and adult classes. For several years, also, the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, in New York, has published an annual, occupying somewhat the same field. These two have now been combined into a quarterly, called "La Revista Biblica," published here, which has also been well received, and which is going all over Latin America. A beginning has also been made in the publication in Spanish of the large lesson picture rolls and of the colored lesson picture cards, the color work being secured already done from a house in the North. Heretofore, it has been necessary to get these from other houses, and it has not always been possible to get them in Spanish.

Most of the time since the organization, the shop, offices and book store have been in different locations, the latter still in our Gante Street property, where the Methodist book store had been for many years before. The fact that this is very central, and the difficulty of finding a place where the three could be combined without paying a prohibitive rental, had prevented a change. But the corner in the same property with the shop, recently became available, and the offices and store were moved. Certain economies and greater efficiency have resulted, and while for the book store the location is in some ways less desirable, it is in contact with a new section of the city, and plans are under way that will almost certainly increase the mail order service. And the absence of the book store from the center of the city has been largely offset by the fact that the agency and depository of the American Bible Society immediately moved into the vacated quarters.

Since the beginning less has been received in subsidies from the Mission Boards than was originally expected, and there have been reductions from the amounts given at first. This is one important reason why it has never been possible to do all that was anticipated. But with the change in "El Mundo Cristiano" and other economies, and with the plans of the new manager, the limitations should be measurably overcome, and a beginning has already been made in the publication and circulation of more general literature.

"El Abogado Cristiano"

In April, 1877, the first issue of "El Abogado Cristiano" was published, and it continued, we believe without interruption, until the end of June, 1919, when it gave place to the interdenominational paper, "El Mundo Cristiano," which has appeared regularly since that date, and still continues. But the need of special denominational papers has been felt here and there, and gradually these have appeared. In our case the tendency in this direction has been resisted until now. But with the beginning of 1928, "El Abogado Cristiano" has again appeared, and has been enthusiastically received by our people. It was started unofficially by a group of the workers, but was officially adopted by the annual conference in its session just held. This does not mean that our people have gone back on the idea of co-operation, nor withdrawn from the Publishing House, nor even from the support of "El Mundo Cristiano," though for a time this paper will probably feel somewhat the effect of the special interest our workers have in their new venture. There seems to be a field for both types of periodical.

Co-operation

Previous reports have dealt with this topic, and something of its history and of the plans thus far carried out is, we believe, pretty generally known. Not everything has worked perfectly, but much has been done. The outstanding visible results have been the territorial agreements and distribution entered into and largely carried out by eight demonstrations, the Union Evangelical Seminary, and the Union Publishing House, with its interdenominational literature. During the years also, the Committee on Co-operation has functioned constantly, part of the time with a paid secretary, and has rendered very valuable service in keeping the idea of co-operation alive, in maintaining contact with the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America in New York, in taking an active part in the solution of certain problems that have been referred to it, and in seeking to work out for the benefit of all, including those who have not been parties to the plans and agencies named above, the problems raised by the legislation of the past few years and the questions with the government that have resulted.

Theoretically, the Committee on Co-operation has been composed equally of missionaries and nationals, though for the past three years our Methodist representatives have both been nationals. But practically, at times at least, the missionaries have seemed to predominate, perhaps because of greater regularity in attending the meetings. And it has been felt, by many of the missionaries, no less than by the nationals, that there ought to be a more distinctively national body in this field, especially in these later years when the influences so strongly felt in other parts of the mission world have been felt here also. So a start was made in a meeting of the Committee two years ago, and a special committee then named worked on the matter till the first of October, when it was possible to bring together in Mexico City representatives of seven or eight denominations, who thoroughly discussed every phase of the question, drew up a constitution, and organized the National Council of Evangelical Churches in Mexico, with an Executive Committee largely resident, for practical reasons, in the Federal district, and with our Rev. M. Z. Garza as president. There is missionary representation in this Council, but it will probably gradually drop out and the body become entirely Mexican. For special reasons two or three of the leading denominations were not represented in the meeting, but they will probably soon be included. Obviously there is a very large field for such an organization in giving the evangelicals of the country a united representation. Already the question of the future of "El Mundo Cristiano" has been referred to it, and was decided practically as it was recommended.

Of even more immediate interest to us is a movement between our workers and people and those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the northern states of the Republic. This also became a live question two years ago, when a representative committee of the sister Church, including Bishop Cannon and other Americans, as well as nationals, were present for a day at our annual conference in Puebla, when hours were given to discussion. The plan that then looked most feasible, and that is again becoming the basis of study, was drawn up by Bishop Miller, but special circumstances caused the matter to be largely dropped for more than a year. Then, last summer, when it was learned that the Southern Annual Conference, which includes the work in Mexico, was to meet in Laredo, Texas, the members of our annual conference, on their initiative, and at their own expense, named and sent Rev. Epigmenio Velasco as their fraternal delegate. He was royally received in every way, and came back with an enthusiastic report, and with certain suggestions for our work from his observations there. And in return a fraternal delegate, in the person of Rev. Benjamin Fernandez, was named to come to the recent session of our annual conference. Because of sickness he could not come, but his place was most acceptably taken by Rev. Juan N. Pascoe, whose presence and words were in every sense most welcome. If the practical phase of the question can be worked out, some kind of a federation, if not a closer union, will undoubtedly be realized in the near future. These southern brethren are holding their first Central Conference in February, in which this is one of the questions that will be given thorough consideration.

Legal Questions

There has been less change, and hence less confusion, in the legal situation than the year before. But problems have not been absent. Bishop Miller again observed the precedent set by himself two years ago, and followed by Bishop McConnell a year ago, of asking the annual conference to elect a national to preside, and again the results were most gratifying. Indeed, Bishop Miller is reported to have said that he very much liked the arrangement, as it relieved him of much of the strain of conference week, and gave him much fuller opportunity for meeting the workers individually, and for going into certain special phases of the work. There has been no change in the status of the schools, but the fact that some of them are in a somewhat anomalous position has led the Mexico Finance Committee to take up again the matter, and to make recommendations which have been sent to the Board.

But with reference to the churches there has been more embarrassment, due to the enforcement of the provision that public religious meetings can be held only in church buildings, and that these belong to the Nation. In a dozen or more cases in our territory it has been necessary to close services which were being held in rented or private properties, and this has been disturbing, though less fatal than might have been expected. For in many such cases the effort has followed to provide a chapel that could be recognized as national property, and when such are secured the trouble will be over. This is the reason for so much activity along this line, as indicated in the early part of this report. Two of these cases have been in Mexico City. Others have been in various places, more especially in the state of Morelos. In many of these cases plans are being made to build as may be possible, usually in a very humble way. In Valle de Santiago, in the State of Guanajuato, peremptory orders were received to close the services, though permission was finally obtained to hold the Sunday School and Junior League. The young pastor at first was so discouraged that he asked his district superintendent for a change. But plans have since developed for buying a property which it is hoped to have in use soon.

Of the two cases in Mexico City, the Bethel congregation has been able to meet in the Aztecas Street Church, which is not many blocks distant, by taking unoccupied hours. It has now secured a desirably located lot in a growing and needy section, a little beyond its former location, and is looking forward to having its own building. In the other case, that of the former Cuahtemotzin congregation, other difficulties have arisen. A lot, being bought on installments, was secured by reimbursing the purchaser for the payments made, and a provisional chapel was built at the back of it, to be used later for social purposes, when it should be possible to build a church in front, and was duly inaugurated, with a large attendance of members and friends. But when the government came to answer the request for formal permission to hold services, it refused because the lot had not been fully paid for, and the interests of the land company would be prejudiced. At this writing it has not been possible to satisfy the company with any available security that will lead it to give immediate title, and the money is not at hand to finish payment. It is not clear what can be done.

In the important city of Queretaro, one of the very early ones in which our first missionaries started work, the congregation has no place at all in which to meet, as the former chapel which was in the Boys' School building, had to be given up, so as not to prejudice that property. A fund is being slowly built up with which to provide a building, and a request has been made of the government for the privilege of buying an already well adapted property that is being nationalized.

But aside from such embarrassments as these, which in many cases have brought blessing as well as difficulty, we have had no trouble. Uniformly our workers and our people have sought to comply with the laws, and the official feeling towards us is entirely friendly. On the other hand, in the Catholic churches the priests are not yet officiating, after a year and a half of absence from their places, because they still refuse to register as required, and every now and then the papers report the closing of some school or the arrest of some priest or of some individual or group for some violation of the laws.

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Panama and Costa Rica

Reported by R. E. Marshall, Superintendent

The Field

Panama and Costa Rica belong to that group of small republics known as the Central American countries. As long as ships go east and west, and north and south, through the Panama Canal, just so long will multitudes of people of every race and nation continue to visit our shores and look over our cities and sights. Our Central America Mission field, with less than sixty thousand square miles, and about one million inhabitants may seem small in comparison with other lands of vast areas and millions of people, but none of them offers any larger opportunities for demonstrating to the passing multitudes the true meaning of Christianity and its goal of world brotherhood.

Methodism with its motto of our great founder, "The World is my Parish," may well consider this field as a place where the world meets and mingles, and then so establish our work as to send out streams of influence, through the men and women who come and go, from and to every part of the world. There is no place more important where Americans from the north and Americans from the south meet in friendly relationships and demonstrate to each other a desire of mutual helpfulness. We live side by side, and are truly neighbors with all the possibilities of neighborly dealings, all of which afford us ample means of displaying our faith in Jesus Christ and our desire to exemplify His religion to all mankind.

The Mission Force

The past year has been replete with trying experiences which have caused us to feel the need of a closer fellowship with Him who understands our sorrows and bears our burdens. Conference had just closed, when the mother of the writer heard the call to leave her home here for her home in the skies. Mrs. Mary E. Marshall had come to Panama to live with us, and for a year and a half was deeply interested in all the affairs of the Mission. Quietly and quickly the summons came and then her gentle spirit departed to be with Him whom she loved and those who loved her were left with heavy hearts. She is resting from her labors, but her works shall ever follow her. Her sons and daughters, inspired by her blessed memory, will ever strive to be worthy of one of the finest Christian mothers God ever gave to the world.

A week later occurred the automobile accident which almost became a tragedy and all but claimed the lives of Bishop and Mrs. Miller and their companions who were on a trip to the interior of Panama. Bishop Miller was so seriously injured with six broken ribs and a broken collar-bone that an aeroplane was despatched to convey him to the hospital in Ancon. Weeks in the hospital and months afterward were required before Bishop Miller could resume his arduous labors and travels in the interests of Christ's Kingdom throughout the Latin-American world. Mrs. Miller likewise felt the effects of the accident for a long time.

Reference should be made to other distressing and discouraging experiences through which our Mission family passed during the year. Miss Miriam Rosecrans, who had recently come to the field, and on whom we had counted for a fine piece of missionary service in connection with our Seawall School, found it necessary to withdraw from the work. Then the wife of our Spanish pastor became ill and for months had to be detained in the hospital before she recovered sufficiently to be removed to her home. Our plans to send her husband for a course of training in the seminary at Mexico City had to be changed. We are glad to report that Mrs. Barbero, restored to health and her husband and five children, is now in the midst of a happy family circle. The faithful secretary of our official board of the Panama Church died a short time ago and left a dependent family for whom we are trying to provide. We realize, however, that every field has similar experiences of trials and sorrows, and that we all need the grace of God and the sustaining presence of the Lord if we are to continue steadfast, immovable and always abounding in the work of the Lord.

During the year Miss Elsie J. Keyser and Miss Clara List returned to their work in connection with our Panama school and churches, and Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Rounds and family have resumed their places in Costa Rica. We have warmly welcomed the coming of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Allstrom, former missionaries of Java, later in Mexican work in Tucson, Arizona, and now at work in David, the most isolated station of our field.

The Educational Work

The usual routine work of the various schools has been maintained throughout the year. In Alajuela, Costa Rica, where the Swains have been located, the educational activities were enlarged by the opening of a commercial night school. Begun as an experiment, it proved to be a success, for fifteen out of the twenty students who enrolled for the course continued to the end of the year. Among these students, who were all adults, were several school teachers and a judge of one of the courts. The class celebrated the close of the year's work with a fine program in the city theatre, and had as the principal speaker the director of the most prominent commercial school of the country, enrolling more than five hundred members. The commercial school meets a real need in this provincial center and may be expected to increase in size and importance in the future.

The small day school, organized a few years ago, has continued to grow and the work has merited the recognition of the government officials and done much to win the way into the hearts of many of the people. In our last year's report, mention was made of a Costa Rican who gave up a promising future in educational and political circles to become associated with our mission work. Señor Adam Soto deserves much credit for the success of the school and he has also been very active in our religious work, serving as teacher and preacher. The Swain family will leave shortly on a well earned furlough.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, our school work was considerably handicapped by the delay of the Fiskes, who were unavoidably detained in the States by the illness of their children. This, coupled with the fact that the location of the school was changed, lessened the enrollment over that of previous years. Nevertheless, the Fiskes started in with their usual energy and, out of a rather difficult situation, succeeded in carrying forward a commendable work. It is in order to mention the splendid Boy Scout and the Camp Fire Girl groups which were organized, and most of these young people are connected with our Sunday school and church. Again we have had to change the location of the school, which is now housed in our limited mission building. We need funds for the erection of a new building in the capital city of Costa Rica, for the present building, containing both church and school, is not only inadequate, but also in a bad state of repair.

At David, the provincial center of Chiriqui Province of Panama, our educational work under the direction of Mr. E. W. Bossing had a good year. Although the attendance has not been large and the people are passing through a financial depression, the outlook is good. A year ago an experiment was made along the line of an exhibition of national and natural products. This year the second exhibition was held and it exceeded all expectations, for more than five thousand people of the city and province were attracted to the affair which centered in our mission buildings and on our grounds. Not only did the governor and officials of the province attend the exhibition, and put their stamp of approval on it, but they decided that the plan should be continued and with government assistance. That this is something to rejoice over may be readily understood, when it is realized that only a few years ago there was a very strong prejudice against our workers and our work in this isolated section of the Republic. A very hopeful outlook for this province and also for our own work is seen in the five million dollar project of the United Fruit Company, which is building a port and a pier on the Pacific coast and constructing a railroad which will serve as a means of transportation for the product of the thousands of acres of banana lands now being cleared and planted. As capital and labor combine to make the desert blossom with bananas, so we shall have added opportunities to work among the people who will live and labor in this section of a rich province.

Our largest and most encouraging school work is to be found in Panama City, where the Pan-American Institute, under the direction of Mr. Walter Oliver, is steadily gaining an excellent reputation for good work in the training of commercial students. The commercial department, organized only three years ago, now has seventy-five students out of the total enrollment of more than two hundred and twenty-five young people who belong to the school. The coming year promises a much larger enrollment and a need for space is keenly felt. The school is very cosmopolitan in its make up for the student body is comprised of Panamanians, Chinese, Italians, Greeks, West Indians and others gathered out of this melting pot of the races. The students take a bi-lingual course, and when they are finished they are able to take shorthand and do typewriting in either Spanish or English. The graduating class of this year consisted of two Panamanians, two Chinese and two West Indians, all of whom can be counted on to recommend the school as they engage in the commercial work of the city. For the first time a year book called the "Seawall Echo" was produced by the members of the school and is a very creditable work.

The Churches

We must constantly bear in mind the fact that our school work, important as it is and essential as it must ever be, is but a means to an end. The purpose of our school efforts is to be found in our church and Sunday school activities, where we seek to present Jesus Christ as the Saviour of souls and the example of living and goal of all life. Not only do the daily chapel exercises furnish opportunities of religious instruction, but through the class room and in personal contacts, the teacher finds occasions of presenting the message of Christ. Instruction which imparts secular knowledge only fails to accomplish the primary purpose of our whole missionary program, for we are in these countries to present the Gospel of Jesus Christ in such a way as to lead our boys and girls into a knowledge of Him and a personal fellowship with our Lord.

A series of evangelistic services recently held in San Jose, Costa Rica, under the direction of the Latin American Evangelization Committee gave the various churches a fine impetus. Our very capable pastor Rev. Arturo Andrade co-operated in every possible way in these successful services and the interest aroused tended to increase the attendance at our own services. Señor Andrade is a Mexican and the Mexican leadership of Mr. Fiske, who serves as their own missionary to Central America. The religious work in San Jose was never more encouraging, and just recently the beginnings of a Bible training school for workers indicate a most hopeful outlook for the future. Our Barrio Mexico chapel continues to grow in interest and numbers under the leadership of Mr. Fiske who serves as pastor. "El Reflector" continues to be issued with regularity and efficiency, carrying messages of light and truth.

At David, Panama, our Spanish pastor, Señor Barbero, has carried on the regular work connected with Sunday school and church and made a trip with one of the American Bible Society colporteurs, which proved to be very helpful to many people who live where there has never been the sign of an evangelical preacher. Distributing the Word and preaching the Word will some day reveal their own results. The pastor has served as a teacher in the school, and his artistic ability proved to be very useful in the matter of the Exhibition above mentioned.

Our Seawall Church in Panama has

had a trying year. A change of pastors and other circumstances tended to produce a depression which manifested itself in the falling off of attendance, less financial support and an apparent decline of interest on the part of a number of people. However, there have been some encouraging results. Last year's report includes mention of the coming into our Church of an ex-priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Señor Americo Valero has proven himself to be a valuable worker in the Mission activities. Not only has he been teaching Spanish in our Seawall School, but also he has conducted many of the religious services of our various churches and chapels. His messages are of great interest to our people, and his education and training, along with the change of his Church relationships gives him a prestige with the people who hear him gladly. As editor of the "Defender," he has a fine hearing also.

Pastor Alberto Delgado has served throughout the year with his usual consecration and fidelity looking after the circuit of Gauchapali, Chorillo, and Pueblo Nuevo. He has left a good work behind him, for he left to attend the Union Theological Seminary of Mexico and we expect him to return at the end of this year, far better prepared for the service to which he has applied himself so diligently in the Master's Name. Our two Bible women, Señoras Mendieta and Crespo, have shared in the good work, visiting constantly in the homes of the people.

It is of course impossible to mention all the names of the faithful and earnest workers who share with us the burden of the work and rejoice with us in the successes of our labors. Each one has his and her place in the work and the united efforts of all will bring about the extension of the Kingdom of Christ upon the earth. In spite of the backsets and the trying experiences of the year, we all feel that we have not labored in vain by any means and we face the future with new hope, renewed faith and a strong determination to serve more earnestly our Lord and Leader.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by M. A. Rader, Superintendent

The Missionary Enterprise

This work is being questioned these days by serious minded as well as thoughtless people all over the world, being actuated by different motives. Some think that Missions cannot justify themselves, that their day is past or passing. But we should not give too much credence to such views. The methods of Missions may change and perhaps ought to, from time to time, but the purpose and the need of Missions will abide as long as God and man remain in the world. God needs man and man needs God everywhere. Jesus is little known and poorly followed. Those who have are to share with those who have not. This is to apply to things material as well as things spiritual. The world, becoming as it is a great neighborhood, cannot live in peace and contentment as long as a part of it is lagging spiritually, intellectually, and materially. "Go ye . . . teach all nations" is needed more than ever before, but the rising tide of color, nationalism, and self-consciousness, and pride of false ideals, base achievements and low aims complicate matters, and if let alone will in time react adversely on the more advanced sections of the world-neighborhood. The Kingdom of God is still in the making. The question is, how best to advance the Kingdom? What methods will accomplish the best results? If there are any other methods better than those now employed, we want them.

Co-operation

Co-operation is being considered. Its growth is significant. More and more there is less demand for denominationalism on the part of the nationals, and a greater demand for a unified program which includes a unified Church among evangelical Christians. Efforts have been made by the several Missions to divide the territory to prevent overlapping, but the representatives of some denominations imagine that the representatives of other denominations are not preaching the whole Gospel, and are, therefore, invading their neighbor's territory. For the most part, however, the Missions engaged in work here are endeavoring to keep the terms of comity. Some of the best meetings of the past year were the result of united efforts during the Week of Prayer in which the Methodists, Scotch Presbyterians, and the Baptists joined forces.

The National Tract Society

This Society of Peru is doing splendid service. A large number of tracts on general evangelical subjects are being circulated among the people. A union paper is also under way, and it is hoped that it will eventually become the mouth-piece of all of the Missions. We are persuaded that co-operation is more a matter of personality than of difference of opinion or convictions. Free men are willing to be led but not bossed.

The Bible Societies

We have here representatives of the American Bible Society and of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The latter has been on the field a great many years. Their work is indispensable in the propagation of the Gospel. Each year witnesses a larger sale of Bibles and portions. The two societies last year disposed of more than 100,000 copies of Scripture. This indicates a growing demand for the truth, and a willingness to seek for it through other sources than those formerly relied upon. The demand for religious freedom is growing, which is in part due to the struggle now going on in Mexico, but due also to the activity of the evangelical Missions, and the extreme conservatism and superstitious teaching of the dominant Church here.

Surely a majority of the clergy here must be clean men. I would hate to think otherwise. But that there is a great deal of immoral living on the part of the priests is generally believed, and this belief is being strengthened by the fact that no fewer than three young priests in Peru have separated from the Roman Catholic Church during the past year, giving as their reason the corruption of the clergy. One of the serious problems that confront the evangelicals of Latin America is the question of morality. One apparently does not need to be moral to be religious in this land. Children born out of wedlock are so common that it does not create surprise. It is difficult to convince the masses that any sin should be attached to this custom. But if evangelism does not stand for a clean life, justice, honor, integrity, character, we would better fold our tents and slip away. Some would have us believe that there is no difference in Christian standards, but such do not observe well. Standards of morality, education, liberty are vital if we are to meet the demands of the day in which we live.

Lima High School

This high school for girls has maintained its high level in attendance and work in spite of the efforts of the Archbishop to put them out of business, by excommunicating all parents whose children attend this school. It has many friends among leading people, who besides paying the annual fees are yearly adding to the building fund. We are waiting only for word from home to start work on the construction of the magnificent new college building.

Primary School

The primary school in Callao under the direction of Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Snell, was filled to overflowing with 540 students. This work is all in English, and more students seek admission than can be accommodated. The school is entirely self-supporting.

Callao High School

This High School, first under the direction of Mr. M. C. Shurtleff, and later under the direction of Mr. F. M. Kinch, had the largest attendance in its history. The prospects are even better for next year. In both of the Callao schools we are embarrassed for want of room. Already we are renting extra quarters, which of course requires additional teaching force.

Victoria Anglo-American School

This school moved into its new quarters the last of June, 1927. This fine new building was made possible by a loan. With the amount we have been paying for rent, we are now able to pay the annual interest plus the ten per cent amortization of the loan. This has become all the easier because of increase in attendance from 160 to 230. The building will be crowded to the limit at the opening of the new term in March, 1928. This institution is also entirely self-supporting.

El Instituto Andino

This school at Huancayo has had the best year in recent years. There has been better discipline in the school and hence better results have been achieved. Although there was something over 30 per cent increase during the school year, it is expected that there will be added about 150 other students, due to the suspension of one of the large private schools at Huancayo. This will give us more than 350 students.

All of the above mentioned schools are under the supervision and direction of missionaries. Besides these schools we have others at Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, Gollaquiesga, under the direction of nationals. Their schools are small but they furnish us fine points of contact in pushing the work of the Church. In one place the pastor of the church is also the teacher in the school. Practically all of his 80 pupils attend the Sunday School and most of them are now members of the church.

British-American Hospital

This hospital is one of the outstanding institutions in Peru. It is under the supervision of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. MacCornack, who have built up a remarkable work of which we are proud. Many improvements have been added to the hospital during the year and paid for out of the receipts. Dr. MacCornack is ably assisted by his brother, Dr. D. M. MacCornack, by seven missionary nurses, and three missionary dietitians. Besides there are several graduate Peruvian nurses and 30 undergraduate nurses from the nurses training school of the hospital, and other employees, making a total on the payroll of more than 100. The fine prosperity of the hospital made it possible for Dr. and Mrs. MacCornack to release the Mission of all financial obligation for the hospital, thus making it possible to carry on the work which otherwise could not have been done. We all greatly appreciate this fine spirit on their part. Dr. MacCornack is recognized as the leading surgeon in Peru, and is President Leguia's private physician. This institution is very gracious and generous to all of the missionaries of all Boards, giving them free treatment. The Christian attitude of the staff is broad, wholesome, and helpful to all.

The Churches

With few exceptions they have shown progress during the year. It has been a hard year financially, and some of the charges were not able to make as good a showing as last year. Others did better. Among the churches that have made good records this year, are Central, Lima, Ica, Gollaquiesga, and San Geronimo Circuit. This has been the best year the Mission has witnessed. God has been with us.

The Fay F. Wolfe Seminary is still a prospect. Rev. C. W. Brewster has faithfully led a class of six young men in the studies of the first year, using my office. We are waiting patiently for the funds with which to erect the building. The Detroit Area is back of this enterprise, and the loyal churches there will not fail in their efforts to help us solve one of our major problems, by establishing this Seminary.

The Wood Memorial Church of Callao, which we hoped a year ago would be a reality by this time, has been held back for want of funds. We are still able to say that Methodism has only one small church in all Peru. May friends rally to the support of this enterprise. It is hard to make progress without aid and prayers.

BUENOS AIRES AREA

Bishop William F. Oldham

Area Boundaries—Changes

I have spent three quadrenniums in South America and am persuaded that in Latin lands influence is cumulative. There is probably loss of freshness and of the element of surprise in a continuous episcopate, but with a people given to following leaders, rather than tying in with institutions, the continuous administration has values not to be wholly replaced.

My first quadrennium, the area was impossible. It extended from Panama to Punta Arenas—over 5,000 miles in a straight line—and included seven Republics with an area greater than all the United States of America. Means of travel, too, were comparatively undeveloped and the range of altitudes ran from the sea level to over 15,000 feet above. It is no wonder none of my predecessors ever stayed more than four years.

In the second quadrennium, I was relieved of Panama and Peru—which were attached to the Mexico Area.

In the third quadrennium, by the stern advice of more than one doctor, I surrendered Bolivia to the capable care of Bishop George A. Miller—and since we had already retired from Paraguay, which was entered in strength by the Disciples of Christ, I had but the churches of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, an area of more than one-half of the United States of America.

Peoples Differ

I have found the Latin peoples markedly differing from each other, partly from the differences of racial inheritance, particularly in so much of their ancestry as is derived from South America itself, and partly from historical and geographical reasons playing upon the current life. Something over a century has already begun to tell in the crystallization of traits and customs, and the future will see greater divergencies still. Even now, it would be impossible for a knowing person to mistake a Chilean for a Uruguayan, or a Paraguayan for either. When it comes to future national episcopal supervision this must be taken into account, for under the general term "South American" are included these many Republics, each a variant from every other—and conscious of the fact.

Methodism a Constructive Force

The quadrenniums have seen the Church develop much in self-support, in native initiative, in conscious strength. The Nationals occupy almost every position of influence and are fast being entrusted with every place of trust and leadership—and in the main the response is highly satisfactory. If there be need for accenting the qualities this leadership ought to cultivate, it might be greater persistence in places once adopted and greater firmness in dealing with the disagreeable. A naturally amiable people find it hard to press matters to possibly severe outcomes. The writer of these words is so amenable to this indictment himself, that he says no more about it. The great outstanding fact of the twelve years is that the Methodism of South America, where most developed, is no longer a Protestant cult, but an organized and constructive religious force, which daily demonstrates its right to live and to be counted among the remedial and sanitary assets of South American life. Our numbers are not large, but they are influential, far beyond their numbers account for. A President of one of the Republics said to me some time ago: "You have no idea how greatly you evangelicals influence life in this land. Your numbers are not large, but there's a strange independence of thought and action among you, and you color the stream of events very greatly."

As a Church we have grown very much in self-support, in appreciation and knowledge of organization, and in directness of religious appeal.

There has come particularly in this last quadrennium a much greater appreciation of the value of religious education and the Sunday schools are taking on added life and vigor.

Another matter for approval is the increasing use of a woman agency. What, ten years ago, we were told women could not do because of social inhibitions they are beginning to do most effectively. And the deaconess and parish visitor, and even the woman assistant pastor begin to be known, felt and appreciated.

Theological Training

Another long step forward is in the improvement of our theological curricula. A higher level of preparation is demanded, and a higher fitness required for admission into the conference and the results are already beginning to be manifest. Our emphatic need and our proposed program is to afford the means for providing men of intelligence and training and piety, to catch and hold the attention of the restless and inquiring generation that is already at our doors.

We still have a group of ultra-conservatives, chiefly among the older laymen, who believe that they are the saints to whom the faith was once delivered, and who refuse anyone the right to ask any question outside of the traditional routine, but equally sincere and more widely read men and women are finding new light break forth from the old Book.

The writer of these lines is in no sense a "modernist," indeed he is himself a bit old-fashioned, but he cannot consent to a young Church being bound by traditional interpretations without being given the privilege to "prove all things" for itself and "to hold fast that which is true."

Our Great Task

Another phase of life is noticeable—we are not spending much time in declaration against the errors and foibles of Rome. This people are abundantly able to register their own dissatisfactions and many times their hot objections. What we have to deal with chiefly is not Roman error, but the apathy and unbelief that have resulted from Roman assertiveness and priestly arrogance. Rome, herself, has learned and is learning much more consideration for the people. Our great task is to call men to repentance, and to lead the way to true holiness of life and to sanctify in our relations with God and our fellows. Very largely this is now our program and the accent on religious education is all to the good in this rising of a new and more constructive day. Indeed, not the least of the by-products of our presence and message is an awakening in the Roman Church itself, of the place of the Church as a servant and not as master and that the end of the whole matter is the real extension of the Kingdom of Heaven in the heart of the individual, and in the associations of men with each other.

Co-operation

Not the last of our forward steps has been in the direction of co-operation with the other evangelical forces on this field. At this point, I cannot but acknowledge the splendid help of the Latin America Committee on Co-operation under the leadership of their able Secretary Dr. Guy Inman—and here locally, under the wholesome and intelligent care of Dr. W. E. Browning. We are more nearly a united group maintaining united schools and seminaries, book rooms and periodicals than could have been dreamed of ten short years ago.

Day and Boarding Schools

Much accent has been put upon our day and boarding schools. These are almost the only open avenues of approach to the intellectual classes of Spanish South America. Here in the daily Bible classes the Gospel message is planted, and the atmosphere of the schools is sought to be made distinctly Christian. Nor are there lacking evidences not only of a higher morale in general, but of individual hearts entering into conscious experience of the presence and power and mercy of God.

Years ago in Malaysia, I proved the value of gradual approach to a suspicious community. Last Christmas, I stood among hundreds of earnest Christians, largely the produce of our schools, surrounded by a community filled with kindly feeling.

Benediction

And now, bringing this lengthy report to an end, I commend this area to the Board of Foreign Missions and to my episcopal successor. May rich spiritual prosperity attend their efforts. And may our entrenched, intelligent, devoted Methodism soon stand on its own feet and direct its own life, adding a self-sustaining and self-extending Latin corps to the great Methodist world army, to the glory of God and the larger help of men!

CHILE CONFERENCE

Workers

The Methodist Episcopal Church has 47 pastors and missionaries in evangelical work; 93 missionaries and teachers in educational work; 4 engaged in medical work; 9 secretaries and assistants. These may be classified as 101 national workers; 56 missionaries, of whom 44 are in educational work; 5 are in evangelical work, 1 in medical work and 6 in secretarial work.

The Annual Conference budget is about 584,391 pesos or figured at seven pesos to the dollar, $84,484. The amount appropriated by the Board at home was $44,827 for 1926.

Institutions

The Conference has thirty-eight charges, with fifty-six named preaching places and about forty other places of worship; one farm; four colleges; one agricultural institute; 5 dispensaries; three parochial schools; two homes for women university students; one social center with its training school for National Christian women, Mrs. Laura Hauser, in charge; one book depository (in union with Presbyterians); one theological seminary (union with Presbyterians).

The property of the Conference is held in the name of the Andean Corporation, a local body made up of missionaries of the Board together with native pastors. There are 51 pieces of property, with an aggregate value of 4,800,000 pesos, or $686,000.

One of the most encouraging features of the work in Chile is that of the National Missionary Society, an excellent institution of five years standing. This is made up of nationals, who are justly proud of their excellent showing. They set their financial goal at 14,000 pesos and nearly 18,000 were pledged. New work is being opened by this live institution.

Secretaries

The Junior Leagues have made notable progress under the direction of Mrs. S. P. Hauser. The Rev. Hugh C. Stuntz, the Sunday school secretary, has greatly stimulated the growth of the Sunday schools; work among the Epworth Leagues under the direction of the Rev. S. P. Hauser has been most encouraging; and C. A. Irle's activity as architect has left a lasting monument throughout the land.

Co-operative Work

Our church is co-operating with the Presbyterian Church in division of territory as well as in union work. The three union enterprises are the Evangelical Book Depository (El Sembrador); the church paper (El Heraldo Christiano); and the Bible Seminary. Our representatives in the seminary are the Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and Rev. A. F. Wesley.

The Anglo-Chilean Homes

Under the direction of Miss Olive Hull and Miss Blanche Miller is a home for university young women in Santiago. All of the rooms of the institution are occupied, there being 80 boarders. Mrs. Laura Hartzell has charge of a similar institution in Concepcion with 40 boarders.

The Bunster Agricultural School

Under the direction of Mr. E. E. Reed, Mr. D. S. Bullock, Mr. Philip Griffin, and their wives, this enterprise aims to cultivate the disfavored class of Chileans and to teach practical work and production at the same time. The school made the best showing at the produce exhibition at Concepcion during 1924. The number of boys is limited to 25. Many applicants cannot be accommodated because of lack of room. The farm does a prosperous business. There is a flourishing church, and a day school for the workmen's children.

Dispensaries

"El Buen Samaritano" is the dispensary which has been running successfully in Santiago for about five years. It affords an opportunity for poor people to have medical consultation and prescriptions at a very low price. The Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell is president. Dr. Morales is in charge, and undergraduate doctors from the university give their services free. Most of the cost of maintaining the institution is provided by subscriptions raised locally.

Four years ago a dispensary was opened in Concepcion to care for babies and to instruct mothers in sanitation and child care. An adequate building was constructed by funds raised by the local missionary club. Another dispensary has been opened in Los Angeles. Our church in Iquique maintains a hall in which a most successful dispensary work is done. The student girls assist in the work and supplies are provided by personal contributions.

Epworth League Institute

Five annual sessions of the Epworth League have been held in the grove of the Bunster Farm, where for five days each year the Chile young people and the missionaries enjoyed God's out-of-doors and came to know profoundly God's spirit. The Rev. S. P. Hauser, the efficient secretary of this work, is devoting full time to the League work in Argentine and Chile.

Teachers' Association

This association of all English-speaking evangelical teachers in Chile was organized in 1918. During the past three years a bi-monthly News Letter has been sent out which gives exchange of ideas and inspiration. There are about seventy-five members. Annual meetings are held during the summer at the grove. Mr. D. S. Bullock is president.

Bible Seminary

At Santiago, under the direction of the Rev. A. F. Wesley, excellent work is being done in the splendid new building of this institution.

The Four Schools

The most flourishing part of Methodism's work in Chile is to be found in the following four schools which now have a history of about 48 years. They were started by Bishop William Taylor and have been a most potent liberalizing power in the country.

Santiago College—This school is under the direction of Mrs. Mary S. Swaney, assisted by the Misses Jennie Smith, Ruth Keyes, Elva Becker, Sara Jones, Edith Reynolds and Rubye McCarroll, and 19 other teachers and instructors. The enrollment is over 300. Special emphasis has been placed upon religious teaching and the finest spirit prevails. The school is well received in all parts of the country.

Iquique English College.—This institution is under the direction of the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Pflaum, assisted by Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Smith, Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Miss Helen F. Cutting, the Misses A. M. Skinner and Florence Depew, and 11 other teachers. The enrollment in the boys' and girls' departments is about 400. The work of the Northern District centers about this institution.

Concepcion College.—This school is under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Ireland and Miss Ruth D. Beyer, directora, assisted by Mrs. Laura Hartzell, the Misses Eleanor Dukehart, Mary Shelley, and Fannie Farrand, as missionaries, and 15 other teachers and instructors. The school enrollment is 351. The religious element is prominent and the art and music departments are strong.

Colegio Americano—Mr. Neal Ireland, director, and Mrs. W. D. Carhart, directora, are in charge, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Carhart, Rev. C. F. Hartzell, Mr. Paul E. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gibson, and Miss Elizabeth Francis, as missionaries, and 8 other instructors, 6 of whom are products of the institution. Special attention is given to the training of religious leaders.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Reported by G. P. Howard

Some of the outstanding events of the year's work in Argentina and Uruguay are the following:

Institutes of Religious Education

A concerted and carefully planned series of institutes have been held in such strategic centers as Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Mendoza. Five such gatherings have been held and a number of smaller and more local institutes held as a result of the enthusiasm generated in the larger meetings. A team of five teachers, or leaders, conducted these institutes for five days in each locality. Courses in Child Psychology, the New Testament, Epworth League and Junior League methods and Sunday school administration were offered. Life service addresses were made at certain periods and evangelism was definitely stressed. The closing period of each institute was made an occasion for revival and consecration. Over three hundred of our choicest young people received training and inspiration in these institutes, and the testimonies of those who returned to their local churches to work more earnestly and intelligently prove the value of those institutes. This systematic movement for the training of leaders very largely grew out of the visit of Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay to this field, for the purpose of helping the local forces to work out the recommendations of the Montevideo Congress on Christian Work.

Theological Seminary

The institutes that have been held are only a part of the definite and serious plans which our leaders entertain for the calling and training of pastors and other Christian workers. Our Union Seminary, in which Disciples and Methodists co-operate, is becoming a high grade institution from which better prepared pastors may be expected. The scholastic level has been raised, and the requirements for admission make necessary the holding of a certificate showing the completion of the government secondary course. The educational level of these countries is steadily rising, and Methodism has finally set herself to the task of producing an adequately trained ministry. It has been delayed too long.

American College and Ward Commercial Institute

The one outstanding effort that we are making on this field to reach the intellectual classes is through our American College, established in the city of Buenos Aires. Elementary and secondary courses are offered in this school. It is an admirable means of making known to these people the best in American educational ideals and methods. Special gifts received from friends in the United States have made possible the purchase of a beautiful property of 18 acres, tastefully laid out with trees and shrubs and located only a few miles from the city limits. Local business men are organizing a campaign for the raising of 50,000 pesos toward the new buildings. A minimum plan which has been approved calls for the immediate investment of 200,000 pesos in buildings. The American College of Buenos Aires stands as an exponent of all that is best in American life and as a source of international good will and co-operation. One of the native teachers was recently granted a scholarship by the American Association of University Women. This scholarship is granted to only one teacher from the whole of South America, and furnishes the person so favored with an opportunity to spend a year in the United States studying American schools. The fact that our College was able to secure this honor for one of its teachers argues very favorably in behalf of its influence and standing among the educational institutions of this Continent.

Laymen's Association

Our laymen are beginning to organize and they are increasingly ready to shoulder their share of responsibility. Two of our national pastors died during the year. The needy situation in which their widows and children are left, has been the occasion for the launching of a vigorous campaign for the raising of an endowment of 20,000 pesos for the local Conference Mutual Aid Society. It is hoped in this way to supplement the allowance provided by the Preachers' Aid Society, so as to avoid extreme need or suffering on the part of pensioned preachers or their widows or orphans.

Anniversary

On the 25th of May the sixtieth anniversary of the preaching of the first sermon in Spanish in South America was fittingly celebrated. A rousing mass meeting was held and an inspiring address was made by Bishop Oldham. The veteran preacher of that first sermon is still living, and his 84 Aprils did not prevent him from being present and taking part in the program.

Union Book Store

At last we have been able to realize our dream of a Christian book store in some central location in Buenos Aires. Five different Christian groups are co-operating in this venture, though three-fifths of the capital has been provided by our Church. On a small passage way to one side of our First Church in this city, the mother church of River Plate Methodism, a small but neat store has been built, and in it the American Bible Society and our book store have established themselves. The store is located in the very heart of Buenos Aires and on one of the busiest streets of that great metropolis. We are hoping in that way the circulation of Christian literature and of the Bible will be greatly increased.

Bishop William F. Oldham

This inspired leader of men and prophet of God, Methodism's best gift to South America, is ending his third quadrennium of service on this field. It would be impossible to express all that his wise administration has meant to this field. Our educational work, the work of co-operation with other denominations, the constantly growing of ever more efficient native leadership, the statesmanlike policy for the financing of new buildings and the prophetic foresight that has characterized our Finance Committee and Conference Cabinet, all bear the indelible impress of Bishop Oldham's leadership. We wish him and Mrs. Oldham God speed, as the bishop retires at the General Conference of 1928.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe is grouped into three Episcopal Areas as follows:

STOCKHOLM AREA—BISHOP WADE

Denmark Conference, in which work was begun in 1857 by Rev. C. Willerup; Baltic and Slavic Mission Conference, established as the Baltic Mission by the General Conference of 1920 and organized in its present form in 1924, includes our work in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Finland Conference, where work was opened in 1883 by local preachers from Sweden; Finland Swedish Mission Conference, organized in 1924 for the work among Swedes in Finland; Norway Conference, in which O. D. Peterson began work in 1853; Sweden Conference, where Rev. J. P. Larsson opened work in 1853.

PARIS AREA—BISHOP SHEPARD

France Mission Conference, where work was begun in 1907 by preachers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, Rev. E. W. Bysshe, Superintendent, assuming charge in 1908; Italy Conference, in which Rev. L. M. Vernon began work in 1872; Spain Mission, established by the General Conference of 1920 and in which we opened work in 1919, taking over two schools, one in Alicante, the other in Seville; North Africa Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908 in Algeria and Tunisia. Liberia was added to this Area in 1928.

ZURICH AREA—BISHOP NUELSEN

Austria Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Bulgaria Mission Conference, in which we began work in 1857; North Germany and South Germany Conferences, the outgrowth of work begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849, as a result of a visit by Rev. William Nast in 1844, who under authorization of the Missionary Society inspected conditions in Germany, in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in the United States; Hungary Mission Conference, established as a Mission by the General Conference of 1920, but which became a district of the North Germany Conference in 1908; Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, established by the General Conference of 1920; Russia Mission Conference, in which work was begun by Rev. G. A. Simons in 1907, under appointment by Bishop Burt; Switzerland Conference, where work was opened in 1856 by two preachers from the Germany Conference.

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

In spite of the continued "cut" in the appropriation to this work for the third year, the statistics for this year show a healthy growth. There are now 35 preachers and five deaconesses; 120 local preachers; 50 appointments and 160 preaching stations; 69 Sunday schools, 175 officers and teachers, 3,360 scholars; 14 church buildings and 16 parsonages, two children's homes, and one refugee home. The estimated value of all properties is four hundred thousand dollars. There are 2,122 members and probationers; 1,150 Epworth Leaguers; four Christian Advocates in Estonian, Lettish, Lithuanian and Russian and one English periodical (Baltic and Slavic Bulletin). There are eight students in the Methodist Training Institute at Riga. The preachers reported 765 conversions for the past year.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

General Conditions

In spite of serious disturbances during the last few years and especially in 1926, the work has gone forward. In some places there have been great revivals, with a good increase in membership, and a large majority of the membership has proved faithful to the Church. According to their means they have made up for the serious reduction in appropriations from the Board, but they have not been able to cover the entire "cut." The pastors have had a very serious time, but in this they feel that they are united with their brethren in the whole missionary world.

Young People's Work

There has been a decrease in Sunday school work in all of the churches in Denmark. One of the reasons for this is, that as the laboring classes prosper they take their children with them on Sunday to the gardens and the country places. Nevertheless, the number of Sunday school children is still larger than that of the church membership, and the Epworth League and the churches still draw most of their members from the Sunday school. During the years when a Sunday school missionary was appointed and his salary paid by the Board of Sunday Schools, the work grew rapidly, but it has been difficult to maintain it since the missionary left.

The Epworth League has 32 chapters. The membership has decreased somewhat from the previous year. Nevertheless, the members are active in supporting all of the work of the Church. In spite of the decreases in membership, the Leagues have taken on the support of a missionary in Africa. A young preacher has been appointed as missionary, especially to the youth, and his salary is partly paid by collections and subscriptions from the Epworth League.

Social Work

The deaconess work is prospering in Denmark as it is in other parts of Scandinavia. The workers are all trained and are in great demand. There are four homes where the aged and infirm people who can pay board and nursing, are given excellent care for the remainder of their lives. These homes have an excellent reputation and every room is filled. There are six children's homes in Denmark in addition to a day nursery that receive aid from the State and communities, but most of the expenses come from the Spring Flower-Day collections. One of these splendid homes is for young mothers.

The home for the old people at Rigensgade 21, Copenhagen, is supported by the Central Mission of the city. Every bed is occupied and there is a waiting list.

While the Central Mission at Copenhagen has suffered severely during these last years, many friends have been faithful to its work and have made great sacrifices to keep it going,

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Reported by J. W. Haggman

Revivals

Revivals have taken place in every church. There have been 80 members received into full connection, and 242 probationers have been enrolled. The total membership is now 2,675.

New Work

Two new churches have been organized, one in Kerava and one in Sakkijarvi; one new Epworth League has been formed in Sainio and a new brotherhood chapter has come into existence at Koivisto.

District Meetings

Two meetings were held for the promotion of the evangelistic work, and one preacher's meeting was held for the spiritual edification of the preachers. The people are a praying people and are rejoicing in revivals. They are economically struggling to raise the salaries of their poorly paid pastors.

Work Among the Children and Youth

Sunday school work is carried on not only in connection with every church, but also outside. There are now 27 Sunday schools with 88 teachers, and 2,355 children; 12 Epworth Leagues with 683 members, and 9 Junior Leagues with 413 members. A successful young people's convention was held at Koivisto, June 9-12.

Church Property

New property has been bought at Rihimaki, and repairs to a considerable extent have been made on the churches in Oulu, Tampere, Ylistaro, Koivisto and Lappeenranta.

Rural Work

Country Mission work has been carried forward in connection with the churches at Helsinki, Turku and Joensuu. Three women evangelists have assisted in the work, as well as students of our Seminary.

Theological Seminary

The work of the Seminary has been carried on by Rev. J. W. Haggman, who has been at the head of the school for 30 years. All our preachers in Finland, many in America, some in Russia and some in the Baltic States have been educated in the Seminary. Four other teachers have been doing other work besides teaching—Rev. S. A. Sinisalo, pastor at Malmi and Kapyla; Rev. Niilo Tuomenoksa, pastor at Helsingfors; Onni Savola, public teacher in the city schools, and Mrs. Anna Haggman. Of the seven students who have been in the school, four were graduated last spring.

The accommodations of the Seminary have been exceedingly inconvenient, there being only one class room, a smaller hall of the society and the dormitory for the students. A new building is being erected and will, with its seven stories, speak of the energy of the Finland brethren, who are daring enough to build, although they must borrow every mark and penny needed. The cost of the whole project will be 7,706,000 Finnmarks, or $192,650. Had the building been erected in the year 1922, the cost would have been about $80,000. It is expected that the new building will be ready for use by the first of November, 1928.

Charitable Work

There are two orphanages, one at Epila, and one at Vipuri. Work by the deaconesses is carried on at Vipuri and at Talikala. In addition to other work, they look after the feeding of poor school childen during the winter time.

Publishing House

The publishing work is small, but is progressing. Two weekly papers are published, one for grown people and one for children. The latter has been generously aided by the Board of Sunday Schools, otherwise it could not have continued. The larger Catechism, the Year Book, and some other smaller books have been printed. Although as a church we have not been able to publish what we have wanted to, our preachers have spoken by means of the press. Other printing establishments have issued our preachers' books. Besides books written by Rev. Johannes Wirtanen, who is now studying in Boston, we have sold two books by pastor N. Tuomenoksa, and one book by pastor Toivo Rajalinna. It is to be regretted that our own Book Concern has not been able to print these very excellent books, which are sold by tens of thousands.

Sailor's Mission

This Mission at Kotka has been continued, and is doing a blessed work among seamen of all nations. This work is now older than our Mission, having been carried on for 46 years. It was a free mission in the beginning. established by some Norwegian Methodists working at a sawmill near Kotka, and came later under the supervision of the State Church. In the year 1901 it was transferred to the Finland Methodist Mission, which bought the sailors' church. The Rev. Hjalmar Salmi was our first missionary there, for one year. After 25 years, he is back again leading this work of his youth. There is a large beautiful church with parsonage, and a convenient reading hall for sailors. Two thousand seamen have visited the church and reading hall, of whom 276 have written their names in the book for callers. The cost of the work has been 40,968 Finnmarks. The nationalities accommodated have been Finns, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Germans, Dutchmen, Esthonians, Letts, Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Greeks, and Italians. There are papers in all these languages in our reading hall, and books, pamphlets and tracts are distributed on the various vessels.

FINLAND-SWEDISH CONFERENCE

Reported by Karl Hurtig

General Conditions

Although the Swedish-speaking people of Finland are scattered over widely separated districts and exposed to not a few difficulties, they remain united and firm in their decision to defend the language and civilization which they have inherited from their ancestors. The abundant talk that the Swedish element would be dying out has been shown, by the elections for the Diet, to be unjustified. The purpose is evidently to take away courage from the minority. They are, however, stronger to-day than ten years ago.

But the times, with their political and social struggles, which again seem to be full of bitterness and irritation, and the struggle for daily necessities, do not encourage evangelistic work. The people seem to be seeking pleasure and not religion.

New Buildings

This year as formerly, new buildings have been erected. The Sideby chapel was completed in the winter of 1927, and dedicated on the 30th day of January, with a large number of people present. Rev. Paul Nyquist has carried on there, not only the evangelical work, but as a practical workman, he has taken care of the wood and stone work. Hango has solved the problem relating to the estate of the children's home, with particular success. The old Home has been sold to the town government and a smaller villa has been purchased, which provides children with the home they are in need of. This home is in a flourishing condition, as there are no debts on it, and there is a large relief fund.

The most noteworthy building event has been in Helsingfors, where the congregation proceeded with the erection of a new church. The foundation was laid by Bishop Edgar Blake on July 19th. By this building enterprise, plans which were begun in the year 1910 are being realized. In 1916, we asked the city for a site for the church, and also obtained the one which was suggested for the purpose, although it was divided up into two parts, one of which we received as a gift. In 1921 the second part was bought. The building, which has now been completed, will accommodate the church and an assembly hall, seating about 500 persons, with a gallery having seats for about 100 persons. The building will also include a hospital of 25 beds, a home for the aged people, and a home for boys and girls who are employed in the city. There will also be apartments for rent. It is expected that the enterprise can be financed in this way, so that the church will not need to suffer from any burdensome debt. According to the contract, the entire building enterprise was expected to be ready on the first day of May, 1928.

Social Work

The social work goes hand in hand with the purely evangelical work and has met with success. There are children's homes in Hango, Helsingfors and Jakobstad, in which about 100 children have found shelter and receive education. The children's home at Grankulla has first place, with 70 children. Gifts amounting to 250,000 Finnmarks have been received for this work. There is a home in Abo for aged people which provides them with a quiet refuge in the evening of life. Every congregation collects thousands of marks in order to feed the hungry and clothe the naked.

Meetings

A preachers' conference was held at Wasa, February 3-6, and another large meeting was held in Abo, February 25-27. The Epworth League convention was held at Lovisa, March 31-April 3, and was one of the best conventions which the League has held. Its influence has been felt all over the field. A Bible study conference was held at Dalsbruk, in which about 30 young people from various churches participated.

NORWAY CONFERENCE

The Jubilee Conference

In August, 1876, Bishop Andrews organized the Methodist Episcopal work in Norway into an Annual Conference. The Fiftieth Anniversary was celebrated at the session in Porsgrund in July, 1926, Bishop Waldorf presiding. It was an occasion of great inspiration. During these years the membership has increased to nearly 8,000, with 54 centers of preaching. Much of the work inside of the cities is done on foot by the preachers, as there are no railroads in most of the sparsely settled regions where the work is carried on. One pastor looks after 13 preaching places and walks to all of them, covering in some weeks over 60 miles. The preachers, as a rule, are welcomed in friendly fashion and their work has been greatly blessed. Many of the services are held in private homes. One of these preachers reports his experiences as follows: "We passed the mountain during a furious snow storm and reached Saugsta and Marvold, where we had two meetings in private homes. Next morning we passed the mountains for Unstad, where 28 families live. It was a strong walk and very rough. Wet all through and tired as we were, we had to try seven homes before we found shelter. They thought we were Russelites. In this settlement we had seven religious meetings in two and a half days and many souls gave themselves to God. The schoolhouse, which only consisted of one large room, was filled. The Lord be praised for such experiences."

Sunday School and Epworth League

The young people's work is prospering. There are more than 14,000 children in the Sunday schools receiving religious education. One of the strongest men in the Conference, Rev. N. Bolt, gives his whole time to the Sunday school work. The Epworth League has 4,738 members in 54 chapters and the Junior League has 3,680 in 45 chapters. At Oslo, the capital, the League has its own home, which is used as a boarding house for the young Methodists who live in the capital. The young people are active in all of the work of the Church. The members of the League led more than 1,000 meetings last year for religious and educational work. They have contributed generously to all the work of the Church.

Deaconess Work

This work is developing rapidly, while the work in Bergen has been especially prosperous. Besides the hospital in that city, the deaconesses manage a clinic hospital for women only. In the Bergen division there are 40 deaconesses and 6 probationers. At Oslo the Bethany Society local board has bought property for the improvement of its work. When the repairs have been made, there will be a hospital of 35 beds, with opportunity for further extension. There are 85 deaconesses and 15 probationers connected with the Oslo division.

Children's Homes

The Norway Methodists were the first in Scandinavia to plan for a home for orphans. Thirty-six years ago the Rev. Martin Hansen, American missionary to Norway, pastor of the First Church in Oslo, began to collect money for such a home. The work in Oslo was the first result of the new interest. There is another children's home just outside the city. The work is carried forward successfully in both places. A third children's home is in north Norway and is especially for the children of tubercular parents. This home receives aid from the state and from some northern towns, but the greater part of the expenses comes from collections. These homes, of course, are conducted in a purely Christian spirit and atmosphere. For the aged people there is a home at Vadso. A deaconess has the management of this home and the work is conducted with great efficiency.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Jubilee Session

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the conference was celebrated at its session in 1926. The conference was organized in August, 1876, with 49 preachers. Among those present at the anniversary exercises was the Rev. F. A. Ahgren, who is one of the original members of the conference, and has served the Church in Sweden as pastor, presiding elder and director of the theological school, and has also represented the conference at General Conference. At the Jubilee services the Archbishop, Rev. Nathan Soderblom, in greeting the conference, stated that when he was a theological student at the University of Upsala, he frequently listened to the sermons of Pastor Ahgren in the Methodist Church. He pointed out the place in the church where he used to sit, and said that he still remembered many of the texts that Pastor Ahgren used. There are six of the original members of the conference now living, all of them on the retired list.

Industrial Depression

The industrial situation in the northern part of Sweden has been a great hindrance to our Methodist work in places where it was formerly successful. In Porjus, for example, where formerly the Church has made good progress, 400 families, in the last year, left this settlement for lack of employment and no others arrived to take their places. In several other places this same condition has prevailed. This has resulted in the northern part of our Conference becoming a mission field to be supported by other parts of Sweden. The Church, as a whole, has about held its own, for the reason that revivals in many places have offset the losses. The number of self-supporting churches has increased each year, and the Home Missionary Society is doing good work in looking after neglected parts of the country. A church building fund helped in the erection of 10 churches last year. In addition, the pastors of the larger churches are contributing of their salary to the underpaid ministers. This adjustment has proved a great blessing to the entire work.

New Church Organization

In several places where preaching has been carried on for many years without any definite result, there has been a revival, and churches have been organized. Among the places where this is true are, Klagshamn, Emmaboda, Hultfred, Svarta and Molndal. The new church organizations in these places start off with a fine spirit and much encouragement. Some of them are even planning to build chapels during the year.

New Church Buildings

In the following places, new church buildings have been erected during the year: Hudiksvall, Lindome, Sala, Gefle, Ludvika, Svalliden and Lurbro. Many churches have been repaired.

Young People's Work

The Epworth League has been active during the year, and has assisted in the erection of some of the church buildings. There are 148 senior chapters and 139 junior chapters, with 5,545 seniors and 5,050 juniors. The conference and district organizations are active and two institutes were held during the year. The League aids definitely in all of the church work and its organizations.

Deaconess Work

The Royal Medical Board of Sweden gave official approval last year to the Bethany Society's nursing training work. This means that the deaconesses, trained in Methodist institutions, are authorized to nurse in any Swedish hospital. The work is organized on a self-supporting basis. There are 35 ordained deaconesses and 18 probationers. Deaconesses have charge of the different children's homes and other work for children, as well as the homes in Gothenburg and Stocksund. A new fund has been created, under the name of the Crown Princess Margaretha's Memorial Fund, the interest of which is to be used for free beds in the Methodist Home at Stocksund.

Other Social Work

There are six homes for orphan children within the bounds of the conference; three of them are managed by "The Society For Taking Care of Destitute Children"; two others are conference institutions. The work for these children includes the serving of meals, the provision of day-nurseries, where parents who work may leave their children for the day, and summer colonies for the poor children during the holidays.

Work For Sailors

A generous donation has been received for the Sailors' Home, by which it has been possible to acquire a well adapted property in Visby. The Home is well managed and has met with the approval of leaders of the shipping interests.

Central Missions

The work in the Stockholm and the Orgryta Central Missions has been carried forward during the year with much success, food and shelter being provided for many poor people. At Harnosand, a night-shelter was opened for homeless men, about 2,000 lodgings being provided during the winter, while about 40 sick men were taken care of for a longer time.

THE PARIS AREA

Bishop Edgar Blake

The Paris area embraces the countries around the Mediterranean basin: France, Italy, Spain, North Africa and Madeira Islands.

Religious Problems

The European countries are Latin in origin and Roman Catholic in religion. North Africa, with the exception of a small French population, is of Berber and Arabic origin, and is dominantly Mohammedan in its religion. The Area, therefore, presents two separate and distinct problems. The first is a challenge to evangelical Protestantism and the second is a challenge to Christianity itself. Neither problem can be successfully met by the ordinary evangelistic methods. Evangelism must be supplemented by education and social service, otherwise progress will be limited and slow. In the one case, the dominant religion is autocratic, ecclesiastical and political, and multitudes of its followers have lost their confidence in it and have broken their faith. Not knowing any other Church than the Roman Catholic, they judge all Churches by it. Until Methodism demonstrates that it is different, that it is neither political, ecclesiastical nor autocratic, but rather that it is democratic; that it is here to give, not to get, to serve and not to dominate; that it is a Christian brotherhood seeking to spread the spirit of Christ among men, will it make any large impression upon the Latin people.

Islam

The Mohammedan world is the most difficult and discouraging field that Christianity has entered. It is narrow, bigoted and intolerant. It is a social system as well as a religion. Its social customs and laws are a part of its religion. If a Mohammedan forsakes his religion for Christianity, he cuts himself off from his family, his community and society. As a result, Christianity's progress in Mohammedan fields has always been slow and discouraging. Mohammedans cannot be turned to Christ by polemical methods. Preaching must be accompanied by teaching and by social ministry. Genuine love and service are the only things that will break through the barriers of Mohammedan exclusiveness.

Institutional Service

As a result of the conditions described, large emphasis is necessarily placed upon institutional activities. We are maintaining 18 homes and schools in the Area, with approximately 2,200 children enrolled. Aside from rendering a genuine Christian service to the children placed under our care, our institutions are producing our future leadership. In addition to our institutions, churches and preaching stations, we have community centers in Paris, Chateau-Thierry, Toulon, Lyons, Algiers, Fort National, El Maten, Constantine, Tunis, Naples, Fiume, Trent, and Funchal. Our educational and social work makes an exceedingly heavy inroad upon our financial budget, but there is no escape if we are really to carry on an effective Christian ministry, and make a permanent Christian contribution to those whom we seek to serve. The people are eager for this ministry.

The outlook for the Area, as a whole, is promising if we will take the long view. My experience has deepened the conviction of the needs of the field, has intensified my consciousness of its difficulties, and increased my hope for the outcome, if we will patiently and persistently pursue the work we have begun.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Bishop Edgar Blake

Religious Conditions

France has a population of 40,000,000 people. In intelligence, culture and thrift they are not surpassed by any other nation in Europe. For generations, France was the dutiful "daughter of the Church" and the French were faithful subjects of Rome. But that period is past. They have lost their confidence in the Church of their fathers and have surrendered their ancient faith and loyalty. Ten million practicing Catholics in France is the maximum claim made by the Church authorities, and this estimate is reduced to five million by many.

The highest claim for the Protestants is 800,000, and this is scaled down to 500,000 by some. On the basis of the maximum claims of Catholics and Protestants, 29,000,000 of the French people, 70 per cent of the total, have broken with their former faiths and are not now identified with any form of organized religion. It is doubtful if any other great nation offers so large or so fertile a field for a vital religious effort as France.

The French are not an irreligious people, void of spiritual aspiration and insight. It is doubtful if there is a nation anywhere more appreciative of the deeper spiritual realities of life than the French. They have lost their interest in the Church, not in religion. The former has lost its sacred character as the servant of Christ, and the French have broken with it. This attitude is well expressed in the words of a French workingman, "We are done with an imposed religion. But if one will preach unto us a gospel of reality, we will listen to him, and gladly."

The French are suspicious of religious institutions, but they are ready to welcome any movement that has in it the generous spirit of Christ. A French savant said, "You could have ten million Methodist followers in France in ten years, if you would make Methodism known to the French people." "Methodism is the religion of the future," said a noted French abbé.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is comparatively new in France. It did not begin its work there until 1907. After only seven years of effort the World War came, and the work was disorganized, as was everything in France during the period of strife. For five years advance was impossible. What had been gained was largely shattered. Since the war, new and large foundations have been laid. Under the impulse of the Centenary, a program commensurate with our opportunity was undertaken. Then came the continued decline in income and, with it, the drastic curtailment of our work. And once more, we are starting to build again on a new foundation.

Institutions

Charvieu—At this place is a home and school for dependent boys. It was started originally as an institution for war orphans, but it is now open to any dependent boy of good character and capacity. At present there are 60 boys at Charvieu for whom we are providing a home, a school and trade training. They are all high-grade boys.

The school courses cover what, in America, would be the equivalent of the elementary and grammar grades and the first and second years of high school. The trades include gardening, carpentry, and automobile mechanics. As soon as our resources will permit, chicken farming will also be added to the course. Each boy is required to take chemistry, gardening and carpentry. When he is mature enough, he chooses one of the trades and devotes his entire time to it, except two hours a day, which he gives to classroom work. The aim is to teach each boy a useful and gainful occupation, so that when he leaves Charvieu, he may be fitted to make his way in life as a useful citizen.

As in American schools, Charvieu emphasizes recreation and sports as a means of promoting the physical and moral development of the boys. Although the school is comparatively new as yet, it is fast making a name for itself as an institution where boys are taught to work, to play, and to live as Christian men should.

Champfleury—This is an institution for girls similar to that for boys at Charvieu. Originally started as a home for war orphans, it is now open to any worthy dependent girl. In addition to the regular school course, which carries the second year of high school, the girls are taught homemaking in all its aspects, including cooking, sewing, dressmaking and millinery. In addition, they are taught embroidery, lace making, and the useful crafts. All the work of the home, except laundering, in which the girls assist, is done by the girls themselves, under the direction of competent instructors. Champfleury provides a helpful and wholesome Christian atmosphere for the girls and trains them in the useful crafts for helpful and gainful living. Champfleury is a fine old French chateau of the 17th century. It was begun in 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It is still in a fine state of preservation. It is surrounded by 64 acres of park and farm land of the Seine, near Poissy. It is only 16 miles from the gates of Paris, and can be reached by train or automobile in 45 minutes. We urge our American friends to visit Champfleury, not only to see the work that is being done, but to see the beauty of an old French estate that still maintains its ancient simplicity and charm. It is exceedingly attractive.

Grenoble—This is a home and school for girls, similar to Champfleury, but under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is enough to say that Grenoble measures up in every way to the high standard of excellence universally maintained by the women of the church.

It can be truthfully asserted that our Methodist institutions, Charvieu, Champfleury and Grenoble, are among the best of their kind in France. They command the respect and confidence of the French people. They preach the Gospel of reality, and perform a ministry of work that all can understand and admire. They are a credit not only to our denomination but to the Christian Church.

Social Centers

Denfert Rochereau—The Methodist Memorial in Paris is without doubt the best known community center in France. The Parisian press devoted more than twenty-four columns of their space to its actions in a period of six months. Its plant and equipment consists of a Gothic chapel, a social building, a gymnasium, and an apartment house for its workers. Almost every form of religious, social and recreational ministry is carried on at the memorial. Its doors are open from morning until night, seven days a week. Its activities and ministries are constant and continuous. Fully a thousand people pass under its portals every week during the fall, winter and spring seasons. Its social activities include classes in languages, music, vocal and instrumental, literature, art and dramatics. It has Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations and young people's societies. A reading room and library are maintained. As the center of the intellectual and social life of a large constituency, it ministers both to mind and spirit. Its work is directive and constructive. Its gymnasium has become a center of indoor recreation and sports. It is already the leading basketball court of Paris. Its director is also the director of the baseball league of the city. The memorial has made a large and distinct place for itself in the recreational life of the French capital. Standing in the midst of a great city, it is interpreting the mission and ministry of the Church of Christ unto the people.

Chateau-Thierry—When the war ended, the Methodists bought the old Elephant Hotel in Chateau-Thierry, and converted it into a center of social ministry, as a memorial to our American boys who fell in the memorable fight that turned the tide of battle and gave victory to the Allies. For seven years the Methodist Memorial has carried on its work of unselfish service in a community that was devastated by the war. It has been a center of light, leading and healing, without any distinction of creed, race or sect. Babies are cared for in the crèche, while the working mothers go out to earn their daily bread. Reading rooms and social rooms are open from morning until night. Books, magazines and periodicals are available for all who care to use them. Lectures, musicales, dramatics, assemblies, in fact everything that makes life richer and better, is a part of the program. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts make their home at the Memorial. Little children and older ones, young people and adults make it their home. It is the outstanding institution of Chateau-Thierry. More than 5,000 visitors, mostly Americans, visit the Memorial each year and inspect its work. It is probably the most widely known activity of Methodism outside of the United States. When our friends are in Chateau-Thierry they should visit the Memorial and see for themselves the work that is being done. It is known and loved by all.

Toulon—This French naval base in the Mediterranean is the center of a notable work for girls, young women and working mothers. It maintains a hostel with dormitory privileges for working girls. Reading room and social rooms are open to all. Classes and clubs of every kind minister to the needs of young women, and provide them with wholesome social surroundings where they may escape the temptations of the street. An American cafeteria is also a part of the plant. Here girls may come and find wholesome food at cost and with it recreation rooms, where they are urged to rest, study or play as they choose. It is a genuine home of refuge for young women of modest means who wish to surround themselves with influences that make for clean and wholesome living.

In addition to the work for young women, Toulon has a crèche for working mothers, where they can bring their babies and have them cared for, while the mothers go out to earn their daily bread. A trained nurse and assistant are in constant attendance in the crèche, not only to care for the babies but to protect their health. A mothers' class is conducted, and mothers are taught how to care for the little ones. The crèche is one of those gentler ministries of which Jesus said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Le Croix Rousse, Lyons—What was a large cinema hall has been transformed into a chapel, a gymnasium, and a social center. It is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of Lyons. A varied program, adapted to the needs of the community, social, recreational and religious, is carried on by the pastors and volunteer workers. In addition, Le Croix Rousse has become the center of Christian life for a large immigrant population of Lyons. These activities so commended themselves to the Mayor of Lyons, a former Premier of France, that he endorsed the work with his presence and support.

Churches

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is not limited to institutions and social centers, though these bulk large in its program. And it may be said of them that nothing is doing more to commend the Methodist Church to the favorable attitude of the French than the social ministries. If we are wise and patient we shall reap the evangelistic harvest of our social sowing. It will be a plentiful reaping and will abundantly repay the sowing.

We already have 17 regular stations with organized churches, and settled pastors as follows: Paris, Strasbourg, Colmar, Haguenau, Grenoble, Grezy, Albertville, Bourgneuf, Saint Alban, Lyons, Place Vendome, Le Croix Rousse, Charvieu, Toulon, La Sayne, Grassee, Ollioules and Cannes. In addition to these we have nine other outappointments that are cared for from Haguenau, Albertville, Saint Alban, Lyons and Toulon.

The number of our churches is not large and the membership is small as yet. But the opportunity for Methodism is great, just as soon as we have the leadership and the resources for expansion. In many respects, France is one of the most hopeful fields in Europe for Methodism. It will take time and money, strength and faith. But "in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

SPAIN MISSION

Reported by Bishop Edgar Blake

Our Methodist Episcopal Church has two centers of work in Spain, Alicante and Seville.

Alicante

This is a city of 60,000 population, located on the southeastern shore of Spain. It has excellent public buildings, but there is not a public schoolhouse in the city. Nearly 30 years ago, Francisco Albricias opened a school for children in a tent on a vacant lot. He had no money and no resources, but his indomitable will and his faith in God. Today he has two school buildings as fine, complete and adequate as any school buildings in Spain. He has a day school of nearly 600 pupils, of elementary and grammar grades, and a secondary school, which is unusual in Spain, of 40 students. Señor Albricias' "Model School" is probably one of the most successful and outstanding pieces of educational work of Methodism in Europe. It is a pity that our Methodist friends cannot visit Alicante, and see for themselves what can be accomplished under the most difficult conditions by a man of intelligence and zeal when supported by a great Church.

In addition to the day school, we have an active church in Alicante and a Sunday school with an attendance of more than 700.

Seville

Here we have an active church, a Sunday school of 140 members, and a day school of more than 250 pupils. The day school could be made much larger; in fact, it was much larger. Four years ago it was nearly twice its present size, numerically. But our quarters were too small to accommodate so many children, and we had to dismiss nearly 200 pupils because we could not properly provide for them. Seville's need is an adequate school building. With such a building the only limit to the work would be the capacity of the plant.

So great is the interest of the Spanish masses in education, and so meager are the provisions of the state, that any Church that will, can have the children of Spain for the taking.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Reported by C. M. Ferreri.

General Conditions

The last year was one of difficult and delicate tasks for all our workers in Italy, but it was not a year of religious persecution against our Church as some people have been made to believe outside of our country.

There has not been any persecution

in Italy and no special restrictions of great importance have been enforced upon us, with the exception of the impossibility of holding family meetings, which were one of the most interesting features of our work, and one of the most useful means of propaganda. But this does not mean, especially in small towns and villages, that our work has not been seriously handicapped by the greater power the Catholics have today, and by the hostile attitude of those local authorities, Catholic themselves, who are anxious to please and serve the Catholic forces.

This creates a great difficulty for the enrollment of new members and for attendance on our public meetings on the part of those who were, and still are, in sympathy with us. But if we have to suffer for this increased power of the Catholic Church, which opposes, in every way possible, our activity, and also if we are under certain limitations, previously unknown to us, for our aggressive, extensive work, we are perhaps, just on that account, in a better condition today to do a deeper, more useful and more intensive work.

This is the reason why we have now a larger number of organized circles for prayer, more class meetings, a more vital pastoral activity, and a deeper interest on the part of our ministers, especially the young men, in the religious and spiritual growth of the Church; and this is the reason, also, why we have this year a larger number of Ladies' Auxiliary Societies. Our women have felt that if the men were in difficulties while carrying on their work, they ought to give to the church more of their time, of their activity and of their enthusiasm. At the time of the last Annual Conference, in Florence, there met, for two days, for the first time, a large number of ladies as representatives of their local societies, in order to organize a national association. And we may expect great results from this activity on the part of our women.

But there are places where, for special reasons, strong evangelistic efforts are possible, as in Bari, where, in our own Temple, we have a successful evangelistic campaign, and where the attendance of sympathizers is always large.

The reports which came in from our churches on the "Week of Renunciation" organized in March, for a new consecration to God's service, and for special offerings on behalf of our philanthropic institutions were most encouraging. Equally good results came in many places during the "Revival Week," organized during the week before Easter. Not all the results of our work during this year can be tabulated, not all can be seen now, but there is no reason for discouragement. God will bless all our efforts. It is only a question of our serving Him faithfully, humbly and patiently.

Venice Institute

Dr. Autelli, Director of this active school for boys, writes that this year, as formerly, the presiding officer's chair and table were made for use at General Conference. They were carved with views of Venice.

In every gymnastic contest during the year, the school team won the highest prizes. It was first at the inauguration of the Fascisti's Stadium in Venice, and everybody pointed to the boys as being the most distinguished.

The Institute band has been called to go out on many occasions, and the boys sing in the church every Sunday morning.

Casa Materna

The Casa Materna at Portici has flourished during the year. The Director has visited widely and interested many friends in the work. "God has greatly blessed us," writes Brother Santi, the Director. "We began our orphanage 23 years ago with little means but with much faith. Two orphans were cared for then; now we care for 180. One hundred of these are children of the household, the others are day pupils.

Crandon Hall (Woman's Foreign Missionary Society)

Methodist people visiting Rome should not miss making a call on this excellent Home and School for Girls. The roots of this work for 350 girls have gone deep in the life of the city, and Crandon is widely and favorably known in educational circles.

Collegio Monte Mario (S. W. Irwin, President)

Of our three interesting years at Monte Mario, 1927 has shown progress perhaps the most gratifying. Friends have multiplied, difficulties generally have lessened, educational results have been enlarged and the prestige of the school heightened. During this period financial receipts have increased and enrollment has surpassed accommodation capacity. In December, 1927, work was begun upon the new High School building to care for 250 boys. This building extends with full frontage overlooking the ancient city.

Under the new Italian school law, all private institutions must send candidates for promotion from group to group, to the same examinations as are given students from the state schools. Though it has been claimed that there was evidence of discrimination against private school applicants, Monte Mario cannot so affirm. The results of examinations during the year, on the contrary, showed the Collegio as one of the leaders among all schools. In certain cases where Monte Mario boys had done well, examiners asked about their teachers and inquired from what school the candidates themselves had come. This of course was a great tribute.

With the opening of the new school term in October, 1927, the third year and final class of the Liceo, or Junior College, was added. Today the full work comprises the three schools, Elementary, High School, and Junior College. The latter includes the classical studies of at least two years of American college work.

The educational task is made to extend steadily into the moral field. The culture of the mind is but one side of our duty. In our incessant preaching of sincerity, honesty, good manners and the like, none are more earnest in their support than the parents of these Italian boys. And to Protestant, Orthodox, Catholic, Mohammedan and Jew alike, we endeavor to set forth Christ as the Divine Revelation and Saviour.

As in past years, we have continued a course of lectures given by physicians, engineers, lawyers, journalists, pastors, and others, to the end that our boys might find counsel on their life choices. For the problems of their adolescence, counsellors have been ready, and often most searching inquiries have come to them. For leadership in the future such all-round equipment cannot but helpfully serve. In this, Protestantism especially must build wisely. For the summer of 1928, entertainment has been offered by the Collegio for a Summer Session of the pastors of the Conference.

American Church on Via Firenze

Dr. John W. Maynard, the pastor, has made the American church a center for English-speaking sojourners in Rome. In its services on Sunday mornings it serves a two-fold purpose. For such as are looking for a service in English, it furnishes a much appreciated opportunity for worship. The congregation, whether larger or smaller, brings together people from all over the world. At one service there were represented 9 nationalities, 14 States of the Union, and 12 denominations. The other purpose is that of a medium of communication between our work and the traveling public. The multitudes who inquire about some feature of our work evince a widespread interest in what the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing in Italy. Dr. Maynard is constantly accompanying or directing people to Crandon Hall, our school for girls, or to the Collegio on Monte Mario.

On Sunday afternoons, and at other times during the week, Dr. and Mrs. Maynard entertain many visitors in their apartment in the Methodist headquarters, and not infrequently at such receptions, lectures and talks are given concerning conditions in Italy and the work of the Church in Rome and the nation. Dr. Maynard has made a study of the topography and antiquities of Rome, and as time and opportunity permit, he is glad to share this knowledge with those who come with their inquiries.

NORTH AFRICA CONFERENCE

Reported by E. F. Frease

EUROPEAN CHURCHES AND WORK

Algiers—Central Church

Pastor Danic reports: The attendance at Sunday morning service has been good, and at the Sunday evening evangelistic meetings, on the whole, satisfactory. The distribution of our paper, "Evangile and Progress," at the door of the church has frequently attracted numerous persons, roused interest in our work or given occasion for fruitful conversations. Owing to the Scotch service in winter, our service, fixed at nine o'clock, is early and reduced the attendance somewhat. Moreover, without the basement we expected to have, there is no accommodation for social work or fellowship meetings.

There have been 15 adult baptisms. Among them were six women from the work of Miss Anderson at Belcourt. There were two marriages of members of the Church. Nineteen have been received into full membership.

At the Redoute, a populous suburb, a day nursery was opened in November, which already counts 15 children. The sewing class of older girls numbers 12 and the Girl Scouts 10. Under the capable direction of Mademoiselle Brocquevielle the work has already grown to where the accommodations are too small. Here, as in the town, the work is checked because of insufficient and unsuitable accommodation. For the Redoute work, Mademoiselle Brocquevielle should have a qualified companion.

Algiers — Evangelistic Work Among French Women and Girls

Miss Mary Anderson writes: The past year has been one of spiritual growth. Several of the women who last year were seeking Christ confessed their faith in Him through baptism, joined the Church and are now seeking in every way at their disposal to bring others to Him. Not a week passes but I am asked for New Testaments and Bibles, and many are eagerly seeking after a deeper knowledge of Christ.

The children's classes started in the fall, with fresh interest in both centers. At Belcourt, some lads of fifteen and sixteen, who are too old for the class, insist on being allowed to continue, so great is their interest in the Gospel.

Two new Bible study classes have been formed, one for Christian women, the other for Christian girls, which meet once a month.

Algiers—Student Work

The Misses Frances and Esther Van Dyne report: The student work opened this fall with an enthusiastic banquet. Loyal, cheering letters from absent members studying in France and England made us seem an unbroken band. This family time together and the life at the camps kindle our desire for the talked-of hostel.

Morning Watch at the Christmas camp was a new venture and brought unforgettable moments. It was a capacity camp, as far as members go, and there was a memorable afternoon when the beautiful room overlooking the sunlit sea was thronged with friends and relatives of the campers, who came to have a look-in upon camp life.

In the Sursum Corda group, we are following the plan of study prepared by an international commission of student leaders. It is a great experience to feel one's self a part of this great movement of youth, studying simultaneously all over the world the Life and Message of the Saviour of us all!

The English Circles are reinforced by a choice group of new members this year, and we are having worth-while study and discussion groups each week. The monthly Student-At-Homes, with special speakers from the Lycée and University, are doing much toward making the student center better known and in contributing toward international understanding and good-will. This is an excellent work.

Algiers—Bab-el-Oued Church

Pastor Delpy writes: During the year the activities have covered all branches of work, which more than ever proves its need in the populous quarter of Bab-el-Oued. Because of the present hard times, we have with difficulty reached our self-support and benevolent assignments. The Sunday morning service has been a source of great encouragement and the Sunday evening evangelistic meetings are always well attended. The music is led by a group of young men and young women, former members of the Sunday school. In the Sunday and Thursday schools there is an interesting group of girls and boys, the latter in the majority. The parents of these children are members of our Church or friends of the work. A dozen young men and women meet weekly at our home.

We are increasingly impressed with the importance of pastoral visiting and have given it particular attention this year.

Constantine—European Church

Pastor Bardet writes: God has blessed our activities. During the conference, which met here last April, we all felt that God was there. The young people's meeting, conducted by Bishop Blake, and the consecration service, led by Dr. Frease, were particularly solemn. Many consecrated themselves to God. A development in the spiritual life of the Church resulted. All the services have been well attended. Eight new members, all of Catholic origin, have been admitted to the church. The Sunday and Thursday schools are larger than before, particularly that of Thursday. Many of the children give us much hope. The pastoral visits are very encouraging.

The Young People's Christian Union, directed with so much devotion by Madame A. Porco, continues to make special efforts among other young women who have such great need of moral and spiritual help. A section of the Anti-Alcoholic League has been founded, which will be useful here, where, alas! alcohol makes so many victims.

Oran—European Church

Mr. Bloch writes: The year has closed without the dreams of a church building being realized. The work has gone on without great change. During the summer all the meetings were maintained and were well attended by a number of young people.

Our young people have for a long time desired to form a group of Scouts. Some young men from the French Reformed Church offered to organize them and the troop is flourishing. The majority of the Scouts attend the meetings. A spiritual work is going on among them, of which some results are already visible.

Mr. Giradin, the pastor so greatly needed, arrived and the work has gone forward. The Young People's League has been reorganized with 30 members. The social section has organized an Anti-Alcoholic League of 32 members. We greatly need a suitable building, without which the work will remain stationary.

Oran—Young People's and Women's Work

Miss Place reports: The year has been one of progress. The Sunday and Thursday schools number 87 attentive children. One mother said that her daughter found it very long from Sunday to Thursday; another that the only punishment which touched her daughter was the threat not to let her go to the Thursday school. We could do more and better for our children had we a suitable building and teachers. In the after-school class about 20 children come to prepare their lessons. They also learn Bible verses and Psalms.

The Girl Scout section has 20 girls, full of zeal. Several have undertaken to serve God. Two camps are very helpful. Around the campfire one evening we felt very much that the Master was there. It was a moment of decision for several.

The Summer School was in session for two months; 107 children were enrolled. We greatly wish we could have a summer camp in order to have the children completely under our influence during the period.

In our visits we can see the influence of our children in the homes, where they repeat what they have learned and carry home the papers. All this prepares the parents to listen to the Gospel, of which they are entirely ignorant.

We feel more and more the need of a well equipped dispensary in this city where social aid is not organized.

The Epworth League has made an interesting effort to aid the sufferers from the recent great floods. The spiritual and missionary sections are the means of great benefit to young people.

Sousse—European Church

Pastor Chappuis writes: Our work is developing in a manner to make us rejoice. The church services and meetings for evangelization have been better attended and have been blessed. There is a small group of children in the Sunday school following regularly the lessons. Since the autumn, the prayer meetings have been well attended. Many soldiers come. The Young People's League meets every week and a good spirit prevails among the young people.

The work among the soldiers of the Foreign Legion is prosperous and good results have been obtained. There are a dozen legionaires who attend regularly and show great interest in the meetings. Every week I visit the military hospital. At present there is a young German legionaire in the hospital who was desperately wounded by a fall from a horse. He never complains, receiving me always with a gracious smile. The other day he confessed his faith in Christ as his personal Saviour. Other sick soldiers gather round his bed, happy to hear the teachings of Jesus.

The work among civilians is also encouraging. There are many who come to the meetings, not simply through curiosity, but to seek the light.

Tunis—European Church

Pastor Bénézet reports: Under the intelligent direction of Mademoiselle Guidici, the children of our work class have made encouraging progress and a number have joined the Sunday School organized by Mr. and Mrs. Kiser.

The Union of Christian Young Women, under the presidency of Mrs. Bénézet, is developing normally. There is in this the embryo of interesting work which has as its object, to approach the young European women having religious needs.

The meetings have always been well attended. Thanks to the devoted assistance of the missionaries and of friends who are interested in the work, the Gospel has had a wide hearing.

Among other testimonies which we could cite, this one is from a cultured Parisian at the close of a meeting: "Thanks for your good word. It was not like those in the greater part of the meeting halls of Tunis. Here you speak to say something, to nourish the spirit and the heart." In brief, our activity may be summed up in one word: Intense work, abundant blessings.

ARAB AND KABYLE CHURCHES AND WORK

Algiers—Native Town Church and Evangelization

Mrs. Villon and Flici report: All of the meetings and classes have been well maintained, both as to numbers and the behavior of the hearers. The regularity of the children has been encouraging; one girl has been present 90 times and others from 40 to 70 times.

In the young men's hostel we have had a group, among whom are some who are working in this city. The spirit is good and their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

We have had the privilege of baptizing an Arab brother, a dressing nurse at the Civil Hospital at Mustapha. He was to have married before this, one of the young women of the Girls' Home, but had to be sent to the hospital because of a sickness contracted in caring for his patients. His chief of service, recognizing his zeal and faithfulness, has recommended him for the nurses' medal.

We have also baptized, with the consent of his parents, one of our Jewish young men, a member of our classes since the beginning. We are much pleased with his Christian life, his willingness to help in the meetings and to pay his subscriptions.

There are other hopeful cases: One is a Kabyle teacher, on leave to follow the courses in the University, remarkable for his seriousness and his intense concentration in the services. Another is a bright young French woman, a child of our classes.

Constantine—Arab Church and Other Work

Rev. Percy Smith writes: During the summer I maintained the work of the French Church and the Boys' Home during the absence of Messrs. Bardet and Lochhead, although receiving much help in the latter branch from Mr. Theobald of the Algiers Mission Band, who spent six weeks with us.

The services of the Arab Church have been maintained regularly throughout the year. Of the young men attending, some are former boys of the Home.

For the efficient development of the Arab work in Constantine, a building with proper equipment is absolutely necessary. The present French Church, where our Arabic services are held, is not conveniently situated for the development of the work among the Arab population. The fullest opportunity is offered for work among young men, especially those who have had a French education and who are naturally more open to new ideas. Practically nothing is being done for this class in the way of entering into their whole life by a social and community work among them. Even for the young men who go out from our Home and work in the town, such a building is necessary.

Circulation of Literature

Sales in the Book Shop have been small, but in a cooperative effort with Mr. Theobald of the Algiers Mission Band, during the summer, and again during November, about 15 centers were visited. About 1,600 books, pamphlets and tracts were sold; most were those of the Nile Mission Press, but between 250 and 300 were our own publications and about 60 Scripture portions were from our Book Store.

Fort National Region—Church, Evangelization, Medical Work

Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore reports: The missionary in Moslem lands risks little of falling to sleep, but he needs a special measure of grace lest he get flurried and spend his strength in futilities. A motor can profitably use a certain quantity of gas; too much stifles it and wastes its strength.

We greatly need to have a second Kabyle preacher for the Fort section, a woman missionary for the women's work there and a missionary couple studying the language and helping in the general work of the whole region. The lack of these is greatly hindering all branches of our work. To one of our preachers I said recently: "What! no fruit yet?" He replied: "And what do you call fruit?—Baptisms only? or even open confession of conversion only? These will come doubtless, but there is other fruit already. We are now respected and listened to, and even our teaching is well spoken of, where a few years ago we found only unreasoning fanaticism. Young men, who as boys came to our classes, show that the teaching received there is still influencing them, notably in their attitude toward their women folk."

A Citroen car has been bought from special gifts and proceeds from the sale of the old Ford, for use in Grande Kabylia. My recovery from the accident has been, I am thankful to say, almost complete and with the car I am able to do the necessary itinerating.

Because of a gift from Mr. Welch and Miss Such's efforts, we are planning a new building in the Ouadias which will put the work there on a basis adequate for our present needs. The site has already been contracted for and building should begin soon.

Miss Antoni, who did such excellent medical work there, has returned to Europe to care for her aged mother. Miss Rambaud has come back to us and is now in the Ouadias. Miss Girard is proving herself an excellent teacher.

The three preachers, Messrs. Zeddam, Reggane and Hatem, have continued their regular work of teaching classes, medical work and pastoral care.

Sidi-Aich-Il Maten — General and Church Work

Mrs. Rochedieu and Mr. Abouadaou report: At Il Maten Mr. Abouadaou, aided by Mr. Haddadi, regularly conducts the boys' class. The attendance is fairly regular, but we could wish for greater progress. On the other hand, the workers have been greatly encouraged in their evangelistic tours in the villages. The attention is increasingly good and the sympathy for the message more real. Hearts have hunger and thirst and God is at work; this is the impression we have.

At Sidi Aich we are, if not paralyzed, at least greatly hindered in our action, because of having no suitable place for this department. Our meeting place being the dining room of the Industrial School Hostel, it is scarcely possible to have outsiders in for evangelistic effort. We need a hall in town, or at least opening on the road. But our means do not permit renting one at present. It is a great pity, for the Kabyles, and even the Europeans, think that our work here is entirely industrial. Naturally, for they see one group of buildings occupied by the industrial and farm school; and but one activity—that of workshop and farm.

Il Maten—Work for Women and Girls

Miss Annen writes: The event of the year for this work is the official authorization to establish a girls' day school. The 30 girls composing it are already more orderly and disciplined by the daily contact with the Gospel. At the Christmas festival, they recited beautifully together the account of the birth of the Saviour.

Besides our regular visits to the neighboring villages, we have been able to make several evangelistic tours among other tribes. In the home of a rich Caid, as in humble hovels, the reception has been cordial and we are invited to return. The Bible classes number about 50 women and as many girls. They are united each week either at the Mission, in the home of a widow in a neighboring village, or in the home of one of our Christians. The departure of Miss Robinson on furlough has obliged us to reduce, for the time, our visits and classes.

The dispensary shows an average of 40 sick each week, for the most part women. Generally they receive religious instruction from Mr. Abouadaou before treatment. The absence of a doctor is keenly and painfully felt.

A significant event was the visit of a Caid of the region, who, with his good wishes, offered his services when we have need to help a woman in administrative difficulties!

Sousse—Arab Work

Mr. Kiser reports for Mr. Boukhechem: Evangelistic work among Arabs at Sousse has been commenced several times before, but this is perhaps the first time that an Arab preacher has been assigned to the task. Although he has encountered opposition, he has been on the whole, well received, and has been able to make friends.

In July he was able to open a Bible depot in a much frequented street of the Arab town. He sells some Bibles and Gospels, distributes tracts and has interesting conversations with the men who enter. Often when there is a discussion about the Gospel, the shop fills up and even passers in the street stop before the door.

Mr. Boukhechem has been able also to enter into contact with the Jews, and often a number of them have come to his home, where they have had long conversations on the subject of the Gospel. He visits the Arab shops, as well, and is often well received.

During this year he has been alone, and thus could not have evening meetings, which doubtless would have been well attended. It is certain that the presence of this Arab preacher, who has courageously witnessed for Jesus Christ, has already made a strong impression, and there is reason to believe that if we push the work we will see results which will be to the glory of God.

Sousse—Evangelistic Work Among Arab Women and Girls

Miss M. R. Lochhead writes: It is now almost a year since my sister and I came to Sousse, where we knew no one and no one knew us. The medical work is a great help in getting to know people and getting introductions into Arab houses.

Little by little, God has opened up our way. We have begun a little weekly class to which come a few Bedouin girls and a few children from the town. Madame Boukhechem helps in this class and also visits with us in the Arab houses. Some Bedouin girls come for medical attention and like to sit for a while and listen to the "words." One of them, about 12 years old, comes from a village about 21 kilometres from Sousse. At first her eyes were in a terrible condition and she seemed to be more like a young animal than a human being. She seemed to know nothing, she was interested in nothing and of course had never heard of Jesus. We told her the story of Adam and Eve and asked her who the first man was: "How can I know!" she said, "I wasn't born then!" Little by little, however, her heart seems to be opening to the gospel message. She is going back to her village soon, but says she will come back to see us, even though she has to "walk on her legs" the whole way.

We often visit a house in town, where the oldest of three wives of a well-off Arab seems interested. She sometimes comes to see us and has been twice to our little Arab meeting. Thirty or more came to our Christmas festival and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

Sousse—Medical Work

Dr. Rhoda M. J. Lochhead writes: My sister and I came to Sousse in February, 1927. Getting settled and learning to know the church friends here and calling on the doctors already established, took up some time. The first patients who came were chiefly private patients, Europeans, but we also got to know a number of Arab families.

Since the summer, chiefly Bedouin women and children come to the dispensary. They are, as a rule, very dirty and not so remunerative as private patients. Many of them are extremely poor. They do their best, however, and most of the time bring four eggs instead of the two francs for the consultation. We have tried to get patients to come for daily treatment, rather than to let them take or apply the medicine at home. Although this requires more time, the extra effort is justified, not merely by the improved medical results, but also by the opportunity to become better acquainted with the patients and to tell them many things in an ordinary, daily talk.

We are acutely in need of a clinic. Some patients who come are really hospital cases and they could go to the Civil Hospital, but are afraid. We were particularly touched by the question of one of the girls, who, seeing the new matting we had bought for the waiting room, asked if she could now come and stay with us. From the beginning of the work until the end of December, we have had a total of not less than 500 calls.

Tunis—Arab Church and Evangelism

Mr. Kiser and Mr. Beddai report as follows: The Sunday services have been well attended. Fewer students from the Grand Mosque came than last year, probably because I have been unable to give as much time to the work, owing to the Foyer work. But there have been interesting contacts at the Bible depot, where Mr. Beddai works during the week, as well as aids in the various meetings.

There are a number of young men who have been interested in the Gospel this year, and some who declare themselves publicly as Christians. Five have been baptized and three young men were received on trial in the church, one of whom had been baptized before. One infant also was baptized.

Mr. Taieb, though greatly occupied at the Boys' Home, has frequently preached at the church service and more often in the evangelistic evening meetings. We have every Sunday from 15 to 30 men who, invited in by Mr. Beddai at the door, enter and listen with more or less interest. Many remain throughout the meeting.

Mr. Charchar, though greatly held by his railway duties, has helped much and has preached several times during the year.

The Sunday School, which is a union school with the French Church, is well organized. There are nine classes with regular teachers, 45 enrolled and an average attendance of 40. At the Christmas festival we collected Frs. 657 for our work.

Tunis and Bizerte—Women's Evangelistic Work

Miss Marcusson writes: The work in the Halfouine quarter of Tunis is encouraging, from the fact that it can now be done consecutively. During the week the children come rather irregularly, but the Sunday class is more regular, with 25 enrolled. Madame Kallel, who was a helper for years in the Girls' Home, has been living in the Halfouine house with her mother and sister since the beginning of the year, and much good is expected from her presence. We visit Bizerte only once or twice a month, but the girls' class is kept up by one of our Arab women once a week. When I go, we gather them for a class and sewing. Some of the larger girls are no longer allowed to come.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Algiers—Kabyle Boys' Home

Mr. Kellar reports: Three factors have combined to hinder progress: First, a shortage of help. Second, there was for the second time an unusually long, hot summer with an accompanying failure of the water supply. Third, it has been necessary to abandon the use of the cottage while urgent repairs were being made: this led to overcrowding in the two dormitories. These three conditions combined to make it difficult to maintain the Foyer's usual high standard of cleanliness and of conduct. It can all be summed up by saying that it has been an abnormal year, therefore, a hard year.

However, it is encouraging to note that everyone has remained cheerful and loyal throughout all the inconveniences we have suffered. The older boys have always willingly lent a hand to meet every need. Special thanks are due to the young men of the Bible

Institute for their readiness to help out in emergencies, also for teaching classes in the Foyer Sunday school and for helping to plan our Christmas entertainments.

The most encouraging event of the year was the baptism of eight boys last spring. This makes a total of 23 boys who have been baptized during the last three years, and 40 who joined the church either in full relation or as probationers.

Algiers—Kabyle Girls' Home

Miss Smith and Miss Welch report: This year we have tried to open new "doors" of service for our girls. Two went to France, hoping to secure the state diploma for Sick-nursing. We hope the strain will not prove too much for the Kabyle girl, the first of our Kabyle girls to attempt such things.

Our eldest girl married a native evangelist of the English North Africa Mission. The next one was engaged a few days after the wedding. Two girls were admitted to church fellowship and four are waiting to be received into full relationship. There is an advance in the standard of Christian living shown in the daily life of our elder girls.

This year the girls voted, nearly unanimously, to receive smaller Christmas presents, so that they might help give a daily mid-day meal to the poor Kabyle children in our day school in Il Maten during the bad season. By this and by the gifts they added from their money boxes and received from the "grown-ups" of their own people, we raised over 400 francs. All responded gladly also to the appeal for help for the Armenians made in the festival held on Christmas Day.

The school report is good, the children moving up in class as regularly as do their French comrades; but we still find it impossible to get them beyond the "Certificat d'Etudes" primaire (5th class in America). The girls who have left school are not easy to train in housework, cooking and needlework. There is always a tendency to drop back into the old ways natural to them; but things move forward, though it be but slowly.

Miss Wysner has charge of the new department of rafia work, as well as that of physical training. Our married girls and their husbands, and the elder girls from Constantine and "Les Aiglons," met at Sidi Ferruch early in the summer for six days' Bible study and conference. A beautiful spirit pervaded the meetings and we believe a lasting impression has been made on all those who met there.

Constantine—Arab Boys' Home

Mr. Lochhead reports: On the departure of Mr. Robb in April, my wife and I took charge of the Boys' Home. It is a work we should love greatly were we 30 years younger. One boy has gained the second class diploma, after the three year course at the apprenticeship school. The oldest boy has gone to the Bible Institute at Algiers. Two others have secured the "Certificat d'Etudes." One of them was taken by the head doctor of the Civil Hospital to be taught nursing; but to remove him from the influence of fanatical parents who sought to get him away from the Foyer, we had to send him to our Tunis Boys' Home. He is continuing his training at the Tunis Hospital and we hope may become a Medical Auxiliary. Two other boys have gone to our Industrial School at Sidi Aich.

We note with joy that there is a very good spirit among the boys in the Home. If the change in their lives takes place slowly, it is none the less real. After many years passed among the Arabs, we are more and more convinced that there is no work more important than that of these Homes, where young lives are under a daily Christian influence.

Constantine—Arab Girls' Home and Evangelistic Work

The Misses Loveless and Webb write: This has been a year of quiet, steady progress in the Home. No changes have come to us, and our numbers remain as last year—indeed, we cannot hope for advance until we can remove into our new building. But the work has deepened, the school record is uniformly good and we are pleased at the persistent effort of every girl to maintain her standing in her class. Our health record has been exceptionally good.

Two years ago we formed a Junior Epworth League chapter, and the girls are rising to their responsibilities and learning lessons of true leadership which will help to make them useful as workers later on. Two of the older girls are helping Miss Webb in the evangelistic classes, and during the summer they have a good assistance in the day nursery.

The classes at Rue Perregaux have been well maintained and a number of women have received medical help. Many visits have been paid to the Arab women in the homes, and they come freely to the missionary for help and instruction. These are things hard to tabulate, but many have received guidance and help through this center in the native town.

Madame Djezza has been helping somewhat in the class work and will be taking more responsibility during Miss Webb's absence in Kabylia. It is encouraging to see those who had their training in the Home now coming forward to help in the evangelistic classes.

Tunis—Arab Boys' Home

Mr. Kiser writes: Mr. McGuffin continued in charge of the Home until the end of October, when it was thought wise that he should be freed for the study of Arabic and to prepare for the Arab work at Sousse, and Miss Kiser and I took on the Home. This work, with the charge of the Arab Church and evangelistic work is really too much for one's time and strength. Only the devoted and efficient help of Mr. Taieb enabled us to get through.

Four of the boys are following the courses at the Alaoui College, two of them having obtained the "Certificat d'Etudes" last summer. One is at the Sadiki Hospital training to be a nurse; another is apprenticed to an engraver. All the others attend a Franco-Arab school and, four of them do apprentice work in the afternoon. Some of the boys are always at the head of their class. One boy has gone to the Sidi Aich Industrial School, this year, where he is happy and works well.

Sports are not entirely neglected. The baseball team won again, this year, the Bianchi cup, which is now permanently theirs.

Spiritually, we think the boys are making progress. There is a good spirit in the Home and the boys are making a serious effort to develop themselves in every way.

Tunis—Arab Girls' Home (Supported from Sweden)

Miss Nyberg reports: During my absence for six months in Sweden, Miss Marcusson and Miss Karen had charge of the Home. I thank also Madame Kiser and Mlle. Guidici for their help with the vacation classes, Bible study, manual work, and other classes. We needed them very much.

Our devoted and faithful helper, Madame Sicha Kallel, has just left us feeling the need to make a home for her aged mother and her sister with two little children. Madame Kallel will remain, nevertheless, in mission work and will help in the classes for women and girls in the evangelistic department. In her place there is a young woman from our Home at Grenoble, Miss Pomier, who is working with the little ones with all her heart. Our big girls work well and each one feels her responsibility and does her best, and a spirit of sisterhood reigns in our Home.

The Bible Institute

N. W. Lindsay writes: How do soldiers feel when, in the front line trenches, on the eve of a possible great advance, the expected reinforcements fail to come and the retreat is ordered? That is how we feel who have seen our Bible Institute come into being on the borderland of great opportunities in this field of Islam, only to hear the orders from the Church at home: "Retrench! Retrench! Retrench!"

This has resulted in our getting along with the minimum of personnel, and that personnel heavily overcharged with double or triple work, inevitably affecting the situation of our Bible Institute for the last two years. However, it might be worse. While in other fields Bible schools have had to close their doors, we can cheerfully say to the Church at home: "Thanks for only cutting us in two."

It is only just to state our sense of gratitude to the Field Finance and Executive Committee for their sympathetic resolution not to close the Institute at this period of retrenchment. They have done all they could. Thanks also to the cooperation given by the pastor, Mr. Danic, and to Miss E. Van Dyne, whose presence each week has given to us, through the courses they have given, instruction and inspiration of the highest order. The students find regular opportunity in our three churches in Algiers for useful service during the week and on Sundays.

Sidi Aich—Industrial and Agricultural School

Mr. Palpan writes: Our institution, still in its beginnings, has continued its development according to its means. The mechanical department, planned, we have not been able to start, though it is necessary. We have had to surmount difficulties due to our reduced resources and our entirely insufficient equipment, while the work is growing. The sympathy and confidence which our work now has in the valley has greatly helped.

The farm is making good progress. We have been able to make considerable improvements, particularly in the well which gives us the water of an abundant subterranean flow. Our efforts at silk worm culture have brought us a diploma of honor.

For the Industrial School the figures show an increase in operations of 100 per cent over last year. This indicates, on the one hand, the progress made by the young men who have been able to have experience in work of great variety and sometimes very fine, in carpentry and cabinet-making. On the other hand, it shows the place it has in and the usefulness it may have on the social life of the region.

Our sports field has again provided a place for bringing the Europeans and the natives in contact. A Kabyle notable asked me to permit his boys on vacation to use, as before, our stadium. I consented on condition that they would conform to our rules. He replied: "You have all rights over them. It is with satisfaction and thankfulness that our young men are in your midst, among your young men."

Industrial School Hostel

Mr. Rochedieu briefly adds: What makes us rejoice is that we now have representatives from our three Boys' Homes in North Africa. The general level rises each year, for there has been a gradual weeding out, and we can now say that we have about the elements we should have from now on. There is a good spirit. One young man has been baptized.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S REPORTS

European Churches

The pastors of the European Churches, without exception, report increased attendance and interest and greater efficiency in all branches of the work. The success and promise of the young people's and children's work at Oran are exceptional. The new work at La Redoute, of the Central Church, Algiers, is full of promise, as is the popular work at Bab-el-Oued. The Constantine Church is intense in its activity and zeal. The rather laconic report of Pastor Bénézet does not fully represent what has been accomplished at Tunis, where the work is flourishing. At Sousse, the European work is meeting a very real need and is more promising than ever.

Arab and Kabyle Churches

In the Arab and Kabyle Churches and evangelistic work there is the same note of progress, with a number of adult baptisms at Algiers, Kabylia and Tunis. The situation in the difficult station at Tunis is particularly promising. The impression made at Sousse by our Brother Boukhechem in so short a time is striking. That our efforts are really reaching many Arab and Kabyle women, is indicated in the reports of the women's evangelistic work, particularly at Il Maten, Les Ouahdias, Tunis and Sousse.

Education

The educational program, though so seriously crippled by a lack of means, is steadily developing. The reports from all the Homes indicate better discipline, deeper spiritual results, successful school work and a marked development in the character of the children. Mr. Lochhead, after his long years of service, and Mr. McGuffin, after his few months at the Tunis Boys' Home, join all others who know this work, in affirming that it is perhaps the best approach to the Moslem problem. We cannot refrain from emphasizing again the fact that the numbers in all our Homes could rapidly be almost indefinitely increased had we the means, and that the time has come when we can select those who should be received. I unhesitatingly state that this is the greatest opportunity offered to the Christian Church in any Moslem field.

The success of the Industrial and Agricultural School is extremely satisfactory in view of its reduced resources. There are now at the Industrial School boys from our three Homes and it is becoming popular to go there. The School of Theology has seriously suffered by the absence of both Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Smith, as well as by its reduced income, but with Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Smith back it should go forward again. The school is greatly needed.

The authorization for the establishment of a girls' day school at Il Maten was first refused, but a reexamination of the question by the Governor-General led to the authorization being granted. This is our second girls' day school in Kabylia, where so little provision, up to the present, has been made for the education of the girls. It opens a very wide door of usefulness.

Buildings Needed

One other item which should be mentioned is the urgent need of church buildings at Oran and at Tunis, dormitories and other buildings, for the Algiers Boys' Home, a hall for the evangelistic work at Sidi Aich and the beginnings of a hospital building at Sousse, to mention only the most outstanding cases. We record with gratitude the gift of Mr. Edgar Welch, and the receipts through Miss Such for a school and medical centre at Les Ouadhias.

Effects of "Cut"

A serious surgical operation not only affects the immediate organs, but gives a severe shock to the whole system from which it takes time to recover. That such a shock was received from the heavy "cut" suffered by this, with other fields, there can be no doubt. Not only were individual pieces of work and workers affected, but our whole enterprise received a very severe shock at a very critical time in its development. Indeed, it was just when a definitely established program was getting under way. That we have in a measure recovered from this shock is clearly indicated by the year's reports, which I do not hesitate to say are, on the whole, the best we have ever had, for which we are profoundly grateful to God.

THE QUADRENNIUM

Retrenchment

At the end of the last quadrennium, we were in the full tide of a program of advance made possible by the Centenary. The heavy cut in appropriations at the beginning of this quadrennium, therefore, brought about a most serious situation, all the more so because our enterprise here is still in its formative period and cannot have the stability of an older and more firmly established work. There were very great misgivings on the part of many as to the effect of this drastic retrenchment. It seemed evident that if we could avoid real disaster, if not to the whole work, at least to considerable portions of it, it could only be by very special divine blessing and guidance.

It has been a very trying period, but the unflinching and devoted loyalty of the whole of the working staff has, under God, prevented any disaster. While progress has been seriously checked, and in a few instances there has been some loss, on the whole we have much more than held our own, which is a very striking indication of our vitality as a Mission.

One serious feature has been the reduction in missionary staff. The posts were not fully manned when the "cut" came, and the stations are too far apart to permit of the oversight of one from another. The different languages in which we are working and the types of work make it impossible to combine, as may be done elsewhere, the work in one centre under one missionary. Our net loss in our small staff of men missionaries has been four, all of experience and knowing Arabic or Kabyle besides French; this has meant and still means the dangerous overburdening of those at work. Some reinforcements have come, but it takes time for them to learn the languages and the work, before they can reach their full efficiency.

Success of Homes

Our Homes for boys and girls, as has been frequently stated, are considered by all competent observers as our most successful effort, and of the greatest promise. They have overcome opposition and children are being offered in such numbers that there would seem to be scarcely any limit, but our financial inability, to the number we could secure. Yet we have been obliged to reduce, considerably, the attendance in our Boys' Homes and are thus not meeting one of the most important and challenging opportunities ever offered in Moslem lands. This is a real calamity. Our Homes, however, have improved greatly in every way and are better than ever, able to receive and assimilate other children. The one new enterprise, developed during this trying quadrennium, is the Industrial and Agricultural School at Sidi Aich, under the capable direction of Henri Palpant, an unusually capable French lay-missionary. The erection of buildings necessary for the beginning of this work was made possible by the generous gift by Bishop Blake of $5,000. This school has already made a name for itself, and boys from our Homes seeking trades find there their opportunity.

Medical Work

The social and medical branches are particularly noted for the work in this field, and for the constructive program provided for the development of both. Practically all of this has had to be abandoned, though some social work is being done in connection with our churches and stations. The medical work has had to languish, although we have ventured to start definite medical work at Sousse, under the devoted direction of Dr. Rhoda Lochhead.

Evangelism

The direct evangelism of Moslems has specially suffered, because the available force, necessarily, has been absorbed almost entirely by the care of the institutions which we could not abandon. Moreover, as I have said before, the actual needs of a station make it impossible for one missionary to take on in an effective way the responsibility of all the branches of social and evangelistic work, as well as the creation and development of a church. If our aim, among others, is to attract the attention of the Moslems, to hold them and to win them for Christ by the direct evangelical message, we simply *must* have missionaries set apart for this unique task in each center; men specially gifted, speaking Arabic or Kabyle fluently, capable of sympathetically understanding the modern Moslem's point of view and his difficulties, his mentality and also his moral tendencies. Thus equipped, they will be able to present Jesus and His message with an ardent and victorious power, with a gripping force of conviction, which will certainly win many of them to Christ. It is in my judgment remarkable, and of great significance, that we have, under present conditions, been able to gain the success indicated in this year's report along evangelistic lines.

Properties

As to properties, we were following a definite policy when the reduction in income took place. Those which had been secured were admirable, though the modifications necessary in some cases to adapt them to our work had not been completed. Those next on our list we have been unable, of course, to secure. We have thus been handicapped in every station and in almost every department of the work for this reason. At Tunis we must either, this year, acquire property or be without a Church home, as the present lease cannot be renewed and rents are prohibitive for any place at all suitable. At Oran, where we have a splendid site, our work is done in a garage built on it, which was remodelled as much as possible, and holds about 60 people. The Algiers Boys' Home has entirely inadequate dormitories, and is without suitable dining room or assembly room and other necessary features. These are only typical examples to illustrate how the check in our program has drastically influenced our work.

Upgrade

On the other hand, the work has successfully resisted the shock which threatened disaster, and while its growth has been seriously hindered and there have been some losses, there can be no doubt that it is at practically every point in a much stronger position than it was four years ago. Our people are more confident and better grounded in the faith, our workers have gained in ability and in valuable experience and are full of zeal. Our institutions are all on the upgrade. I think I may repeat, that the reports of the current year show it to be the best year in the history of the Mission. We are, therefore, ready and keen for our beloved

Church to give us the signal to resume our forward march and to take up again our constructive program of advance. This, not only for the part of the field already occupied, but also for the great opportunity which awaits us in Morocco, where all doors are wide open and the need tremendous; nor may we forget that we are the only Church doing Mission work among the Moslems in the whole of Northern Africa, west of Egypt.

There is, also, the strategic relation of this field to Central Africa and the Soudan. From the very start of our work in North Africa we were convinced that the opening up of these regions would really be done across to the Sahara, then apparently thought to be uncrossable. Previous reports have indicated how this great desert has already nearly disappeared as an obstacle to communications. The French Government is, at last, actively engaged in completing its plans for the construction of a trans-Saharian Railway. The Italian Government has its own plan for a line through Tripoli. These will take years to build, but the automobile has conquered the desert, so that this year responsible companies are undertaking to take tourist parties from the coast of Algiers to Timbuctoo on the Niger. The opportunities and responsibility thus opened before us are overwhelming, but, under God, should be faced. We confidently look forward to the time when from our base, on the northern side of the Sahara, we shall send forth missionaries of this land to their brethren on the other side of the Sahara desert, in the vast reaches of Central Africa. May God hasten the day!

THE ZURICH AREA

Bishop John L. Nuelsen

General

The Zurich Area comprises the work in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, and Russia. At the General Conference of 1924, the work in the three Baltic States, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, was taken from the Zurich Area, to which it formerly belonged, and united with the Copenhagen Area, and the work in Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, being formerly a part of the Paris Area, was joined to the Zurich Area.

The work among the 235 millions of men, women and children living in this territory may be divided into three groups, widely different on account of the religious, ethnic, political conditions. There is the strong, well organized work in the Teutonic countries of Germany and Switzerland; then the comparatively young, distinctly missionary work in the countries of Southeastern Europe among the Roman Catholics of Austria; the mixed population of Hungary and the Greek Catholic Slavs of Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, and finally the work in Russia, which is in a class by itself, owing to the unparalleled situation existing in the Soviet Republic. Each group has its own characteristic type, its problems and its mission. In each one of these countries, Methodism fills a distinctive place and makes its contribution in the religious, moral and social life of the nation.

Statistics

There are now in the Zurich Area six annual conferences and five mission conferences, with 366 traveling preachers and 1,274 local preachers and exhorters, who minister in 1,270 preaching appointments to 58,514 church members and to thousands of friends who attend our services regularly, or occasionally, without having joined the Church. In our 938 Sunday Schools, we have 52,739 scholars in the care of 4,371 teachers. In our 582 Epworth League chapters, 16,479 young people are being trained in devoted and efficient service. The total physical equipment consists of 584 churches and parsonages; 1 theological seminary which serves the whole Area, 2 schools for girls, 2 publishing houses, 5 deaconess hospitals, 5 deaconess homes, 9 children's homes and orphanages, 6 homes for the aged, 5 rest homes, 2 homes for working girls. These buildings represent a value of $8,998,207. Deducting an indebtedness of $2,768,782 resting on these properties, our equity is $6,229,425.

The total amount appropriated by the Board of Foreign Missions for 1927 was $74,850. The Area has raised for self-support, for church building, for educational and philanthropic enterprises and for the official benevolences, $663,259. This means that for each dollar sent by the Home Church, the Area raised nearly $9. Since the close of the war the membership in the Area has risen from 44,444 to 58,668, an increase of 14,224, or 32 per cent.

Germany and Switzerland

In Germany and Switzerland we have a real Church. It is well organized, growing in numbers, in influence and in financial independence. It is thoroughly devoted to the evangelistic and social program of genuine Methodism, is led by nationals and is looked upon as part of the life of the nation, yet it is loyal to the world-embracing organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Methodism in these countries is not missionary work in the popular acceptation of this term. The Methodist Episcopal Church does not consider the lands of Luther, of Zwingli, of Calvin, as missionary territory. Methodism in Europe is the result of the retroactive influence of European emigration to America. Germans and Swiss, as well as representatives of other countries, emigrated to America. Many of them found Christ as their Saviour at Methodist altars and became, by their testimony, the centers of small groups of seekers after personal salvation. Upon their urgent request the Methodist Episcopal Church sent out a few "missionaries," mostly natives of those countries and subsidized the work financially.

Methodism is needed in Germany and Switzerland more today than ever before. If there had ever been any doubt as to the mission of Methodism in these countries, the development of the religious and ecclesiastic situation since the end of the war would have dispelled every shadow of misgiving. The far-seeing leaders of German and Swiss Protestantism have ceased looking upon the Methodists as intruders. They see that we are making a very definite contribution to the religious life of their countries, and are strengthening the forces of Protestantism at the most critical period of its history. The only form of organized Christianity which Europe has known during the centuries of her history is the form of State Churchism. The churches were part of the state machinery. Their budgets were part of the government budget, their bills were paid by the state, their pastors were trained and appointed by the state, their policies were controlled by the state. As a result of this close alliance with the state, the Church was confined to the preaching of a Gospel limited to the spiritual needs of the individual, without touching the social life or national and international relations. Following the war and the revolution, came the separation of Church and State, and in consequence of this far-reaching change, the deficiencies of the historic system became evident as never before. One of the most prominent Lutheran Church leaders recently stated, that prior to the revolution there really was no Evangelical Church in Germany, but merely a department of the government machinery occupying itself with ecclesiastical affairs. Methodism represents a different type of church organization; a church with a definite evangelistic program and passion; a church demanding of her members personal devotion and sacrifices; a church putting upon her members the responsibilities for maintaining and expanding their local organization; a church training them in social service, giving them the evangelistic as well as the social passion and the world-embracing outlook of the Kingdom without frontiers. Methodism in Germany and Switzerland functions far beyond its denominational membership. The firmer the democratic idea becomes rooted in the national consciousness and life, the more the Methodist conception of the mission and function of the Church of Christ will become the controlling factor in the making of the coming Church of Central Europe.

Self-Support

The question of self-support has been made very prominent and very urgent, by the deputation of the Commission of Ten which visited some parts of Germany and Switzerland. The newly formed Central Germany Conference notified the Board of Foreign Missions at the Board's annual meeting in November, 1927, that it would voluntarily relinquish the missionary appropriation and assume full financial responsibility. This is, as far as I know, the first Conference outside of the United States that has reached financial independence and is no longer a beneficiary but a contributing Conference. This resolution is the manifestation of the heroic devotion and loyalty of the German Methodists. The other Conferences will follow as soon as they find it possible. While I am in thorough accord with a policy aiming at coming into self-support, I feel constrained to utter a word of caution. Self-support is, after all, not the most essential thing to be aimed at. The one thing that matters is doing the work that the Master has called the Methodist Episcopal Church to do, and doing it as efficiently as possible. The Roman Catholic Church is pouring money into Germany, erecting buildings, opening new stations for her monastic orders, founding schools, creating a high grade literature, sending student pastors into the University towns, establishing lectureships for Catholic culture, gaining every day in power. The governments of the several German states have given in 1927 not less than 18 millions of dollars to the former state churches as subsidies, besides allowing them to levy taxes equal to from 10 to 15 per cent of the income tax, and collecting these taxes for the churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church must meet this challenge in an adequate way, and not content itself by making a progressive annual reduction of the meager subsidy.

A prominent leader of another denomination, having traveled extensively in Europe studying religious conditions, stated that if anybody should ask him where he could place a million dollars so that the largest immediate results for the Kingdom would be achieved, he would advise him to put his million into the Methodist work in Germany. I sincerely hope that the "coming-into-self-support-plan" will include liberal appropriations for equipment. Neither the Catholic, the Lutheran, nor the Reformed Church in Germany and Switzerland is self-supporting. They receive ample subsidies from the state, and our Methodist folks, in addition to supporting their own churches, are taxed to help in supporting the former established churches. Give the Methodists in Germany and Switzerland a lift at this time and the results will be nothing short of marvelous.

The Countries of Southeastern Europe

This is a decidedly missionary field. Austria is a densely Catholic country. Under the regime of the Hapsburgs it was the most bigoted and intolerant Catholic country. Today 99 per cent of the population are still normally members of the Roman Catholic Church. In Hungary 66 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. In Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, we face Greek Catholicism and Mohammedanism. Conditions in these countries are still far from settled. Economic uncertainty, ethnic antagonism, religious strifes, political distrust, class hatred, general expectation of an unavoidable war, tremendous military preparations involving almost unbearable financial burdens are evident everywhere in the Balkan countries. Our work in Austria, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia is young, our congregations—and this refers also to Bulgaria—are still small, our equipment very meager, our resources inadequate, our difficulties many. Yet our workers are courageous and loyal. They are borne by the compelling conviction that God has called their Church and themselves to work, and as good soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ, they go ahead. Even before the 50 per cent "cut" was made, the appropriation was insufficient. After it was cut into one-half, the situation became pathetic. In these countries, almost the whole appropriation was used for evangelistic work, for the support of the pastors, for rent of halls and for interest and amortization, where money was borrowed to purchase property. There is practically no institutional work. Hence the deficiency could not be absorbed. The whole burden fell on the pastors and their families.

Professor Dr. Ambroso Czako, formerly Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy at Budapest, and now living in England, the author of several theological books, recently visited the countries of Southeastern Europe under the auspices of the Seven Oaks College Research Fellowship, for the purpose of studying the religious conditions in that section of Europe. He published the results of his investigations in a book entitled "The Future of Protestantism in Southeastern Europe." He sees the real hope for Protestantism in the smaller denominations, especially in the Methodists, whose splendid religious and social work in the city of Budapest he has studied and commends with unstinted praise, as rendering an excellent service.

Stockholm and Lausanne

The great gatherings, at Stockholm and Lausanne, of the representatives of all the Protestant and the Orthodox Churches have their bearing upon the Methodist work in Europe. We are sometimes told, that our taking part in world conferences which emphasize the unifying tendencies in present day Christianity is not consonant with our aggressive work in the territory occupied by the national churches. This is a fallacy. The time has passed when one ecclesiastical organization, state supported and privileged, can control the whole religious life of a country. Advancing democracy is opposed to compulsion in religious matters. By the side of the large, historic, national churches, and in cooperation with them, Methodism has the mission of infusing into the religious life of the nations of Central Europe those elements and gifts of grace which have made Methodism a blessing in the life of Great Britain and of America; of interpreting the saving power of Jesus Christ and the riches of His grace in terms of personal experience; of social helpfulness, and of worldwide sympathies and contacts. The clearer we discern our historic mission, the more faithful we are to the spirit and method of that great servant of the Kingdom who is the founder of Methodism. The more we place into the center the claims of Christ and of His Kingdom, the greater will be the contribution we are privileged to make to the common cause of Christianity in all countries.

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Hinrich Bargmann.

Service of Christian Love

Before the Great War broke out, it was well known to the authorities and physicians of Vienna, that the Methodist Episcopal Church had a good deaconess work. For many years our deaconesses had enjoyed the reputation of being first class nurses. The people were less informed about the other social service work of our Church. That, however, was changed entirely after the war, when at the time of the great famine, the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first of all the Churches of the country that began relief work, and in the end made more sacrifices than any of the other Churches. This work could not be hid.

The relief work was turned into a special children's welfare work, which is now more necessary than ever. The intention of the reigning party in the towns is to bring up the youth entirely without any religion. Therefore, Christian institutions are a pressing necessity.

Children's Home at Tuernitz

This is our principal institution. It is in its seventh year of activity, and has cared for the education of 731 children, as well as the recreation of 184 adults. That means valuable help for bodily welfare and a good Christian influence over the children and their parents. The selection of the children is made partly by the Methodist Episcopal Church and partly in connection with the municipal office for social service.

A Great Congregation

At the time that the Palace of Justice, in Vienna, was set on fire by the mob, our Children's Home was in great danger. By some unknown cause, our large farm office which was filled with the rich harvest of the summer was burned to the ground. We thank God that neither men nor beasts were injured, although more than 300 persons were sleeping in the nearby houses, and 50 horses and other animals were sheltered in the farm when the fire broke out. Through the insurance and the great help of friends, we were soon able to restore the building.

"Religion That I Need"

One evening a man came to the Home

very much excited, to take his children away. He was a member of the Communistic Party, and his comrades at Vienna had told him that the Children's Home in Tuernitz was a Catholic institution. He came so late in the evening to take his children away, that the Director told him in a friendly way, that there would be no train that evening that he could take, and invited him to stay over night in the Home and attend the Sunday school on the following morning, and then if he should find that the children were harmed in any way, he would be free to take them home with him. When Sunday school was over, the friend came to the Director with tears in his eyes, and said: "That is the religion I need for my children. They shall remain here as long as possible."

Children and Young People

The two day nurseries at Vienna and St. Poelten, and the two holiday colonies, in Stegersbach and Türnitz, lodged and boarded 442 children and young people. The entire number of children and young people who have found recreation and education in the Methodist institutions since the great famine, amounts to 5,607. We thank the Lord and the Church that we have been able to do this blessed work!

Sunday School Work

Besides the work in our institutions, we try to get as many children as possible into our Sunday schools. This branch of Christian work has been really unknown to the greater part of the Austrian people. The first State Church did not approve of this work, and tried all possible means to keep the children from attending the Sunday school. This is the reason why our Sunday schools, nowadays, are not so well attended as they were at the time of the famine. Notwithstanding, the Sunday school work in general has made great progress in Austria during the last years, which is due largely to the influence of the Methodist work.

New Deaconess Home

For more than 30 years the Methodist deaconesses have been doing a devoted work in Vienna, and in many other places. This work has been greatly appreciated. The sisters formerly had but a modest home on the fourth floor of the small Methodist House in the Trautsohngasse, where the rooms were unsuited to their work. Before the war a project for a suitable home was about realized, but the war and the inflation of the currency devoured all ready money. Now, however, a suitable home with twenty apartments and a great garden with lovely surroundings has been purchased. The garden is large enough to be used as a site for a hospital.

New Church at Vienna

The First Methodist Church in Vienna, Mother-church of all Methodism in Austria, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary, dedicated a new church building last summer. The building is called Gospel Hall, as it was the desire of the congregation to have it as free from decoration as possible. It is thought that it will be several years before the projected building is entirely completed and ready for use. Although the Viennese people are accustomed to monumental churches, they showed great interest in the dedication of this simple Methodist Church. Reports in all the daily Vienna papers were particularly friendly. The new church was not large enough to accommodate all the people who wished to attend the service. The congregation, as well as the minister, is happy to have a church large enough to accommodate the people for worship and to offer to the Sunday school and Epworth League comfortable rooms. They have not sufficient funds to build a parsonage, which is a disappointment to the members and friends who wish to confer with the minister, and much time is lost in seeking his home.

Czechoslovakian Work in Vienna

Methodism has four German-speaking and one Czechoslovakian congregation in Vienna. The latter has a most important task, as the town has more than 300,000 Czechoslovaks. According to the lodging laws, they are not allowed to hold services in a private house. They meet, therefore, in a hired hall where the Sunday school is also held. The hall was formerly a cinema house. The church held successful revival services and many people were saved.

Financial Condition

The work of Methodism in Austria is

greatly hindered by lack of money. The larger congregations have been striving for financial self-support and have been quite successful, in view of the small income of the church members and the continued lack of employment. All congregations are forced to avoid any mission work involving great expense. Therefore, the Methodist Church of Austria cannot attain her aim, to spread the Gospel of Christ throughout all Austria as quickly as she expected to do some years ago. But the aim rests unchangeable. We can see, daily, to what desolation it leads, when a great part of the nation lives without a God and the growing generation receives an education devoid of Christ. The incidents of every day illustrate how necessary our service among the people is.

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by E. E. Count, Superintendent

Geography—History

Recent experience justifies a short lesson in European geography. The southeastern section of the continent of Europe ends in a peninsula, formed by the waters of five seas and two straits. These seas have figured more prominently in the world's history than any others on the earth's surface. A similar thing can be said of the straits. They conjointly describe the Balkan peninsula. Within this section of the world, not quite the size of the combined territory of Texas, Oklahoma and New Jersey, there are crowded three kingdoms, two republics, and all that is left of Turkey in Europe. The most central of these political powers is Bulgaria. The Balkan mountains which give the name to the peninsula and these "states," run through Bulgaria directly east and west, dividing this kingdom into two nearly equal divisions, making North and South Bulgaria.

If a catalogue of names made interesting reading, I would cite the names of the seas and straits and the political powers, for I am convinced, that even among the intelligence of Americans there is not one in 50 that is acquainted with these historic and geographic facts; nor does the average Methodist know that in every part of northern Bulgaria there are Methodist churches, constituting virtually the only evangelical force preaching the Gospel in that part of Bulgaria. Neither does he know that we have Methodist churches in Macedonia—a name that got caught in the warp and woof of Biblical literature in St. Paul's day and has not lost its geographic hold since. The echoes of what St. Paul heard are still reverberating there.

A delegate, addressing the last General Conference, in trying to show the need of more aggressive work for the Kingdom of God in the Balkan territory, because of its strategic position in relation to the peace of the world, said: "More wars have originated in that peninsula than in any other part of the world." This is not the place to give the numerous and striking reasons for this historic situation. Suffice it to say that students of history and of the present world situation hold it to be true. No one living in the Balkans and observant of the maneuvering of the political interests can fail to be impressed with the gravity of the situation.

Four Trying Years

In the center of a situation like this, stands a group of evangelicals trying to do one thing. They are possessed with the idea that the building up of the Kingdom of God in this territory would be a strong factor in preserving the peace of the world. The Methodists have been trying to meet their share of the responsibility. But the last four years have been the most depressing for many years. Four years ago, the group of workers of the Bulgaria Mission looked forward with the expectation of an era of blessing and success such as had not visited the Mission for years. Then came the announcement that 50 per cent of the help usually given for the work must be cut off. It was a forced "cut" because of the failure of the Church to respond to the needs of the work. It was simply tragic. We were inadequately manned. Our equipment was inadequate. Humanly speaking it seemed like a death blow to the Mission. Plans begun were paralyzed. Workers and preachers were dismissed. It was a dark hour. We felt it more than words can describe.

This little bit of history with its discouraging outlook at the beginning of the quadrennium just closing, is cited as a background for the work as it is. There has not been an hour during these four years when the hampering effect of the blighting "cut" has not been felt.

An Unfinished Building

In the province of Rustchuk there is a group of 10 villages varying from four to eight miles apart. In many of them there is not even an Orthodox or, as the name would be better understood, a Greek Catholic Church. In the center of this group, or easily accessible to the other villages, is a village called Hotanza. The Methodists have a church or place of worship there and have long since outgrown the building. It has been in such bad condition, because of age, that constant repairing hardly makes it safe for worship. But no other building was available. The members of the church at last got together, and in the winter time these farmer peasants dragged the stones for building from a quarry many miles distant and purchasing the right from the village. In the early autumn and late spring they dug the cellar, made the bricks and began the construction of the building. They spent their own financial contribution and gave more labor. The walls were halfway up. Building materials are expensive in that country. They had hopes of outside aid. The "cut" prevented their fruition. There the incomplete walls stand, a monument to blasted hopes.

Another Building Waiting

We have another case like this among a settlement of Czechs who migrated to Bulgaria 30 years ago. They came without pastor or priest. They were godless in life and conduct. A Methodist pastor went into their midst. Revival services were held. Virtually a whole community was converted. It was a miracle of transformation. With only a little help from the Mission, they built a small chapel for themselves, with mud walls, mud floor and straw roof. Having completely outgrown that, they decided to build a larger and more substantial building. By quarrying stone from a distant hill and hauling it miles to the village, and by giving their own labor under the direction of a skilled mechanic, they thought they would be able to erect a building suitable for the needs of the community. After giving all that they could, $1,000 was needed to complete the work, with the expectation that the property would then be passed over to the Board of Foreign Missions free of debt. The Board granted the use of the gain in exchange which had accrued during the war. Then came the "cut." And this money had to be used for other purposes. In the corner of the large lot, granted to this people by the government, in the center of which is the little mud chapel that will not accommodate the people that desire to hear the Gospel, are piles of stone, awaiting a little money from some outside source, to be used in completing the building.

Lovetch School (W. F. M. S.)

In Lovetch is the school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is a gymnasium (high school) for girls. In June, 1927, it was officially recognized by the government. This marks a new epoch in the history of the school. It now has the same official standing as other government gymnasiums of the country. It is unique in this, namely, that it is the only evangelical school in northern Bulgaria. It is likewise the only Mission school in all Bulgaria. A year ago two new and commodious buildings were added to the equipment of the school: the one a dormitory and the other for class rooms and administration. Two hundred and twenty girls are now boarders within its walls. So carefully guarded are the students from the evil influences that sometimes surround the youth of the country, that the village priests of the Orthodox Church in three of the villages besought the school to take their daughters into the institution. There are, therefore, in the school today three daughters of the priests of the Orthodox Church.

Church Adjustments

This success of the school has rendered the church building of Lovetch far too small to accommodate the audience. Probably nine-tenths of the students are members of the Orthodox Church. They greatly enjoy, however, the evangelical service. The Methodist pastor has been trained in the best institutions of America, and hence is as well prepared as pastors in this country. The girls do not wish to miss the sermons, but only half of the students can be accommodated. Standing room only is a weekly occurrence. On the occasion of the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon, the missionary announced as his text, "Behold I have set before thee an open door." Then the door was virtually slammed in the face of 60 of their schoolmates. There was no room for them. This is a weekly occurrence. Ninety per cent of the students are "Orthodox." They are privileged to attend the services of the Greek Catholic persuasion if they choose. It is a rare thing when one of them so chooses. They consider it an affliction when they are not permitted to attend the Sunday services of our church. But this, not all of them are able to do, at any one service, for lack of room.

The missionaries on the field have felt keenly this embarrassment of success. Success will go on. The embarrassment must be relieved. Having sought and obtained the cooperation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions, relief seems to be in sight. The Woman's Society is cramped for lack of room. The church property of the Board adjoins that of the other. An equitable transfer has been arranged, whereby the Woman's Society has taken over the property of the Board, and with the proceeds the Board has secured the property in the center of the town, where it is hoped to build a church large enough to accommodate the demands of the flourishing school. At the same time there will be opportunity for the townspeople to worship.

National Leadership

I have now been connected with the Bulgaria Mission Conference for more than 20 years. During that time we have never come up to the end of a quadrennium, when the future was so bright with indications of success. The personnel of the workers is rapidly changing. The young men who have felt the call of God to enter the ministry of our Church in Bulgaria this last four years, are as promising as the young men that annually knock at the doors of the Conferences in America. After finishing the national gymnasium—a very stiff course in mental discipline—they are sent up into Europe to prepare for the ministry in one of our theological schools, mostly under Methodist auspices. They are chosen because of their ability and consecration. Some of them have attained high places in religious leadership among the evangelical forces. With such a leadership the evangelical cause has a bright future. The three largest churches have become self-supporting. Others will no doubt soon follow. Two features we are constantly keeping prominently in the minds of our pastors. They are evangelism and self-support. The pastors report increased attendance, increase of membership and increase of interest in all departments of the work.

METHODISM IN GERMANY

F. H. Otto Melle, President Theological Seminary, Frankfort-on-Main

Germany's Political and Economic Situation

The year was marked by a slow but steady process of consolidation after the dreadful years of the past. The government has been able to fulfill the duties of the Dawes Plan and to keep up the stabilization of the currency in spite of much unemployment. The people have begun to breathe again, and to go to work in order to lay a new foundation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Stresemann, has been successful in bettering the relations between the nations with which Germany was at war, and is consequently working for a reconciliation with France. Nobody will doubt that here is the key for the peace-problem of Europe.

Religious Problem in the New Germany

Church and State have been separated. The former State Churches, now calling themselves "national churches," are independent bodies and no longer are under the supervision of a Ministry of Cult, as in former times. The state is, however, paying large amounts to the churches. The recently published annual budget of Prussia, for example, showed an amount of 71,000,000 marks as support for the churches, both Protestant and Catholic. It may be said, in general, that as a result of the war, the revolution, the misery and need, and also the struggle for existence, church life has been deepened. There has been a wave of revival of the religious life in Germany felt by all Churches.

But there are, on the other hand, large numbers of people religiously indifferent, some not only alien but hostile to the Church. Especially, groups of the organized laborers see in the Church and the pastor the representatives of the old system of government. The gulf between the Church and the social democratic labor organizations is very wide, and it seems as if the former State Churches will not be able to build a bridge across. Here it is where the immense task of the Free Churches begins, a task which is recognized today not only by free Churchmen but by leaders of the national Churches. Among the Free Churches there is none more fitted, more endowed by history and experience for such a task than Methodism. And Methodism in Germany, from the leaders to the last member, is wide awake to her responsibility of trying to make her contribution to the building of a new Germany.

Five Annual Conferences

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany has 50,262 members and probationers, 204 preachers, and 29,316 children in the Sunday Schools. The forces of the Church are spread all over the country.

The General Conference of 1924 authorized the division of the two Conferences in Germany. In the summer of 1926, these two Conferences met for the last time in remarkable sessions. In the summer of 1927 the newly organized five Conferences had their first annual meetings. The Northeast Germany Conference met in Berlin, the Northwest Germany in Kiel, the South Germany in Stuttgart, the Southwest Germany in Pirmasens, and Central Germany in Leipzig. Each of these sessions meant not only an opportunity of fellowship for the preachers, and a new inspiration for the congregations, but they were occasions where Methodism made a large impression on the public life of the cities where the meetings were held.

One Conference Self-Supporting

The Central Germany Conference has had its first year without any appropriation from the Board of Foreign Missions. As far as we know, this is the first self-supporting Conference in the foreign work of the Church, a fact which marks a milestone in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It may be interesting to know that the territory of this Conference includes one of the poorest regions of Germany, and that the aim of self-support has only been reached because the Lord has given a continuous revival. Methodism, born out of a revival, will only be able to solve its manifold problems if the same revival spirit is reawakened.

Evangelization

In Germany, much stress is laid upon evangelization. As the church buildings are usually too small, a Gospel Tent has been secured which has done a fruitful service, especially in Saxony. The tent has a seating capacity of 2,500 and was crowded with people in nearly all the cities where it was used. Old fashioned conversions were reported, "and the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." Germany has been ripe for a far-reaching campaign of evangelization, especially in the years since the war.

Social Work

This work has been extended from year to year. It is about 50 years since the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was founded on Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, with one deaconess. The conference was not ready to take the responsibility at this time, so it was begun as a free society, the "Bethanien-Verein." A few years later the "Martha Maria-Verein" of the Wesleyans was organized. Today there are 909 deaconesses in Germany, an increase of 58 in the past year.

Another branch of the social work is that of the Children's Homes of Bishop

Nuelsen, in which 1,465 children were cared for in Klosterlausnitz, Blankerburg, Kelkheim, Nagold and Banzin during the past year. Plans are in preparation to use these homes in a more extensive way for educational courses. A stream of blessings flows from these homes into thousands of families. There are also two homes for the aged, one in Schwarzenberg, Black Forest, the other in Schwarzenshof, Thuringia: and we will not forget to mention the "Erholungsheime," homes for recreation, in Freudenstadt, Black Forest, and Banzin on the East Sea, which are frequented by many people from our own and other churches.

Educational Work

This work is not neglected. There are two secretaries for education, one for North and one for South Germany. The Epworth League is steadily growing and the young Methodists of Germany, influenced a little by the youth-movement, try to fulfill their task within the Church and within the nation. There is a generation growing which wishes to take its full share of responsibility. Most of the districts have special conventions during the summer, where the youth assemble for recreation, devotion and instruction on the problems of the day. Special attention is given to the Sunday schools and the training of teachers. The weekly organ of the Church in Germany, The Evangelist, has a special department for the teachers of the Sunday schools.

Fight Against Alcoholism

This fight has been proclaimed and is being continued. Germany, very often spoken of as the "Land of Beer," has made much progress in temperance work during the post-war years. There are strong neutral organizations, but it is a sign of the times that the Churches, Protestant and Catholic, are awake to their responsibility in this respect. And Methodism, which inaugurated the petition to the Reichstag for Local Option last year (2,500,000 signatures), is credited with setting the ball rolling. This movement, which was the outstanding temperance work in Europe, shows that the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany realized her responsibility, and that she has become strong enough to influence the public life of the nation.

The Theological Seminary

The Seminary at Frankfort-on-Main has had a successful year. There are 58 students at present: Germans, Swiss, Hungarians, Jugo-Slavians and Bulgarians. The staff of professors has been enriched by Rev. Theophil Mann, who has taken the chair of Church History and Social Service. His salary is partly paid by the deaconess institutions, who believe that it is necessary for the future preachers to be introduced into the rich treasure of the history and the task of the social work of the Church of Christ. Special plans are under way to secure $100,000 as an endowment fund for the Seminary, which is of vast importance for the present and future of Methodism in Central Europe.

Bishop John L. Nuelsen

Bishop Nuelsen has been supervising the work in Germany and Central Europe for 16 years. Under his wise leadership, every branch of the Church work has made a record of progress. The Bishop has the confidence of the preachers and laymen of his Area, he has won the appreciation and love of other Churches, and the conferences voted unanimously to ask the General Conference to send him back for another quadrennium.

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by Martin Funk, Superintendent.

General

Hungary lost more by the peace treaty than any other country. Two-thirds of its land and population were taken away. The revolution of 1918, the bolshevism of 1919, and the Roumanian invasion after bolshevism, absorbed all of the financial, economic and moral resources of the country. But the efforts of the leading statesmen and the readiness of the people to sacrifice in the interest of the nation have been greatly successful. In Hungary, there are quietness, security and order. New branches of industry have been opened and foreign capital has moved in. The people are hopeful and are eager to work for a better future.

Our Work

On the whole we have made progress. The statistics show an increase of 9 per cent in membership and 26 per cent in finances. In spite of financial troubles, good friends have helped to keep up the work and even to enlarge it. The small congregation in Nagyszekely, founded by people who were converted in the United States, bought a house for their meetings. Good friends helped to secure four acres more of land for the parsonage.

Social Work

This work has been done up to the limits of financial ability. In the orphanage there have been from 10 to 12 children, and 50 children were cared for during the summer in the Children's Home. Alterations are being planned to enlarge the Home. Part of it has been used this year as a Bible and recreation home. Such a home is especially fitted for work among Catholics, but Protestants also need it. At present there is no such institution in our country. This year we had 25 persons who came for recreation and took advantage of hearing the reading of the Bible three times a day. These are people whom we would never reach with our preaching. With the new building which we are going to erect, we shall have next year a Bible home with 30 rooms, accommodating 45 persons, and which will be self-supporting. In our Children's home we had this summer recreation periods of one week for our youth, and two weeks for mothers.

Temperance and Prohibition

Our Church is the only Church in Hungary which does organized work against alcoholism. Without any help from the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, we maintained our monthly "Holy War" (Szent harc) against alcohol and immorality. We shall be obliged to discontinue this temperance work unless we can get some financial help for next year.

Evangelism

So eager are the people for the Gospel that last winter, in many places, people stood outside in the frost and cold, because they could not find room in the building. In many Catholic localities the people are much interested and come to the service and buy Bibles.

Our Ministry

Seven years ago we had no Hungarian ministers. Now ten promising young men preach the Gospel in the Hungarian, German and Slovakian languages.

Central Building—Budapest

This is a real center for evangelistic and social work. In the home for young people there were 30 young men and women. Courses were given in English, German and French. A Legal Bureau is maintained where a lawyer can be consulted by our poor people, and in two halls we conduct services in Hungarian and German. There is also a book shop.

Sunday School Work

The work is carried on with success, but we are hindered especially by the established Churches, which use both their school teachers and pastors to prevent children from attending our schools.

JUGO SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Reported by John Jacob, Superintendent

General

A visiting preacher from Switzerland said to me, "I have seen quite a number of your congregations, and I have the impression that you are building on a solid foundation, only perhaps you lay too much stress on the idea of self-support." This, said by my friend, who, for the first time in his life, spent a few weeks in our country, may show

how carefully we are carrying on the work. The ideal, however, is to build and extend the work, at the same time doing as much as funds will allow.

If one travels as a mission superintendent does, in the long run, he can learn that outward difficulties really cannot hinder a spiritual movement. Methodism has always been a living movement in this territory. In good and bad days our people want to go to church, they wish to do good and they are longing to bring the good tidings to others. Thus, from the very beginning, this Mission has been a missionary society. While receiving help from big organizations, as our Mission Board in New York, toward which all our people feel greatly indebted, our small congregations show great interest not only in self-support, but also in the mission work in the wide world. Within our own field we have, in Macedonia, a sort of mission territory. Some of the leading brethren have visited that sorely tried country, and have tried to give the people the encouragement which they need so much. Such work and the amount they can offer for mission purposes do not seem large, but the time will surely come when such a movement will become a financially independent, indigenous Church. But to reach this ideal we greatly need the further support of our good mother in America.

Macedonia

Our churches in Macedonia have to suffer under the suspicion of being disloyal to the Government. This can be understood only by those who know that to be loyal in that territory means to belong to the Greek Orthodox or Provoslav Church. To be Provoslav and to be Serbian is the same in their thinking. So a Methodist cannot be a true Serbian, is the consequence of that fatal supposition. But if they remain true to God, our King, they will at last overcome these difficulties unheard of in Western countries.

Progress

Both in the north and in the south, progress has been made. We have even acquired one or two small properties on the basis of self-support. This means that the churches have taken upon themselves the responsibility for their property, receiving practically nothing from the appropriation and only very little from other outside sources. The people have tried to bring the Gospel into some new places. This was undertaken also on the basis of self-support, which means that no additional help was granted to them from the Mission treasury.

Social Work

This work is beginning to show some progress. For twenty years it has not seemed possible to start a deaconess work of the German type, that is, a deaconess who was a church worker and a nurse at the same time. It is hoped that as a natural outgrowth of this work some good Christian girls under adequate leadership will endeavor to bring into life a society of women workers, on the basis of self-support. If such a movement could be organized, and with help from outside of $1,000 for property investment, it would be of immense value to the Kingdom. Another needed branch of the social work is a home for the aged. There are a large number of older people who have promised a contribution, in case the idea can be realized.

Evangelism

The evangelistic work has not been neglected. Revival meetings are held in nearly all the churches. The number of church members is slowly but constantly increasing. The same can be said of the financial growth, and although there is a slight increase over that of last year, it stimulates our people to do their utmost to carry the work forward each year.

Novi Sad School

Our Training School at Novi Sad is in a flourishing condition. We now have 56 girls under our care, of whom 40 receive instruction in the School and 16 are going to state schools. The number of girls who receive instruction in this School is growing, and is an indication that the people are interested and appreciate the value of the School. There are girls from all parts of the country, and different nationalities and denominations are living together in the greatest harmony. It is a joy to see the great political problem of the world being worked out under our own roof.

The Srbobran Orphanage also has made a small financial progress. Its support is no longer from the Central treasury and it is now started on the way toward self-support.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Reported by R. E. Grob

Membership

The statistical returns give a membership of 11,037 members in full connection, and 1,038 on probation, a total increase of 137. During the year 829 were received on probation and 588 in full connection. There are 54 circuits, 69 pastors in full connection, 9 on trial, 29 lay preachers, 114 exhorters and 257 preaching places.

The Epworth League has 571 chapters, with 13,718 members, and is still making fine progress in work among the young people. Owing to the sharp competition of the State Church and other denominations, there is considerable difficulty in gaining new members.

Sunday Schools

There are 267 Sunday Schools within the boundaries of the Conference, with 1,292 teachers and 20,081 children. This means a decrease of 1,987 over last year, but is chiefly due to the activity of the State Church. Since the World's Sunday School Convention at Zurich in 1913, the State Church has opened everywhere new Sunday Schools. However, we are still having a strong influence on the children, over 60 per cent of whom belong to homes not otherwise connected with our work.

Temperance and Deaconess Work

The significance of social problems and their solution from the Christian viewpoint is more and more appreciated by Christian leaders. We have 57 chapters, with 2,225 members. Of course, many of our abstinent members are not members of a temperance society, else the total number would be much larger.

The deaconess work continues to be of great help to the work. The Bethany Institution with the mother-house at Zurich, maintains branches at Lausanne, Geneva, Berne, Lucerne, Basle and St. Gall. A good many of the sisters are employed in homes for the poor which belong to the state. The hospital at Zurich is not large enough to accommodate all those who make application, and we are planning new buildings for this purpose.

Book Concern

Our Book Concern in Zurich is doing well and shows a marked progress in sales. It publishes six periodicals: Schweizer Evangelist, 7,489 copies; Schweizer Kinderfreund, 10,153; Friedenslocke, 19,845; Missionsbote, 6,299; Blauer Stern, 1,730, and Hoffnungsstern, 2,559.

Finances and Self-Support

Notwithstanding the financial depression in Switzerland, our people have contributed generously to current expenses and the benevolent collections. Not less than 1,059,000 francs were laid on the Lord's altar, which means about 90 francs per capita. The total amount raised for pastoral support is 232,050 francs, against 108,856 ten years ago; for Sunday School, 68,142 francs; for current expenses, 375,767 francs.

General Outlook

During the year revival services were held in all of the churches. If Methodism is to grow in our country, ministers and people must be true to the Gospel and keep abreast of the intellectual and Christian development in every respect. Sometimes it seems as if the people have no time for religious things. Rationalism and materialism are always at work. On the other hand, the State Church, which has adopted many of our methods, has begun to work eagerly, and many of their ministers are converted and zealous men. In many places there is an open door and a big work for the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RUSSIA
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The following statements are taken from a letter by Deaconess Anna Eklund, President of the Central Church Soviet of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia, written to Bishop Nuelsen and by him presented to the Board of Foreign Missions at its Annual Meeting in 1927:

Our Methodist work at present, besides the ecclesiastical part of it, consists of 6 items, i. e., relief work, deaconess work, a home for the aged, a children's home, musical instruction (choir and a band) and a sewing circle.

Regarding the ecclesiastical work in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we have the following figures: Church Membership: Preparatory members, 356; Full members now on roll, 1,734, a total of 2,090; Local Preachers in charge, 14; Pastoral charges, 20; Church buildings, 4; Epworth League members, 689.

The deaconess work goes on notwithstanding all the difficulties and we owe our success to it.

Our relief work at present concerns in chief the homeless children, whom we have of late furnished with tools and materials for their workshops.

The home for the aged at present has 5 inmates; more cannot be taken, for the want of funds.

There are 12 children in our children's home, though 25 could be attended to, if it were possible.

We have a choir that helps us in our church services and we sometimes have special musical services to raise funds for our relief work.

Professor O. Boehme is training a musical band consisting of 15 young men, who take part in our church work, together with the choir.

The girls are taught in the sewing circle and they work for the children's home, the home for the aged and for themselves.

EASTERN ASIA

China, Japan, Korea

The disturbances which have occurred in China have resulted in changes in missionary personnel and in District boundaries. Pending more complete information the Districts are the same as given in the 1926 Report, except as otherwise indicated.

FOOCHOW AREA

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province—a mountainous section with considerable fir, pine, and bamboo. Through a system of terraces the mountains have been made to produce fine rice crops.

Population: 2,500,000. People are active, independent, and have business ability.

Industry: Paper making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1847 by Rev. Judson D. Collins and Rev. Moses C. White. First annual meeting was held in 1862. Organized into the Foochow Conference by Bishop I. W. Wiley in 1877.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Seventh-Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Y. M. C. A.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles. Consists of Haitan group of Islands.

Location: Off the Lungtien peninsula, ninety miles southeast from Foochow.

Population: 80,000. People are poor, living chiefly on what they take from the sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1870, and was organized into a district in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Tangtau

Location: Port of entry for the district. A flourishing business center forty-five miles from Futsing.

Population: 16,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: (Haitang) Misses Harriett Halverstadt and Martha McCutchen.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Junior Middle School.

LAU NAI BUOI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

FUTSING DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Centers about the walled city of Futsing.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province, near the coast.

Population: 400,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Futsing

Location: Walled city in Futsing province, twelve miles from the coast. Haikan is port of entry.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

Missionaries: Rev. E. P. Hayes (on furlough) and Mrs. Hayes (on furlough), Rev. H. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. H. C. Morgan (on furlough) and Mrs. Morgan (on furlough), Rev. F. T. Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright. *W. F. M. S.:* Dr. Li Bi Cu, Misses Carrie M. Bartlett, Jennie D. Jones and Lydia A. Trimble.

Institutions: Ming Ngie School. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's Hospital, Girls' Junior Middle School, Women's Bible Training School.

CENG UNG GI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 800 square miles. Comprises the Lungtien peninsula.

Location: Eastern part of Fukien province.

Population: 450,000—Buddhist and Confucian. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Lungtien

Location: A township city, fifty-five miles south of Foochow.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, and Lungtien Hospital.

HO CHIONG DIEU, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

NGUKA DISTRICT

Population: 300,000—Buddhists and Confucianists. Protestants, 3,000; Catholics, 2,000.

Organization: Formerly western part of Futsing. Became a separate district in 1914, and until 1915 was known as West Futsing District.

GUOK SEN GI, Superintendent

H. V. LACY, F. T. CARTWRIGHT, District Missionaries

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 600 square miles. Foochow city and suburbs and parts of Mingau County.

Population: 1,500,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Organization: 1847. First Methodist church in the district was opened at Foochow in 1856.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Church Missionary Society, Y. M. C. A., Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventist.

Foochow

Area: Circumference of seven miles.

Location: Capital of Fukien Province, a seven-gated city midway between Shanghai and Hongkong—two days' journey to either city. Methodist mission is on Nantai, an island opposite the city of Foochow, and connected with the mainland by bridge.

Population: 600,000.

Missionaries: Mr. W. C. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, R.N., Mr. A. W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Rev. T. H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole, Miss Esther Cooper, Rev. E. L. Ford (on furlough) and Mrs. Ford (on furlough), Rev. John Gowdy (on furlough), and Mrs. Gowdy (on furlough), Rev. F. C. Havighurst and Mrs. Havighurst, Mr. C. R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. W. N. Lacy (on furlough), and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough), Mr. W. W. Overholt and Mrs. Overholt, Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. R. A. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Mr. P. P. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant, Rev. H. W. Worley (on furlough), and Mrs Worley (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Edith Abel, Marion R. Cole, Grace Davis, Etta Denny (on furlough), Hu King Eng, M.D. (Singapore), Mabel Hammons, M.D. (on furlough), Floy Hurlbut (on furlough), Dorothea L. Keeney (on furlough), Rotha Landis, Ida B. Lewis, Roxy Lefforge, Edith McBee, Mary Mann (on furlough), J. Ellen Nevitt (on furlough), Florence J. Plumb, Elsie Reik (on furlough), Elizabeth H. Richey, Grace Shawhan, Ruby Sia, Alice L. Smith (on furlough), Freida Staubli (on furlough), Annie Vanderburg (on furlough), Lydia F. Wallace, Phebe C. Wells, Alice A. Wilcox, Katherine H. Willis, Emma W. Wilson, Lois E. Witham, Ruth F. Wolcott, M.D., and Mrs. Lydia A. Wilkinson.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, Union Theological School, Union

Normal and Middle School, Anglo-Chinese College, Boys' Junior Middle School, Siong Iu Dong, Intermediate School, Fukien Construction Bureau, Methodist Book Store. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's College of South China, Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, Magaw Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Cook Children's Home, Van Kirk Woman's Industrial Home, Union Kindergarten Training School, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, Memorial Dispensary.

UONG GANG HUO, District Superintendent

R. A. WARD, District Missionary

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles. Includes the city of Kutien and numerous large towns and villages.

Population: 300,000. Foochow dialect spoken.

Industry: Tea cultivation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Kutien

Location: Capital of Kutien civil district, Fukien province, in a mountainous valley, 1,200 feet above the sea, at the junction of two large streams which flow into the Min River. A walled city built about 1492. Ninety miles from Foochow.

Population: 25,000.

Missionaries: J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Miss Serene Loland, R.N. (on furlough), Rev. E. M. Stowe (on furlough), and Mrs. Stowe (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura Frazey (on furlough), Eva F. Sprunger, Myrtle Smith (on furlough), Martha Graf (on furlough), and Ruth Jayne.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Women's Bible Training School, and Kindergarten.

LI DEUNG MING, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

BINGHU DISTRICT

Area: Includes northern part of what, prior to 1919, was the Kutien District.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

U CU DE, Superintendent

H. R. CALDWELL, District Missionary

MINTSING DISTRICTS

Area: 1,200 square miles.

Location: In Fukien province, 45 miles northwest of Foochow on both sides of the Min River.

Population: 200,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Mountains contain iron in abundance, some of which is being worked.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864 when Dr. Nathan Sites visited this region. Mintsing was established a presiding elder's district in 1893 by Bishop Foster.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Mintsinghsien

Center of North Mintsing District and County Seat

Location: On the Min River, 45 miles northwest of Foochow.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Bissonnette, and Mrs. Bissonnette.

Institutions: Boys' Junior Middle School, Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Lower Primary School.

DING UNG GUANG, Superintendent

W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

Lek-du

Center of South Mintsing District

Location: Fifteen miles south of Mintsinghsien.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones, Rose Mace (on furlough), Ruth Hemenway, M.D. (on furlough), and Ursula J. Tyler (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Junior Middle School, Good Shepherd Hospital (Nathan Sites Memorial), Women's Bible Training School.

SIA SIENG DE, *Superintendent*
W. S. BISSONNETTE, District Missionary

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Hinghwa and Sienyu Counties and the portion of Futsing County where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken.

Location: In Fukien Province half way between the port cities of Amoy and Foochow.

Industry: Agriculture with rice, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, sugar cane, tobacco and a great variety of fruits being the chief produce. Commerce and fishing are also engaged in as this territory borders on the coast with suitable harbors. The coastal plain is a large fertile and well irrigated one yielding three main crops per year and numerous crops of vegetables the year round.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865. Mission Conference was organized in 1896, and became an Annual Conference in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and one or two independent Chinese organizations.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the market towns of Gangkau and Hankong, the fourth and the first market towns in size and importance in Putien County, the northern section of the coastal plain, the island of Nangcih and a section of the hill country on the northwest.

Location: The northeastern section of the Conference area.

Population: 350,000; Methodist responsibility 250,000. The Hinghwa dialect is spoken.

Industries: Farming, fruit growing, fishing, trade.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Hankong

Location: Chief center and port city in the Conference area.

Population: 100,000—city and environs.

Institutions: Richmond Methodist Hospital, Higher Primary School.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Althea M. Todd (on furlough) and Jessie A. Marriott.

UA UNGCO, Superintendent
G. W. HOLLISTER, District Adviser.

HEOH BING DISTRICT

Area: The central coastal strip including the peninsulas of Binghai and Po-io and the island of Bi-ciu.

Population: 200,000; Methodist responsibility 150,000. This section contains the poorest people of the area. The islands and some of the villages bordering on the sea are the homes of pirates.

Industries: Farming, fishing and salt evaporation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Kio Sauh

Location: The third largest market town of Putien county; a political center; also the head of the district.

Institutions: Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Converts' Class.

Binghai

Location: On the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula; a political center of minor importance.

Institution: Hai-sing Intermediate School.

LI MEONG DING, Superintendent
C. E. WINTER, District Adviser

HINGHWA CITY DISTRICT

Area: Includes Hinghwa City, Ng Sauh, Hua Deng and surrounding territory.

Population: 750,000; Buddhists, Confucianists and Taoists; Methodist responsibility, 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865 when missionaries from Foochow preached here.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Hinghwa

Location On the western edge of the coastal plain near the Sienyu River; a walled city, the county seat of Putien and formerly the prefectural city; the largest educational center on the coast between Chinchew and Foochow.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1865, and was first occupied by a Methodist missionary in November, 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Rev. F. S. Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. G. W. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough), Rev. F. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. E. Winter. *W. F. M S.:* Misses Sylvia Aldrich (on furlough), E. Blanche Apple, M. Virginia Bachman, Sigrid Bjorklund, Karis E. Brewster, Cora M. Brown (on furlough), Edna H. Fuller (on furlough), Mary A. Johnson, Florence P. Mason (on furlough), Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), Ellen H. Suffern, Pauline E. Westcott (on furlough), Minnie E. Wilson (on furlough).

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical Training School, Hinghwa Mission Press, Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Hamilton Girls' School, Juliet Turner Training School, Women's Station Class.

Ng Sauh

Location: Commercial center, fifth in importance in the county; six miles south of Hinghwa City; center of the coastal plain.

Population: 10,000.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred J. Rossiter (on furlough) and Mrs. Rossiter (on furlough).

Institutions: Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Vocational Junior High School, Agriculture Mission.

DE HAU TONG, Superintendent
F. S. CARSON, District Adviser

SIENYU DISTRICTS, EAST AND WEST

Location: Cover the county of Sienyu which lies across the Sienyu river valley and its surrounding mountains. At one point the area touches the coast, but for the most part it is a mountainous section with rich farming valleys along the river courses.

Population: 261,946.

Industry: Farming, fruit-growing and timber.

Sienyu

Location: Head of hand navigation of the Sienyu river, thirty miles from the coast.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1870.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Church of England Zenana Mission, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Cole and Mrs. Cole. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D. (on furlough), Martha Lebeus (on furlough), Eda L. Johnson, Edna Merrit (on furlough), Emma L. Palm, Bertha Persson (on furlough), A. Beta Scheirich (on furlough), Mary M. Thomas (on furlough), and Harriet L. Watson (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Junior High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabel Hart Girls' School, Freida Knoechel Training School, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

DENG GEH SING, Superintendent of Sienyu East
NA CONG BAU, Superintendent of Sienyu West
W. B. COLE, District Adviser

SOUTH FUKIEN CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the counties of Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien, with small portions of three others.

Location: Lying west of the Hinghwa Conference and in the northern section of the Amoy-speaking region of southern Fukien; practically all mountainous region; river communication by small boats south to Chuanchow on the coast. New roads are being built in many directions and automobiles are in operation in the Yungchun valley.

Population: 600,000, all Chinese. 80 per cent of adult male population goes to Federated Malay States for longer or shorter periods for business ventures. Many wealthy families located in Yungchun valley, but banditry has driven them abroad. Due to long continued contacts with Singapore region, much initiative and modern progress is seen in this region.

Industries: Pottery making, production of paper, lumber, lime and some iron products, also agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work started in this region by native workers from Foochow Conference in 1873. First resident missionaries were Rev. T. B. Owen and Rev. and Mrs. R. L. McNabb. An enabling act granted by General Conference of 1920 allowed the setting off of this Mission Conference in 1922 from the Hinghwa Conference, Rev. J. W. Hawley being appointed by Bishop Keeney as its Superintendent. It became an Annual Conference in October, 1925, Bishop Brown presiding.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian, Roman Catholic; also the Seventh Day Adventist, through native workers only.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Location: Lies north of the Tehwa District, west of Yenping Conference.

Area: Covers Tatien county and small sections of two others. Very mountainous region; poor roads; little intercommunication; bandit infested.

Population: 300,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun through native agents in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Primary School, Junior High School, District Primary Schools.

LI TEK SENG, Superintendent
J. W. HAWLEY, District Missionary

TEHWA DISTRICT

Location: Lies between Tatien district on the north and Yungchun district on the south, eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. Deep ravines, high mountains, bad roads, and long distances between preaching stations, make this district difficult of administration.

Industry: The center of large pottery works.

Population: 150,000, all Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Presbyterian (through Chinese agents), Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two Boys' Boarding Schools, District Primary Schools, Junior High School.

LIM GEK CHIONG, Superintendent
E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Location: Seventy miles southwest of Hinghwa, largely within the bounds of the Yungchun valley.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Hawley (on furlough) and Mrs. Hawley (on furlough), Rev. H. C. Jett (on furlough) and Mrs. Jett (on furlough), Rev. E. C. Parlin and Mrs. Parlin.

Institutions: Hardy Boys' School, High School, South Fukien Bible School, Girls' Boarding School, Kindergarten, Women's School, District Primary Schools, Owen Memorial Press.

LAU KA SIONG, Superintendent
E. C. PARLIN, District Missionary

YENPING CONFERENCE

Districts of 1927

Area: 6,200 square miles.

Geography: The Conference is about as large as Connecticut, comprising territory taken from Foochow, and the London Mission of Amoy. It covers six counties of the Fukien Province, and comprises six districts.

The whole region is mountainous, and overland travel is difficult, as the largest and best roads are only paths roughly paved with stone. The Min River, with its many rapid filled but navigable branches, gives access to most of the principal towns of the region.

Each county seat is a walled city, but few of the other towns, even if larger, are allowed to have walls.

Language: Innumerable and wide variations of the Mandarin, Amoy and Foochow dialects are spoken throughout the country, the Mandarin being perhaps the most dominant.

Industries: The principal exports are bamboo, tea, lumber and firewood. Limestone is abundant and coal is found in a few places.

Population: 933,755 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1869 at Yenpingfu by the Rev. Nathan Sites. In 1901 the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, took up their residence here. The Rev. W. A. Main came in 1902, and J. E. Skinner, M.D., arrived in 1904. Largely because of language difficulties, Yenping, formerly a part of Foochow Conference, became a separate Conference in 1916.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Roman Catholic, and Seventh Day Adventists.

SHAYUNG DISTRICT

Area: Includes Kweihua, Shahsien and Yungan counties.

Population: 329,933 (P. O. Estimate 1920).

Geography: Shahsien county is southwest of Yenping; Yungan is the southern county in Yenping prefecture; Kweihua is in the Tingchou prefecture.

Chief Cities: Yungan city is well located as the center for the large territory. The farthest point is two days journey off—though most of the circuits can be reached easily in a day. The roads are fairly level and overland travel is easier than in most of the districts. The city is the size of the average county capital in the Province with a population from 15,000 to 20,000 and is proud of its superior literary attainment and privileges. Throughout the city and country there remain evidences of former wealth and elegance.

The walled city of Shahsien contains between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. The streets are wider and far cleaner than the average Chinese inland city.

Language: Mandarin is the official language though not spoken by the native people, who have a dialect of their own. It resembles that spoken in Yungan.

Industries: At Hsiameo, 20 miles inland from Shahsien, the county seat and largest walled city in the Conference, are the most famous tobacco farms in the province. Timber, firewood, bamboo, paper and tea are also raised and exported.

Institutions: Shahsien—Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. Yungan—Christian Hospital, Boys' Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Shahsien—Girls' Primary School. Yungan—Girls' Primary School.

YUNG PO JUNG, Superintendent
J. E. SKINNER, District Missionary

SHUNCHANG DISTRICT

Geography: The Min River and its Yuki branch divide the district in three sections. Yenping District is adjacent on the north, Foochow Conference on the east and Yuki District on the south and west. Shunchang is the most northern district of the Conference.

The district is hard to travel, being mountainous. Countless little hamlets which dot the district, can be reached only by toilsome climbs over mountain passes.

Language: Two or three different dialects are spoken in this field. The Foochow dialect is used by the preachers; Mandarin is generally used.

Chief Cities: Changufan, the largest town on the district, is located on the Min River. Being in direct communication with Foochow and Yenping city it presents a strategic point for missionary endeavor. Shunchang city is located on the Min River, 50 miles northwest of Yenping city. At the time of the Taiping rebellion it suffered heavily, and has never recovered its former importance or large population. However, when the proposed railroad runs through this territory the city will undoubtedly grow.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, bamboo, tea and limestone are plentiful.

Population: 148,056 (P. O. estimate, 1920).

Institutions: Changfeng—Boys' Primary School, Dispensary. Shunchang—Boys' Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Changfeng—Girls' Primary School, Shunchang—Girls' Primary School.

WANG CHEN, Superintendent
J. E. SKINNER, District Missionary

YENPING DISTRICT

Geography: Yenping City is situated on the Min River where it is joined by the Kienning Branch. It is about 130 miles northwest of Foochow. To the northeast is the Kienning region occupied by the Church Missionary Society, to the north is the Shunchang District; to the west, the Shahsien District. This gives the work an important setting.

The district is mountainous and difficult to travel except where the Min River and Sha Creek make navigation possible. The rapids retard all progress upstream, even in the lightest of boats. Boats holding up to twenty tons of freight ply the river in great numbers. Outside the cities and villages the roads are paths, paved usually with cobble stones and are seldom wide enough for two people to walk abreast.

Unlike many Chinese cities, Yenping consists almost entirely of hills and hollows, with few level spaces. Methodism has taken advantage of the physical features of the city to establish on three of the hilltops, in conspicuous positions, the three forms of mission work, evangelistic, educational and medical, which makes as it were, a great three cornered wedge of Christian influence in the midst of the city and the region round about.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, firewood, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful. The most important of the manufactured products are paper and red lacquer ware.

Language: Four district dialects are spoken, although Mandarin is the prevailing and official language.

Population: 196,163 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt (on furlough) and Mrs. Bankhardt (on furlough), Miss Mae Baucher, R.N., Rev. K. W. Scheufler (on furlough) and Mrs. Scheufler (on furlough), J. E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, M.D., Rev. F. M. Toothaker (on furlough) and Mrs Toothaker (on furlough), C. G. Trimble, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Mary L. Eide (Foochow), Mamie F. Glassburner, Mabel C. Hartford (on furlough), Alice Liman (on furlough), Frieda Reinan and Fern M. Sinkey (on furlough).

Institutions: Yenping Boys' Middle School (formerly called "The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy"), Alden Speare Memorial Hospital, Bible Training School, Christian Book Store, School for Untainted Leper Children, The Copeland Institutional Church, The Institutional Church Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle School, Francesca Nast Gamble Primary School for Girls, Women's Bible Training School.

HU CHEN YU, Superintendent
FREDERICK BANKHARDT, District Missionary

YUKI DISTRICT

Population: 297,417 (Post Office estimate, 1920).

Geography: Yuki District lies directly south of Yenping District. The country is mountainous, and travel is difficult, and slow. The population has mainly gathered in valleys of from 400 to 40,000 inhabitants, though an occasional group is found in the mountains.

Industries: Fir and pine lumber, tea and limestone are plentiful; some rice is shipped to other parts of the province, but firewood and paper and bamboo are the main exports.

Language: Mandarin is the official language, though not spoken by the local people. They speak a dialect entirely their own.

Chief City: Yuki city is the county seat; a city of great commercial importance, having a mile of river front. It is at the head of small-boat traffic on the Yuki creek. As the birthplace of one of China's sages, it is a literary center.

Institutions: Dispensary, Boys' Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary School, Bible Training School.

CHEN PI MAO, Superintendent
FREDERICK BANKHARDT, District Missionary

PEKING AREA—*Resident Bishop*, Rev. G. R. Grose.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The territory in which our Church is at work covers 68,016 square miles, and is about the size of Missouri, which covers 68,727 square miles. Since the setting off of Shantung Conference, the North China Conference includes the southern part of the Province of Fengtien and a section of the northern part of the Province of Chihli.

Population: 29,114,000, approximately (Methodist territory): Includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols and Manchus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (Chihli), the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the Province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Plymouth Brethren, Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Assemblies of God, and China Direct Mission.

CHINGCHAO DISTRICT

The Chingchao District consists of eleven circuits and twenty-five out-stations situated in the country north and south of Peking, in the counties of Changping, Huaijou, Huailai, Ku-an Miyun, Pahsien, Yenching and Yungching. Estimated population, 1,500,000. In the northern part, the Great Wall runs along the middle of the district, and another famous place of interest is the Ming Tombs, where the emperors of the Ming Dynasty are buried. The southern part of the district is very low and is frequently flooded. During 1926, the territory was for months a battlefield.

MENG TE JUNG, Superintendent
C. A. FELT, District Missionary

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

Area: Lanhsien consists of seven circuits and includes twenty-three preaching places, in the three counties of Lanhsien, Laoting and part of Chienan. Population, 1,000,000. This district is crossed from east to west by the Peking-Mukden Railway, and from north to south by the Lan River, which is navigable throughout the whole district. On the north it extends beyond the Great Wall. This region is the scene of the labors of Dr. J. H. Pyke and Rev. Wang Ching Yun and so is sacred ground to Chinese Methodism.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Industrial School. *W. F. M. S.:* Holt Boarding School.

TSOU CHIN CHING, Superintendent
F. M. PYKE, District Superintendent

PEKING CITY DISTRICT

Location: In the province of Chihli, and for six hundred years the capital of the Chinese empire. The city is very ancient, dating back to several hundreds of years before Christ, but the present city was built during the first decade of the fifteenth century, in two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south has an area of ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north contains sixteen square miles. The palace occupies the center of the northern city, and there are many fine dwellings and gardens of princes and high officials. The residence compound, hospitals and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city, but the main evangelistic effort is in the southern city where we have seven churches. Fourteen thousand students are in Peking in High Schools and Colleges; 1,200 of these are in Christian schools.

Population: 950,000; Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, and Koreans, though the Chinese and Manchus greatly predominate.

Industries: Peking is noted for its fur market. Rugs and cloisonne are manufactured in the city.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Bible Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Chinese Independent Church, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Mr. T. E. Breece and Mrs. Breece, Rev. M. W. Brown (on furlough) and Mrs. Brown (on furlough), E. H. Clay, M.D., and Mrs. Clay, Rev. G. L. Davis (on furlough) and Mrs. Davis (on furlough), Rev. W. W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. H. G. Dildine (on furlough) and Mrs. Dildine (on furlough), Rev. C. A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Rev. J. M. Gibb and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D. (on furlough), B. W. Jarvis, M.D., and Mrs. Jarvis, J. H. Korns, M.D., and Mrs. Korns, Mr. O. J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Rev. C. K. Searles (on furlough) and Mrs. Searles (on furlough), D. V. Smith, M.D., and Mrs Smith (on furlough), Rev. E. R. Terman (on furlough) and Mrs. Terman (on furlough), Miss Alice Terrell, Rev. B. M. Wiant and Mrs. Wiant. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Adams (on furlough) Elizabeth Carlisle, Monona L. Cheney, Ruth M. Danner, Dora C. Fearon, Gertrude Gilman (on furlough), Elizabeth Hobart (on furlough), Louise Hobart (on furlough), Emma M. Knox, Ortha M. Lane, Camilla Mills (on furlough), Alice M. Powell, Vena I. Radley, Lydia L. Schaum, M.D. (on furlough), Ruth L. Stahl, Tirzah M. Stahl (on furlough) Minnie Stryker, M.D., Mary Watrous (on furlough), L. Maude Wheeler, Frances R. Wilson (Tsinanfu), and Mrs. C. M. Jewell (on furlough).

Institutions: Yenching University (Union), Peking Theological Seminary, Peking Academy, Higher Primary School, Shunchihmen Higher Primary School, Chushihkou Higher Primary School, Peking American School (for American children), Peking Union Language School, Hopkins Memorial Hospital and Nurses' Training School, Chushihkou Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Yenching University, Women's College, Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Training School for Nurses, Mary Porter Gamewell School, Union Women's Training School for Bible Women, Women's Bible Training School.

WANG CHING HE, Superintendent
W. W. DAVIS, District Missionary

SHANHAIKUAN DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes Linyü, Funing, and Changli counties; extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria; intersected by the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Population: 1,000,000. Besides the cities of Shanhaikuan and Changli, there is the walled city of Funing, and many towns and villages with populations of from 5,000 to 20,000.

Industry: Agriculture: soil is fertile; many of the people are traders in Manchuria.

Changli

Location: Prosperous city on the Peking-Mukden Railway, ten miles from the coast, and forty miles west of Shanhaikuan; county seat; Changli has three government schools.

Population: 15,000.

Industry: Fine fruit orchards surround the city.

Organization: When the Mission station at Tsunhua was destroyed by the Boxers, in 1900, it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This was done in 1903.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Pyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Pyke (on furlough), Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. W. J. Simpson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer (on furlough), Pansy P. Griffin, Irana Highbaugh, Berdice E. Lawrence and Mabel R. Nowlin (on furlough).

Institutions: Changli General Hospital, Changli Middle School, North China Agricultural Unit. *W. F. M. S.:* Thompson General Memorial Bible Training School, Alderman Memorial and Boarding School.

Shanhaikuan

Location: A thriving city of 75,000 at the point where the Great Wall enters the sea. This is the chief gate into Manchuria and has very important shops for the Peking-Mukden Railway. The city of Shanhaikuan together with the nearby port of Chinwangtao and important coal mines to the north form a growing industrial center that promises to be of great importance.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler, R.N.

Institutions: Higher Primary and Commercial School, medical work. *W. F. M. S.:* Primary Boarding School.

HAO TE AN, Superintendent
J. L. KEELER, District Missionary

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin

Location: In Chihli Province. The district includes Tientsin, the rapidly expanding industrial center of North China, and the counties of Chiaohe, Chinghsien, Nanpi, Taicheng and Wenan. The center of the region is periodically afflicted with floods or droughts and resulting famines. The region was badly flooded in the summer of 1924.

Population: About 4,000,000.

Missionaries: Rev. E. J. Aeschliman and Mrs. Aeschliman, Mrs. Marguerite Berkey, Mr. W. H. Congdon (on furlough) and Mrs. Congdon (on furlough), Rev. A. B. Coole and Mrs. Coole, Rev. E. J. Winans (on furlough) and Mrs. Winans (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lora I. Battin, R.N., Mary E. Bedell, Ida F. Frantz, Eva A. Gregg, R.N. (on furlough) Lillian Halfpenny (on furlough) Myra Jaquet, Viola Lantz, M.D. (on furlough), Frances A. Milnes (contract) (on furlough), Ruth P. Nuzum (on furlough), Maggie M. Prentice, Vivian L. Proud, Rilla Scherich (on furlough), Edith E. Shufelt (on furlough), Minta Stahl, Joyce E. Walker, Clara B. Whitmore, M.D.

Institutions: Tientsin Hui Wen Academy, Tientsin Institutional Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Memorial School (Anglo-Chinese), Isabella Fisher Memorial Hospital.

TSENG KUO CHIH, Superintendent

TSUNHUA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Location: The southern appointments lie along the old Imperial highway from Peking to Korea. The district contains more than 3,000 villages, 20 important and 30 minor market towns, the three walled cities of Fengjen, Tsunhua and Yutien and parts of the counties of Chihsien and Chienan. Twenty miles west of Tsunhua are the Eastern Tombs of the former dynasty. The Great Wall runs along the north boundary of the district. It is the only district in the Conference not actually touched by a railroad. The southern half of the district is included in the great plain of North China and was flooded during the summer of 1924.

Population: About 2,000,000. Large number of Manchus are at passes of Great Wall and near the tombs. Not inclined to new ideas, due to distance from railroad.

Industry: Mainly agriculture, country very fertile. Quantities of fruit are produced in the southern part of district and shipped to Tientsin. Hills around Eastern Tombs are covered with excellent timber which is being rapidly exploited. Enough money has been spent in building roads to the tombs to have built many railroads.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1873.

Institutions: Junior Middle and Higher Primary School, and Kwangchi Hospital, Tsunhua. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

TANG YUNG, Superintendent
E. J. AESCHLIMAN, District Missionary, P. O., Tientsin

SHANTUNG CONFERENCE

Area: The area of the Conference is about 12,000 square miles, lying between and including the two largest cities of the Province Tsinanfu, the capital, and Tsining-chou, a great city on the Grand Canal. The area of the whole province is 56,000 square miles.

Population: Our Methodist responsibility is about 4,000,000.

Organization: In accordance with the Enabling Act of the General Conference of 1924, our work in the Shantung Province was set off from the North China Conference in session, September 8, 1925, and organized as the Shantung Annual Conference.

TAIAN DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles.

Location: In western part of Shantung, including the counties of Taian, Tsinan, and Laiwu. The famous Tai mountain, oldest sacred mountain in the world, rises to an elevation of 5,400 feet just north of the city of Taian. The main trunk line between Tientsin and Nanking passes through the cities of Tsinan and Taian but away from this one railway, transportation of all kinds is by wheelbarrow.

Population: About 2,000,000; Mandarin is spoken.

Industry: Agriculture; generally two crops a year are possible; wheat is harvested in May and then beans, peanuts, millet and other grains for a fall crop.

Taian

Location: At the foot of famous Tai Shan, on the main line of the railway between Tientsin and Nanking.

Organization: Our first Methodist Chinese pastors preached here in 1873; Chinese pastor in residence about 1890; missionaries in residence, 1898; little development until after 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, China Direct, Church of God. The last two have but little work organized and but a small force of workers.

Missionaries: Miss Kathryn Felt, Rev. P. O. Hanson (on furlough) and Mrs. Hanson (on furlough), Rev. E. R. Hibbard (on furlough) and Mrs. Hibbard (on furlough) Rev. W. T. Hobart, Mrs. H. S. Leitzel (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nora M. Dillenbeck (on furlough), Lillian P. Greer, Elsie L. Knapp, Frances S. Meader, Ellen Studley, Effie G. Young (on furlough).

Institutions: Tsui Ying Academy, Po Chi Hospital with several branch dispensaries. *W. F. M. S.:* Maria Brown Davis School, Edna Terry Bible Training School.

Tsinan

Location: Fifty miles north of Taian. Capital of the province and population of more than half a million; important railway center and seat of Shantung Christian University. In 1923, we started a self-supporting church.

Missionaries: Rev. Dwight C. Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances J. Heath, M.D. (on furlough), and Julia Morgan, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Shantung Christian University (Union).

WANG CHANG TAI, District Superintendent

TUNGPING DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes the Counties of Tungping, Tunge, and Feicheng, in all of which our work is well organized.

Institutions: Dispensary at Feicheng; schools in the cities.

YANG JUNG LIN, District Superintendent

E. R. HIBBARD, Assistant District Superintendent

YENCHOW DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes the Counties of Yenchow, Tsining, Chüfü, Tsouhsien, Szsushui, Ningyang, Wenshang, in all of which we have organized work. The old homes of Confucius and Mencius are on this district, making it a location of special interest and value.

Location: Separated from the Taian District by the Wen River; the railway touches four of the seven cities.

Population: 1,000,000; northern Mandarin spoken.

Institutions: Vocational School at Tsining; Dispensaries at Tsining and Tsouhsien; schools in several centers.

FAN TING CHENG, District Superintendent

W. T. HOBART, Assistant District Superintendent, P. O. Taian

CHENGTU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: In the largest province (Szechwan) in China—218,480 square miles. Area of our part 15,000 square miles; about 7,500 square miles in this Conference.

Population: More than 30,000,000. People are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest.

Industry: Soil fertile, climate favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs and fruit. Tea is cultivated. There are large deep salt wells and the province is rich in coal and iron. Natural gas has been utilized for 1,000 years.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882, and became the West China Annual Conference in 1915. The work was divided in 1924 into two Conferences, Chengtu and Chungking.

CHENGTU DISTRICT

Area: Includes Chengtu city in Szechwan province, two other walled cities, and part of another county.

Location: In Chengtu plain. A river flowing through the plain is divided and subdivided until the entire plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals.

Population: Very densely populated. Methodist responsibility, 2,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only mission in the district.

Chengtu

Location: Capital of Szechwan province, residence of the governor. An ancient walled Chinese city. Wealthy and historically important.

Population: 750,000.

Organization: In 1892 the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners. The Methodist Episcopal College of West China Union University was organized and opened in 1910.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Canadian Methodist Mission, China Inland Mission, Friends' Foreign Mission (English), American Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Friends' Foreign Mission (American).

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech (on furlough) and Mrs. Beech (on furlough), Rev. R. R. Brewer (on furlough) and Mrs. Brewer (on furlough), Rev. H. L. Canright (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. W. M. Crawford (on furlough) and Mrs. Crawford (on furlough), Mr. G. R. Larkin (on furlough) and Mrs. Larkin (on furlough), Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, S. H. Liljestrand, M.D. and Mrs. Liljestrand (on furlough), Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, R. A. Peterson, M.D. (on furlough), Rev. O. G. Starrett (on furlough) and Mrs Starrett (on furlough), Rev. J. M. Yard (on furlough) and Mrs. Yard (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lorraine Bennett (Burma), Margaret Brayton (on furlough), Alice B. Brethorst, Celia M. Cowan (on furlough), Grace F. Ellison, Gladys B. Hargar, Ovidia Hansing (on furlough), Lela Lybarger, Grace E. Manly, Marian E. Manley, M.D.

Institutions: West China Union University (Chengtu College, Normal School, Bible School Missionary Training [Language] School, School of Medicine), Chengtu Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' High School, Girls' Boarding School, and Union Normal School.

LI TIEN YUEN, Superintendent
W. E. MANLY, District Missionary

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

Area: The Conference is in the largest province in China (Szechwan), which has an area of 218,480 square miles. The area of the Conference is about 7,500 square miles.

Population: About 7,150,000 in the Conference. The people are fairly well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religious and social customs, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans and twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest part of the province.

Industries: Agriculture predominates. The soil is fertile and climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, vegetables, drugs and fruits. The Yangtze and other streams furnish navigable facilities for hosts of people. Steam, gas, and ancient man-pulled boats are used. Filatures, glass works and other modern plants are springing up, particularly in Chungking.

Missions at Work: By mutual arrangement among the Missions, the Methodist Episcopal is the only mission at work in the territory outside the two cities of Chungking and Suining.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1882. The West China Annual Conference was organized in 1915. The work was divided into two Conferences in 1924, namely, the Chengtu West China Conference and the Chungking West China Conference. The latter is divided into four districts.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Area: About 1,300 square miles. It includes the city of Chungking and two other walled cities or county seats and 190 market towns.

Population: About 2,600,000.

Chungking

Location: A trading mart on the Yangtze River about 1,400 miles from the coast. It is one of the two largest cities in the province. The city is divided into two sections of different altitude, on a sandstone bluff from 100 to 300 feet above the river. Our Mission property is all in the upper city.

Population: About 800,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1882.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland, Friends' Foreign Missionary Association, the United Church of Canada, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Max Gentry, M.D., and Mrs. Gentry, Rev. W. A. McCurdy (on furlough) and Mrs. McCurdy (on furlough), Mr. W. R. North (on furlough) and Mrs. North (on furlough), Rev. C. B. Rape and Mrs. Rape. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Allen, Clara Caris, Bell Castle (on furlough), Anna M. Flessel (on furlough), Lillian Holmes, R.N., Dorothy Jones (Chengtu), Laura E. Jones, M.D. (on furlough), Anna Lindblad (on furlough), Viola L. Miller, Henrietta Rossiter (Shanghai), Annie M. Wells (on furlough), Doris R. Wencke.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Syracuse-in-China General Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and William Gamble Memorial Hospital.

YANG FAH SAN, Superintendent

HOCHOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the counties of Hochow and Tingyuen, with county seats having the same names, and 120 market towns.

Population: About 1,170,000.

Hochow

Location: In Hochow county at the junction of the Suining and Bauling Rivers. The Chu empties into the Bauling five miles above the city, placing it at the junction of three rich valleys. The third city in Szechwan province.

Population: 100,000.

Industry: Busy center near coal and limestone regions.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

YANG FAH SAN, Superintendent

JUNGCHANG DISTRICT

Area: About 1,600 square miles; includes three walled towns or county seats, and 71 market towns.

Population: About 1,270,000.

DSEO SAO TSEN, Superintendent

SUINING DISTRICT

Area: Includes three walled cities, a part of a fourth and 165 market towns.

Population: About 2,170,000.

Suining

Location: On a level fertile plain through which runs the River Fow.

Population: About 50,000.

Industry: Largely a distributing trade center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896. A missionary became resident here in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Friends' Foreign Missionary Association.

Missionaries: Rev. R. F. Pilcher (on furlough) and Mrs. Pilcher (on Furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Marie Brethorst (on furlough), Helen Desjardins (Tientsin), Ella Manning (Peking), and Charlotte Trotter (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Stevens Memorial Boarding School (Girls').

FENG REN-CHUEN, Superintendent

TZECHOW DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes three walled cities.

Location: Along the Big East Road from Chungking to Chengtu. Fertile hill country.

Population: 1,787,786.

Industry: Farming. Large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol, linen, and hog-bristles and goat-skins are exported.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1899.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Tzechow

Location: In Szechwan Province on the Lu or Toh River, six days' journey from Chungking; four from Chengtu. A wealthy center, noted for the "scholar class."

Population: Estimated, 60,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only; work was started in 1899.

Missionaries: C. M. Canright, M.D. and Mrs. Canright, Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale. *W. F. M. S.:* Pearl B. Fosnot (on furlough), Ethel C. Householder (on furlough), Lena Nelson (on furlough), Rhoda Burdeshaw (on furlough), Gertrude Tyler (on furlough), Orvia Proctor (Shanghai).

Institutions: Tzechow Boys' Middle School, Chadwick Memorial Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Fedelia DeWitt Training School, Caldwell School for Girls.

TANG YIN HEO, Superintendent

L. F. HAVERMALE, District Missionary

SHANGHAI AREA—*Resident Bishop,* Rev. L. J. Birney.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Location: The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes 12 hsiens or counties, in the southwest part of Kiangsu province (about one-fifth of the province), and the southern half of Anhwei province, east of a line running north and south through the west wall of Anking City, the provincial capital. The southeast one-third of Anhwei province, with one-half of the sixty hsiens or counties, which make up the province, is thus within the bounds of the Central China Conference. This area embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals and rivers. The Grand Canal which runs through Kiangsu province is of immense commercial importance. The Shanghai-Nanking railway runs through the eastern part of the Conference and offers frequent and convenient connection with Shanghai. The Tientsin-Pukow railway affords excellent service to Tientsin, Peking and the north, connecting with the Chinese Eastern and Trans-Siberian trunk lines. Other railways are projected which will tap the great resources of southern Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hunan and offer direct connection between Nanking and the trunk lines of South China.

Area: 24,700 square miles.

Population: 12,520,989; Methodist responsibility, 8,250,000 or about two-thirds of the total population.

Industry: Within the bounds of the Central China Conference is produced the finest quality and greatest quantity of silk in all China. Next in importance is the cotton industry which supplies thousands of local mills, hundreds of modern mills in Shanghai, and other river ports, as well as the main supply of cotton to spinning mills in Japan. Rice, tea, bean products, egg products, and fowls are exported in large quantities. A beginning has been made in the mining of coal and iron, both of which are found in great abundance.

Organization: Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission in 1867 and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act, passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference. The western part of the Conference was set off as a separate Mission Conference in 1912, and in 1914 was organized into the Kiangsi Annual Conference. This new Conference was made up of Kiangsi province and that part of Anhwei province which lies west of the city of Anking. The Conference is well adapted for administration as a unit. Communication and transportation are good as compared with other parts of China. Only the work in the southern tip of Anhwei province is difficult of access, and this difficulty it is hoped soon to remedy by the construction of the proposed railway running southwest from Nanking. The people of the whole area are knit together by the bond of common language. Mandarin, with only slight variations, is spoken by the common people as well as the literati in all parts of the Conference, except in the extreme southern part of Anhwei province in and around Hweichow and Tunki where local dialects are spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, China Inland Mission, Presbyterian North, and Presbyterian South, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Friends Mission, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Seventh Day Adventist. In the large cities Methodism has equal responsibility with the other denominations for presenting the gospel to the people, while for all the outlying regions of the Conference, Methodism is almost wholly responsible. The Conference has adopted a clear policy in regard to duplicating and overlapping the work of other Missions. It is carefully avoided. If, at the present time, Methodism should acquire every chapel and primary school in the entire region, not one would need to be closed because of duplication or overlapping.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Location: In Kiangsu province, south of Yangtze river, consisting of seven hsiens, or counties, about Chinkiang City.

Area: 3,000 square miles.

Population: 3,125,000; Methodist responsibility about 1,500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist South, American Presbyterian South, China Inland Mission, Church of God, Pentecostal Mission.

Chinkiang City

Location: On the Yangtze river, at its junction with the Grand Canal, 150 miles from Shanghai, and on the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

Population: 260,000 (National Christian Council Survey, 1922).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1881.

Missionaries: Rev. D. F. Dodd (on furlough) and Mrs. Dodd (on furlough), Rev. S. J. Harrison (on furlough) and Mrs. Harrison (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Eulalia E. Fox (on furlough), Mary G. Kesler (Shanghai) Grace Z. Lentz (on furlough), Emma E. Robbins, M.D. (on furlough), Florence A. Sayles (Tientsin), Clara B. Smith (on furlough), Mabel Taylor (on furlough), Bernice A. Wheeler (on furlough), Myra McDade, Frances E. Culley (on furlough), Edith Youtsey (Shanghai).

Institutions: Yu-shing-Kai Church and Tsong Teh Middle School, Siao Ma Tou Church. *W. F. M. S.:* Olivet Memorial Girls' Middle School, with higher primary and normal department; The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital for Women.

LI CHUEN FAN, Superintendent

KIANGNING DISTRICT

Location: The Kiangning district is made up of three "hsiens," or counties, in Kiangsu province south of Nanking City and half of one county in Anhwei province. It comprises that part of the former Nanking district which is south of the Yangtze River. It is in one of the most fertile sections of the lower Yangtze valley, dotted with no less than twenty market towns and more than a hundred villages. The region has no modern roads and transportation is difficult.

Area: 2,700 square miles.

Population: 1,744,000; Methodist responsibility, 1,300,000.

Language: Mandarin.

Industry: Principal crops are rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, peanuts, beans and cotton; the farmers raise two successive crops in rotation; silk is also produced in large quantities.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this area about 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

LI CHUEN FAN, Superintendent
L. L. HALE, District Missionary

NANKING CITY DISTRICT

Nanking is the seat of the provincial government, and has repeatedly been the capital of China. It was the capital first in 317 A. D., and the last time was in 1912 when Dr. Sun Yat Sen established the Republic with Nanking as the capital.

Location: An open port on the Yangtze River, 200 miles from Shanghai. On the main line from Shanghai to Peking. Its wall is twenty-one miles long, the longest in China. Politically important and great educational center. Government institutions include the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, high schools and grammar schools.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventist, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: On Furlough—Rev. A. J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. J. P. Follette and Mrs. Follette, Rev. W. F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. J. T. Illick and Mrs. Illick, Rev. Edward James and Mrs. James, R.N., Mr. R. J. Pryor and Mrs. Pryor, M.D., Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Rev. H. G. Robson and Mrs Robson, Mr. A. N. Steward and Mrs. Steward, C. S. Trimmer, M.D. and Mrs. Trimmer. Japan—Rev. F. W. Dieterich and Mrs. Dieterich. Shanghai—Rev. L. L. Hale and Mrs. Hale. Seoul—Miss Adelaide M. Nixon. *W. F. M. S.:* On Furlough—Misses Alice Bowen, Edith M. Crane, Anna L. Golish, Grace E. Leslie, Etha M. Nagler, Sarah Peters, Cora D. Reeves, Bertha L. Riechers, Ruth M. Sewell (contract), Ella C. Shaw, Joy L. Smith, Harriet M. Whitmer, Julia H. Wilson and E. Pauline Wisegarver.

Institutions: University of Nanking, University Hospital (Union), Language School of Nanking University (Union), School of Education of Nanking University (Union), Nanking Theological Seminary (Union), Conference Academy, School for Missionaries' Children (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Ginling College (Union), Hitt Memorial Training School, Bible Teachers' Training School (Union), Methodist Girls' Boarding School, Memorial (Foreign) Hospital (Union).

HANDEL LEE, Superintendent
L. L. HALE, District Missionary

WUNING DISTRICT

Location: In Anhwei province, comprising Ningkwofu City and surrounding territory.

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 975,000. Methodist responsibility, 800,000.

Organization: Work was opened by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Ningkwofu City

Location: Prosperous, walled, inland Chinese City in Anhwei Province, fifty miles from Wuhu with which it is connected by canal and steam launch service. Seat of the Government Normal School. Has telegraph and daily mail service.

Population: 40,000.

Industry: Agriculture. Chief exports are rice, wheat, corn and bamboo.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Institution: Wannan Middle School.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

NORTH ANHWEI DISTRICT

Location: In Anhwei province north of the Yangtze River, extending from the province line westward to a point midway between the cities of Wuhu and Anking, consisting of six "hsiens" or counties.

Area: 2,450 square miles.

Population: 2,057,267; Methodist responsibility, about 1,500,000.

Industry: One of the most fertile sections of the Yangtze River. Abundant crops of rice, cotton, wheat, sweet potatoes, beans and peanuts are produced.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun early in the decade, 1890 to 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Christian Advent Mission.

Hochow City

Location: Hochow is a "hsien" city located on the north side of the Yangtze River midway between Nanking and Wuhu. It is reached by steam launch from either of these port cities.

Population: 30,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1895.

Institutions: North Anhwei Middle School for Boys.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

WANNAN DISTRICT

South Anhwei

Location: In the province of Anhwei. Accessible by land from Wuhu, on the Yangtze, and by water from Hangchow. A six to twelve days' journey from Nanking. Each of the six counties has its local dialect, but Mandarin is generally understood.

Area: 5,000 square miles.

Population: 1,104,108; people are clever, thrifty, intelligent, conservative and superstitious; Methodist responsibility, 900,000.

Industry: Agriculture; quantities of corn, wheat, rice and fruit are raised for home consumption; exports are tea, lumber, ink, candles and firecrackers.

Organization: Work opened by Methodist Episcopal Church in 1918.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and China Inland Mission.

Tunki City

Location: Extreme southern end of Anhwei province, and at the headwaters of navigation for river boats from Hangchow.

Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Gale (Shanghai) and Mrs. Ailie Gale, M.D. (Shanghai).

Institution: Hospital.

Y. S. SHEN, Superintendent

F. C. GALE, District Missionary

WUHU DISTRICT

Location: The Wuhu District is made up of 5 hsiens, or counties, on the south side of the Yangtze River, extending from the east boundary of Anhwei province toward the southwest for a distance of about 80 miles. The complete network of small rivers which empty into the Yangtze makes communication and transportation exceedingly good as compared with other parts of China.

Area: 2,500 square miles.

Population: 1,141,500.

Industry: The district is exceedingly fertile; it is for the most part a low well-watered alluvial plain, and is one of the finest rice producing districts in China. There are numerous mountains with rich deposits of coal, iron and copper.

There are no railways within the bounds of the district but a contract has been let and work begun on a line which will connect Wuhu with the southern part of the Conference and with a proposed trunk line from Nanking to Nanchang and the southwest. Unfortunately, work on this line has been suspended for many months on account of the unsettled condition of the country; however, this project is certain to be completed eventually and its importance could hardly be exaggerated. It will tap the great Tea District as well as the coal and iron fields.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1881. The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, the China Inland Mission, United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples), Advent Christian, Protestant Episcopal, Christian and Missionary Alliance and Faith Mission. The work of several of these Missions is confined entirely to the City of Wuhu, but a few put slight emphasis on country work. The field is inadequately occupied and no overlapping or competition between our work and that of any other church exists.

Methodist Responsibility: In Wuhu City responsibility is shared about equally with the other missions. In the country districts, however, our responsibility is much greater, probably not less than 800,000.

Missionaries: Rev. P. G. Hayes (on furlough) and Mrs. Hayes (on furlough), R. E. Brown, M.D., and Mrs. Brown, Miss Hyla Watters, M.D. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses H. N. Galleher, B. H. Loucks (Japan), Kate L. Ogborn (on furlough) Jennie C. Walker (on furlough), Iva Williamson (Shanghai), Faye H. Robinson.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital, ministering to both Chinese and Foreign patients, Second Street Institutional Church, Second Street Middle School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Wuhu Girls School, Social Evangelistic Center.

LIU WEI-I, Superintendent

KIANGSI CONFERENCE

Area: Northern and central part of Kiangsi province, part of Anhwei province, north of the Yangtze river, and a small part of Hupeh province, bordering on Anhwei, just north of Kiukiang.

Organization: Kiangsi up to 1912 was a part of Central China Conference, but at that time was made a separate Mission Conference. It became an Annual Conference in 1917. Work was begun in Kiukiang in 1867; in Nanchang in 1894; and Fuchow in 1916.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant mission in the Conference doing work of college grade.

HWANGMEI DISTRICT

Area: About 5,000 square miles. Seventy-five to one hundred miles from one end to another.

Location: North of the Yangtze river, one circuit in Kiangsi, directly north of Kiukiang, two circuits in Hupeh, and two circuits in Anhwei.

Population: 1,121,497.

Hwangmei

Location: Thirty-five miles north of Kiukiang in the province of Hupeh. largest city in the district.

Taihu

Location: In the west central part of Anhwei province, surrounded by hsien (county) cities and mountains, four days' travel from Kiukiang, the largest circuit of this large district, being now sixty miles from end to end. A transfer of stations in 1923 reduced its size by thirty miles.

Institution: Higher Primary School.

TSU CHING-HU, Superintendent, P. O., Taihu

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Area: 2,050 square miles. Includes the four Kan river circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi district and extends from Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles.

Location: In the Kan river valley, which includes Juichow, Linkiang, Kian, and Kanchow, prefectural cities along the route of the first projected railroad through the province, Yuanchow and Nanan are on tributaries of the Kan river.

Population: 1,160,780.

Industry: Agriculture. Fruits and vegetables are produced in great variety and abundance, as well as rice. Coal and iron are found. The Kan river makes possible a great and growing traffic, and enables lumber to be brought from the highland forests to Nanchang.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholic. Most of the territory is unoccupied.

Changshu

Location: A great drug center.
Institution: Higher Primary School.

WANG SHAN-CHIH, Superintendent, P. O., Nanchang

KIENCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 4,500 square miles. Undulating surface, bad roads and shallow rivers. Difficult of access.

Location: In the Fu River valley.

Population: 1,519,501.

Industry: Chiefly agricultural. Rice, beans, indigo and vegetables are produced. Fruit in great variety is grown. This region is a great center for the manufacture and export of bamboo paper. Nanfeng is famous for its oranges, which are of excellent flavor.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal—has work at several points, foremost among which are Fuchow and Kienchang. The German China Alliance, associated with the China Inland Mission, has work at a number of points in the Fu River valley. The Roman Catholics have several centers in this region.

Institution: Higher Primary School, Fuchow.

WANG SHIH-TSING, Superintendent, P. O., Fuchow

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Area: 2,325 square miles; centers around the city of Nanchang. Until 1911 it was a part of South Kiangsi district.

Population: 1,868,862.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Protestant Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist and Roman Catholic.

Nanchang

Location: One of the wealthiest cities of China and capital of Kiangsi Province. On the Kan river, connected with Fu river by a secondary outlet. There are 4,000 business places within the city walls and two-thirds as many in the suburbs. Educational center.

Population: 480,000.

Industry: Center of trade in porcelain, glass, cloth, lumber, tea, indigo and rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1894.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, China Inland Mission, Plymouth Brethren, Y. M. C. A., Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: G. T. Blydenburgh, M.D., and Mrs. Blydenburgh, Rev. F. R. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Miss Lillian Cookson, R.N., Miss Evaline Gaw (on furlough), Mr. L. W. Holland (on furlough) and Mrs. Holland (on furlough), Rev. W. R. Johnson (on furlough) and Mrs. Johnson (on furlough) Rev. H. T. Lavely (on furlough) and Mrs. Lavely (on furlough), W. D. Libby, M.D., and Mrs. Libby, Miss Elma K. Pennypacker, R.N., Rev. W. E. Schubert and Mrs. Schubert, Mr. H. T. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough), *W. F. M. S.:* Misses L. Catherine Baker, Zula F. Brown (on furlough), Ruth N. Daniels (on furlough), Laura Gooding, Faith A. Hunt (on furlough), Ida Kahn, M.D., Isabel Luce (on furlough), Theodora A. Raab (contract), Blanche T. Search (on furlough), Margaret Seeck (Shanghai), Bessie L. Meeker (Shanghai), Ethel T. Thompson (on furlough).

Institutions: Susan Toy Ensign Memorial Hospital, Nanchang Academy. *W. F. M. S.:* Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

WANG SHAN-CHIH, Superintendent

NORTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

Area: 5,400 square miles.

Location: In the Kiangsi province, north of the Lu mountains and south of the Yangtze river.

Population: About 3,000,000.

Kiukiang

Location: Beautifully situated on the south bank of the Yangtze river, partially surrounded by a series of small lakes. A prefectural city, with a wall five miles in circumference. Kiukiang means "nine rivers." 458 miles from Shanghai.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: Manufacture and sale of porcelain, silk, and silver.

Organization: Oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, Plymouth Brethren, Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist.

Missionaries: Rev. F. A. Argelander and Mrs. Argelander, Rev. C. F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, E. C. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Deanetta Ploeg, R.N., Miss Elizabeth Ploeg, R.N., Rev. J. C. Plummer (on furlough) and Mrs. Plummer (on furlough), Mr. Carl Robart (on furlough) and Mrs. Robart (on furlough), *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen Ferris, Edith Fredericks (on furlough), Nora E. Kellogg, Ruth L. Myers (on furlough), Clara E. Merrill, Annie M. Pittman, Ellen Smith, Rena F. Spathelf, Myrtle M. Stone, Leona Thomasson (contract), May Bel Thompson (on furlough) Rose E. Waldron (on furlough), Frances E. Woodruff (contract), Mabel A. Woodruff

Institutions: William Nast College, Water of Life Hospital. *W. F. M. S.:* Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Knowles Bible Training School, Danforth Memorial Hospital.

TSAI TEH-KAO, Superintendent

SHANGHAI—CHINA GENERAL

Missionaries

Central China Conference: W. F. M. S.: Misses Julia Bonafield, Bessie A. Hollows (on furlough), Iva M. Miller, M.D., Cora E. Simpson, R.N., and Laura M. White.

Foochow Conference: Miss Sarah M. Bosworth.

Kiangsi Conference: Rev. G. Carleton Lacy (on furlough) and Mrs. Lacy (on furlough).

Yenping Conference: Rev. W. A. Main and Mrs. Main.

China General: Miss Melissa J. Davis (contract), and Miss Gertrude N. Oldroyd.

Institutions: The Shanghai American School (Union).

SEOUL AREA—*Resident Bishop*, Rev. J. C. Baker.

JAPAN

Area: 162,056 square miles, a little more than that of California. Coast line, 18,000 miles. The empire consists of four large islands, besides Korea, Formosa, the Pescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 small islands of which the Loo Choo to the south, and the Kurile to the north, are the most important groups.

Population: 56,068,952 in Japan proper, 3,655,308 in Formosa and 105,756 in Saghalien, besides large numbers in Korea.

Industries: Agriculture is the chief occupation. The principal products are rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea and tobacco are cultivated and mulberry trees are raised in connection with the silk industry. Other industries are fishing and mining, and a number of mechanical arts in which the Japanese are very skillful. General manufactures are growing rapidly and approximating agriculture in importance. There are over 8,000 miles of railway and about 120,000 miles of telegraph in the empire.

Organization: The mission was organized in 1873, and became an Annual Conference in 1884. Two Conferences were formed in 1899 when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized. This in turn became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, the two Conferences ceased to exist. There are now two Annual Conferences, the East and the West, which include the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in eight of the seventeen largest cities. Ten stations are on three of the main islands, Nagoya having been transferred to the Canadian Methodists. One former station on Okinawa of the Loo Choo group is now (1925) attached to Kumamoto and one is in Seoul, the capital of Korea. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

[NOTE: We follow the arrangement of districts in which our mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purpose of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese Church.—*Editor.*]

EAST CONFERENCE

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Area: 36,297 square miles. Hokkaido is the second largest island in the empire.

Population: 2,359,097.

Sapporo

Location: The capital of Hokkaido is fairly central in the island. It is the seat of the Fifth Imperial University, of which Dr. S. Sato, a Methodist, is President.

Population: 122,945.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891. It is the most northern of our Mission stations in Japan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Board, American Presbyterians, Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. T T. Brumbaugh and Mrs. Brumbaugh. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss V. Elizabeth Alexander.

Institutions: The Wesley Building, a Student and Social Contact Center.

Hakodate

Location: An important seaport on the southern tip of the island.

Population: 144,740.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 by Bishop M. C. Harris, the first Protestant missionary to Hokkaido.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Cheney, Barbara Bailey, Abby L. Sturtevant (on furlough), Olive Curry and Azalia Peet.

Institutions: Iai Jo Gakko (Girls' High School) and two kindergartens.

T. T. BRUMBAUGH, District Missionary

OU-HOKUBU DISTRICT

Area: Aomori Province, 3,615 square miles; Akita Province, 4,490 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces), Aomori, 756,453; Akita, 898,532; total, 1,654,985.

Industries: Farming, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Hirosaki

Location: In the extreme northwestern section of the main island, 500 miles from Tokyo.

Population: Hirosaki City, 32,764.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: The Church of Christ (centering in the city of Akita), Reformed Church in the United States, Protestant Episcopal Church (of U. S. A.) and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev E. W. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. R. F. Shacklock (on furlough) and Mrs. Shacklock (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lois K. Curtice, Blanche A. Gard (on furlough), M. Helen Russell and Erma M. Taylor.

Institutions: To-O-Gijiku (Boys' Middle School). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten and Aiko Kindergarten.

C. W. IGLEHART, Superintendent and District Missionary

OU-NAMBU DISTRICT

Area: Miyagi Province, 3,220 square miles; part of Yamagata Province, 3,574 square miles; part of Fukushima Province, 5,038 square miles; part of Iwate Province, 3,355 square miles.

Population: (By Provinces) Miyagi, 961,755; Yamagata, 968,869; Fukushima, 1,362,689; Iwate, 854,510. Total, 4,147,823.
Industries: Farming, mining, fishing, manufacture of lacquer ware, fruit raising.

Sendai

Location: A garrison city, 215 miles north of Tokyo, on the east coast of the main island; important educational center.
Population: 144,000 (about).
Industries: Manufacture of fossil-wood ornaments, pottery, silk weaving.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.
Missions at Work: American Board (Congregational), American Baptists, Christian Church, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Holiness, Protestant Episcopal (American) Reformed Church in the United States and the Methodist Episcopal.
Missionaries: Rev. S. R. Luthy (on furlough) and Mrs. Luthy (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Lee, Elizabeth H. Kilburn and H. Louise Perry (on furlough).
Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Dormitory, Lee Memorial Kindergarten, Kokucho Kindergarten, Sendai Christian Orphanage (Union).

K. NIKI, Superintendent
S. R. LUTHY, District Missionary

TOKYO DISTRICT

Area: The district of Tokyo covers the city of that name and extends into the surrounding country covering four provinces: Tochigi, 2,452 square miles; Chiba, 1,942 square miles; Saitama, 1,584 square miles; and Tokyo Fu, 615 square miles; total area, 6,593 square miles, about equal to the New England States.
Population: Tochigi province, 1,090,428 Chiba province, 1,399,257; Saitana province, 1,394,461; Tokyo Fu, 4,485,144; total, 8,369,290.

Tokyo

Location: The largest city in Japan, about the center of the eastern coast of the main island, Hondo. Capital of Japan since 1867.
Population: (1925) About 1,750,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, American Board, American Baptists, German Evangelical, American Friends, the Christian Church, the Evangelical Association, the United Lutheran Church in America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant, American Episcopal, American Presbyterian (North), Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, Southern Baptists, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A., the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.
Missionaries: Rev. R. P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. A. D. Berry, Rev. F. D. Gealy and Mrs. Gealy, Rev. F. W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman, Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Rev. J. V. Martin (on furlough) and Mrs. Martin (on furlough), Rev. M. R. Shaw (on furlough) and Mrs. Shaw (on furlough), Rev. F. N. Scott and Mrs. Scott. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary H. Chappel (on furlough), Laura Chase (on furlough), Dora A. Wagner, Myrtle Z. Pider (on furlough), Alberta B. Sprowles, Ruth E. Weiss (on furlough), Nell M. Daniel, Bernice C. Bassett, Frances W. MacIntire (on furlough), Marie Killheffer (on furlough), Pauline Place and Mary E. Howey (contract teacher).
Special Workers: Mr. H. W. Johns in the Christian Literature Society; Miss Orpha M. Coe and Miss Mira B. Moon in Aoyama Gakuin.
Institutions: Aoyama Gakuin (Boys' School), includes Academy, College and Theological School (Philander Smith Institute); Tokyo School for Foreign Children (Union), Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Aoyama Jo Gakuin (Girls' School), and Women's Christian College (Union), (and Nihon Joshi Shin-Gakuin), Bible Institute for Women, (Union with Canadian Methodist Mission).

K. NAKAGAWA, Superintendent
G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

WEST CONFERENCE

NORTH KYUSHIU DISTRICT

Area: 2,701 square miles; includes the province of Nagasaki, 1,400 square miles; and Fukuoka, 1,893 square miles.

Population: Nagasaki province, 1,135,741; Fukuoka province, 2,187,755. Total, 3,323,496.

Nagasaki

Location: At the western end of the island of Kyushiu. More than three hundred years ago Nagasaki was a Christian city but it became the scene of terrific persecutions. Twenty-six priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands, and within a few miles of the city are the ruins of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women and children were put to the sword. The first Protestant missionaries who came after Commodore Perry's visit landed at Nagasaki.

Population: 176,554.

Industries: Shipbuilding, coal mining, and the manufacture of porcelain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Reformed Church in America, the Southern Baptist Church; the Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. G. W. Bruner and Mrs. Bruner, Rev. R. E. West (on furlough) and Mrs. West (on furlough), Rev. W. W. Krider and Mrs. Krider. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Carrie S. Peckham, Anna L. White, Mariana Young, Helen Couch, Lois L. Davis, Vera L. Fehr, Mary B. Oldridge.

Institutions: Chinzei Gakuin (Boys' Middle School). *W. F. M. S.:* Kwassui Jo Gakko (includes College, Academy).

Fukuoka

Location: Capital of Fukuoka province, in the northern part of the island of Kyushiu. The seat of the Kyushiu Imperial University with faculties of medicine, engineering and agriculture. An important educational center; the financial heart of one of the three most important manufacturing centers in Japan.

Population: 95,381.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Church Missionary Society, Lutheran, Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen R. Albrecht (on furlough), Olive Hagen, Elizabeth M. Lee (on furlough), K. Grace Wythe, Harriet Howey.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Fukuoka Jo Gakko (Girls' School).

K. KOBAYASHI, Superintendent
R. S. SPENCER, District Missionary

SOUTH KYUSHIU DISTRICT

Area: This district is composed of two provinces, Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles; and Kagoshima Ken, area 3,522 square miles. Within this area are seven quarterly conferences.

Location: In the West Japan Conference, southern part of Kyushiu Island.

Population: Kumamoto Ken, 1,233,199; Kagoshima Ken, 1,415,538; total, 2,648,737.

Kumamoto

Location: Near the western coast of the island of Kyushiu the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. An educational center, with 41 schools above higher primary grade, in which are 22,000 students. Twenty-four of these schools are middle schools or above, in grade. The student population, including primary schools, is 37,500.

Population: 150,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, United Lutheran Church, the Southern Baptists, Nazarene Church.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Burmeister and Carolyn M. Teague.

Kagoshima

Location: On Kagoshima Bay at the southern end of the island of Kyushiu. Once the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now an educational center with 13 middle schools in the province, a high school, and the Imperial school of forestry and agriculture.

Population: 102,396.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1879.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Reformed Church in America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. E. R. Bull (on furlough) and Mrs. Bull (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses L. Alice Finlay, Mildred A. Paine (on furlough).

K. KOSAKA, Superintendent
R. S. SPENCER, District Missionary

KANAGAWA DISTRICT

Location: Contains Kanagawa province, 689 square miles.

Population: Kanagawa, 1,323,372.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Yokohama in 1873.

Yokohama

Location: The capital of Kanagawa prefecture and an important seaport. Situated on the bay, about twenty miles from Tokyo. Connected with Tokyo by steam trains and electric trains which run every twelve minutes. The area of the city of Yokohama was greatly enlarged in 1927, so that it now covers 51½ square miles and is divided into five Boroughs.

Area: Prefecture, 686 square miles.

Population: (1927) 515,081. Kanagawa prefecture, 1,416,792.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Reformed Church in America, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Winifred F. Draper.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: One kindergarten and two day nurseries and the Yokohama Christian Blind School.

Kamakura

Location: 32 miles south of Tokyo; a famous tourist summer and winter resort.

Population: About 18,251.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent
G. F. DRAPER, District Missionary

LOO CHOO DISTRICT

Area: Loo Choo District area, 934 square miles. Includes a group of 53 islands, 369 miles south of Japan proper.

Location: In the Pacific Ocean half way between Kyushiu and Formosa.

Population: 571,565.

Naha

Location: Principal city of Okinawa, main island of the Loo Choo group.

Population: 56,481.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention. The Japanese Congregational Church, the Churches of Christ in Japan (Presbyterian) and the Holiness Church are represented by Japanese workers only.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

R. S. SPENCER, District Missionary Superintendent, P. O. Fukuoka

KOREA DISTRICT

(Japanese)

General: This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in

Korea and Manchuria. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision of work among Koreans.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Bertha M. Starkey.

W. W. KRIDER, District Missionary, P. O. Nagasaki

KOREA CONFERENCE

Area: 84,738 square miles; about the size of Idaho. Includes the work in Korea—thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 232 counties and 2,507 towns.

Location: A peninsula lying between Japan and China. Very mountainous, with many islands along the coast.

Population: 19,103,900; Methodist Episcopal Church responsible for about 1,000,000.

Industry: Agriculture—rice, fruit, and cotton principal products. Mining—gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Fishing.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885 under the leadership of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and W. B. Scranton, M.D. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904, and became an Annual Conference in 1908.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Area: Covers 13 circuits, with a total of 72 churches and 96 square miles of territory; includes Puchun on the mainland and Kanghwa among the islands, which are numerous.

Population: 183,101.

Industry: Farming and fishing.

Chemulpo

Location: Twenty-six miles by rail from Seoul and port of entry for that city.

Population: 28,093 Koreans, 11,228 Japanese, 1,579 Chinese and about 30 foreigners; total 40,930.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Japan Methodist Church has work among the Japanese here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret I. Hess, Bertha A. Kostrup, R.N., Lula A. Miller and Jeanette Oldfather.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

KIM CHAN HEUNG, Superintendent

H. D. APPENZELLER, District Missionary, P. O., Seoul

CHUNAN DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles; two counties in North Chung Choong and three in South Chung Choong provinces.

Location: North and northeast of Kongju city. Seoul-Fusan railway intersects the district. Chunan, 65 miles from Seoul, is the district center. Auto-bus lines and two branch railroads give access to all parts of the district. One of the decisive battles of the Chinese-Japanese war was fought at Sungwhan; an excellent hot spring with bath houses is at Onyang.

Population: About 325,000.

Industry: Fruits and grains are abundant; largest English walnut orchards in Korea are within ten miles of Chunan; only mining dredge in Korea is at Chiksan.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. In the south and southwest the Presbyterians are at work; also several groups of the London Missionary Society.

KIM PYUNG CHAI, Superintendent

F. E. C. WILLIAMS, District Missionary, P. O. Kongju

HAIJU DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles along the Yellow Sea.

Location: In Hwanghai province; a hilly country, extremely fertile soil.

Population: 330,000.

Industry: Agriculture: some of the finest rice in Korea is produced here.

Haiju

Location: Prosperous town and capital of Hwanghai province, about three miles from the sea, and in about the center of the district.

Population: 1,512 Japanese, 13,269 Koreans, 94 foreigners. Total 14,875.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, English Church Mission, Roman Catholic. The Presbyterians withdrew in 1909.

Missionaries: Rev. V. H. Wachs (on furlough) and Mrs. Wachs (on furlough), Sherwood Hall, M.D., and Mrs. Hall, M.D., and Miss Pearl B. Lund, R.N., (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss L. Belle Overman.

Institutions: Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital, Boys' Common School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

KIM YU SOON, Superintendent

HONGSYUNG DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles; Hongsyung is the chief city; there are five other circuits; a branch railroad runs through the territory.

Population: Over 400,000; each circuit is practically a county with about 100,000 population.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent, P. O. Kongju

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant Missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung province (except two counties in the southwest); one large county and parts of two others in North Cheungchung province. Because of its size and for administrative purposes the territory is divided into three districts: Chunan, Kongju and Hongsyung Districts. Kongju city is centrally located.

KONGJU DISTRICT

Area: 1,500 square miles—including several islands lying to the west.

Location: In South Cheungchung province; mountainous, interspersed with broad plains. The islands off the coast are hard to reach—we have work in two. All important centers and railway stations are connected by good highways.

Kongju

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Amendt and Mrs. Amendt, Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. Alice H. Sharp, Mrs. W. C. Swearer (on furlough), Misses Maren P. Bording, R.N., Hazel A. Hatch (on furlough) and Ada McQuie (on furlough), Helen Boyles, Hannah Scharpff.

Institutions: Kongju Boys' High School, Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary and High School, Dispensary, and Baby Welfare Work.

C. C. AMENDT, Superintendent

KANGNEUNG DISTRICT

Area: Covers four exceedingly mountainous counties and extends north and south one hundred and thirty miles, and west to the great mountain range. Only one tenth of the area is tillable. Itinerating difficult because of steep hills and bad roads.

Population: 150,000—farmers and fishermen.

Organization: Formerly a part of Wonju district, Kangneung became a separate district in 1916.

Kangneung

Location: Kang Won Do province—third most important city.

Industry: A shipping center and distributing market for the fishing industry of this portion of the coast of Korea.

SIN HONG SIK, Superintendent, P. O. Hoing Sung

MANCHURIA DISTRICT

Area: About twice as large as Korea.

Population: About 20,000,000. (Koreans, about 200,000.)

Chief Centers: Mukden and Harbin.

Circuits: There are six circuits.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1920. The Northern Presbyterian and Southern Methodist Churches also have workers among Koreans in Manchuria; there is a division of territory so that there is no overlapping or duplication.

PAI HYUNG SIK, Superintendent

SEOUL DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work in and about the national capital and part of Kyungkui province.

Location: In the Han river valley. This region is easy of access by rail and water.

Seoul

Location: Capital and most important city of Korea; a walled city twenty-six miles from the coast; intellectual, political and social center. A railroad center with two stations, electric lights, telephone, telegraph, postal service, waterworks, banks, hotels and trolley cars.

Population: 300,000. Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and Europeans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, International Y. M. C. A. (Korea), Y. M. C. A. (Japanese), British and Foreign Bible Society, English Salvation Army, Japan Methodist Church, Oriental Mission, Japanese Presbyterian Church, Russian Orthodox, Congregational Church of Japan.

Missionaries: Rev. H. D. Appenzeller and Mrs. Appenzeller, Rev. A. L. Becker (on furlough) and Mrs. Becker (on furlough), Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. G. M. Burdick, Rev. E. M. Cable (on furlough) and Mrs. Cable (on furlough), Rev. C. S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Norman Found, M.D., and Mrs. Found, R.N., Miss M. P. Keister, Rev. J. V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. W. A. Noble (on furlough) and Mrs. Noble (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Van Buskirk (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Alice R. Appenzeller, Blanche R. Bair (on furlough), Bernita Block, M.D., Charlotte Brownlee, Marie E. Church (on furlough), Marion L. Conrow (on furlough), Ada B. Hall, Mary R. Hillman, Alice Hunter, Jeanette C. Hulbert, Jessie B. Marker, Harriet P. Morris (on furlough), Olive F. Pye (on furlough), Elizabeth S. Roberts, R.N., Mayne M. Rogers, R.N. (on furlough), Elma T. Rosenberger, R.N., Gertrude E. Snavely (on furlough), Myrta Stover, Monetta Troxell, Edna M. Van Fleet, Lola Wood (on furlough), Mary E. Young, Edith M. Royce (on furlough), Mrs. Anna B. Chaffin (on furlough), Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D. (on furlough), Bertha F. Starkey (for work among Japanese).

Institutions: Paichai Boys' High School, Union Methodist Theological Seminary, Pierson Memorial Bible Institute (Union), Chosen Christian College (Union), Severance Union Medical College, School for Missionaries' Children, Christian Literature Society (Union). *W. F. M. S.:* Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewha College and High School (Day School and Kindergarten, six Day Schools), Bible Training School (Union), Social Evangelistic Center (Union).

KIM CHONG WOO, Superintendent

PYENGYANG, EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Area: Includes Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and eastern part of Whangai.

Population: 1,100,000; South Pyengan province has a population of 700,000. Eastern Whangai, 400,000; Methodist responsibility 350,000. There are thousands of villages and several large towns. The people are intelligent and sturdy.

Industry: Agriculture; soil is rich and fertile. A new source of wealth is being developed in the opening of mines. The city of Pyengyang has many manufactories, beet sugar, an arsenal and arms factory, iron foundry, electric plants and coal briquettes.

Pyengyang

Location: Capital of South Pyengan province, on the Tatong River. Important railway point. Oldest of Korean cities, dating from before the time of David.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Japan Methodist Church, Seventh Day Adventist, Congregational Church of Japan.

Missionaries: A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Naomi A.

Anderson, R.N., Rev. J. Z. Moore and Mrs. Moore. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel Butts, R.N., Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Grace L. Dillingham, Marguerite C. English (on furlough), E. Irene Haynes, Henrietta P. Robbins, Edith F. Gaylord, A. Jeannette Walter (on furlough), Esther L. Hulbert.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Pyengyang Union Christian Hospital, School for Missionaries' Children. *W. F. M. S.:* High School for Girls, Hospital and Home for the Blind.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

SUWON DISTRICT

Area: Includes the southern counties in Kyungkui province and part of North Chungchong.

Population: 150,000.

Industry: Great grain producing country, with many important market towns.

Organization: Part of Seoul district until 1908, when it became a separate district.

Suwon

Location: West central part and capital of Kyungkui province.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Lula A. Miller, P. O., Chemulpo.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent, P. O., Seoul

WONJU DISTRICT

Area: Covers eight counties—six in Kangwun province, one in North Chungchong province, and one in Kyunghu province. Extends from the central range of mountains down through Korin to the east range.

Population: 450,000.

Industry: Production of rice.

Wonju

Location: In Kangwun province; a strategic point from which the entire territory can be easily reached.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: S. E. McManis, M.D., and Mrs. McManis, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Maude V. Trissell (on furlough), Miss Esther Laird and Mrs. C. D. Morris.

Institution: Swedish Memorial Hospital.

SIN HONG SIK, Superintendent, P. O., Hoing Sung
C. F. CARLSON, District Missionary

YENGBYEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes mission work in North Pyengyang province and part of South Pyengyang province.

Location: Northwestern part of Korea; mountainous country with a few large, fine towns; many small and scattered villages; improved highways to larger places, with auto travel; but many mountain towns can be reached only over great passes, on foot or on pack pony.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 300,000, in the central part of the district.

Industry: Farming and mining.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian.

Yengbyen

Location: Central part of northern Korea, walled in by mountains, twenty-three miles from Sinanju, the nearest railway station; surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago.

Population: 3,000.

Missionaries: Mr. C. A. Sauer (on furlough) and Mrs. Sauer (on furlough), Rev. W. E. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ethel M. Estey (on furlough) and Ethel Miller.

Institutions: Boys' High School (three years out of the five years in government school course). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary School (with three years of High), Kindergarten.

W. E. SHAW, Superintendent

YICHUN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eight circuits.
Population: More than 200,000.
Organization: Became a separate district in December, 1921.
Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Jessie B. Marker, P. O. Seoul.
G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent, P. O. Seoul

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Philippine Islands, Malaya, Netherlands Indies and North Sumatra

SINGAPORE AREA—*Missionary Bishop:* Rev. E. F. Lee.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

Area: 115,026 square miles. Includes a group of 3,141 islands, of which 1,668 are named.

Population: 11,000,000, half of whom live on the island of Luzon (area, 40,969 square miles), the largest in the group. Negritos (aborigines) inhabit the western coast; Igorots and other wild tribes live in the mountains; the Filipinos occupy the lowlands. They speak several dialects—Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Ibanag, Gaddang, Isnay, Bolinao, and Zambal. One per cent speak Spanish. English and Spanish are the official languages.

Industry: Large quantities of rice, sugar, tobacco, mangoes, bananas, chicos, hemp, copra, papyas, lanzones, santol, guavas, are grown. Gold is mined. Coal mines are being developed. Iron, copper, gypsum, and asphalt clays are also found. Forty per cent of the islands is covered with merchantable timber, some of which is the finest in the world.

Organization: First evangelical sermon was preached by Bishop Thoburn, in March, 1899, but mission work began in 1900 upon the arrival of Rev. T. H. Martin. The mission was first attached to the Malaysia Conference as a district, but became a Mission Conference in 1905; and an Annual Conference in 1908. Rev. Homer C. Stuntz was the first superintendent, and first delegate to General Conference.

Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union was organized in 1902 by missions of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in U. S., American Baptists, North American Board (Congregational), United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ affiliating. The Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Adventists, the American Bible Society, and the Y. M. C. A. also have work here.

Allotment of Territory: The Methodist Episcopal mission accepted assignment to the following provinces north of Manila: Zambales, Bataan, Rizal (part), Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Nueva Viscaya, Isabela, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, with about 2,500,000 people.

CAGAYAN VALLEY DISTRICT

Area: 10,000 square miles, including three provinces, Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya.

Location: The northeast corner of Luzon. The Cagayan River with its tributaries drains a great fertile section from the high divide at Belite Pass, 353 kilometers (220 miles), almost due north to the open sea at the river's mouth, where Aparii is builded on the sandy delta.

Transportation has been by way of the sea and river for ages. Though not entirely completed, the new government road is now passable from Manila to Aparri, 564 kilometers. This opens the door to many new comers who, in great numbers, are taking available lands under the homestead laws. This materially increases population and also the production of foodstuffs and tobacco.

Population: 400,000 people live in 45 municipalities and 400 villages. Nearly 50,000 are non-Christian mountain tribes.

Industry: Farming everywhere; some fishing on the north coast. More than 500,000 bales of tobacco are grown and shipped each year. Corn and rice are widely grown. Hardwoods and cattle are shipped to Manila.

Missions at Work: All three provinces are in territory assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Roman Catholic Church has many native priests. One seminary is training some 30 young priests. Also there are several strong parochial schools in charge of able nuns. There are one Independent Christian Mission pastor and two Pentecostal pastors in the district.

Aparri

Location: At the mouth of the Cagayan River. All shipping passes through the store houses of Aparri, making it our richest city. A private high school with 400 pupils is located here.
Population: About 21,000.

Bayombong

Location: Center and capital of Nueva Vizcaya province.
Population: 8,000. Has government high school with 700 students.

Ilagan

Location: Center and capital of Isabela province. Has 1,200 pupils in the government High School. Methodist Boy's Dormitory.
Population: 12,000.

Tuguegarao

Location: Near the line between Cagayan and Isabela province. Is the capital of Cagayan province. Has government High School with 1,200 pupils. Residence of Roman Catholic bishop and seat of their seminary.
Population: 18,000.
Institutions: Methodist Boy's Dormitory, Girls' Dormitory.
Missionaries: Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Wilhelmina Erbst and Ruth E. J. Atkins (on furlough).

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: About 4,500 square miles. Includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, just north of the City of Manila, excluding the towns of Polo, Obando, Meycauayan and Marilao.
Location: In the central valley of Luzon, well drained, fertile soil. There are seventy miles of railway in the district. The main roads are excellent and many auto trucks carry passengers and freight. There are 185 primary and intermediate schools in the district; two government high schools and six private high schools.
Industries: The chief field product is rice; also sugar cane and gardening. Fish ponds are cultivated and some open fishing engaged in. Duck farming commands large attention. Each town has some special occupation such as hats, pottery, silk, furniture, shoes, piña, and leather. Among our Protestant constituency we have a free and dependable class of tradesmen and craftsmen.
Population: 468,195. Practically the entire population is Filipino and speak the Ilocano and the Tagalog, the majority of the population speaking the latter dialect. A few other tribes are along the borders, and some of the mountain peoples in the eastern part. The Tagalogs show the finest culture of the Filipino people, there being many authors and painters among the educated classes.
Missions at Work: The Evangelical Union has assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church the entire district. It is the only Protestant body officially working in the district.

Malolos

Location: Capital of Bulacan province, on a branch of the Pampanga river, twenty-five miles north of Manila. There is a government high school here with 1,000 students; a trade school turning out excellent work; and an intermediate school, which this year is occupying their second large building as well as the fine concrete structure built some years ago. Malolos is of historic note, it being for a few months the seat of government of the Philippine Republic under Aguinaldo.
Population: 25,000.

Cabanatuan

Location: Capital of Nueva Ecija on the Manila north road and a railroad terminal; capital of the province; buildings mostly of wood and corrugated iron; electric light and water system.
Population: 34,000.

Industry: Rice harvesting with threshing machines, storing of rice in large warehouses and the operation of numerous rice mills.

A. L. BECKENDORF, Superintendent, P. O. San Fernando

ILOCOS DISTRICT

Area: 400 square miles.

Location: West coast of Northern Luzon; that part of Ilocos province from the city of Vigan southward; 18 municipalities with 7 municipal districts and about 300 villages. All municipalities but five are connected by first-class roads. Travel is by motor-bus or coastwise shipping. Manila Railroad terminal is 100 miles distant from Vigan.

Population: Entire province (1918 census), 216,274; Methodist territory, about 110,000. Principally Ilocanos, with a few villages of Tinguianes, and with scattered Igorotes in mountainous parts. Twenty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-four children are enrolled in public schools, 2,532 in high schools. There are also four private high schools and three Roman Catholic Colleges.

Industries: Agriculture, grazing, sisal and hemp fiber extraction, lumbering, wood-working, fishing, weaving and a large variety of household industries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904. Now there are 28 congregations.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Disciples (United Christian Missionary Society).

Vigan

Location: Capital of province of Ilocos Sur; center of commerce and wealth, and of political and social influence; seat of provincial high school. Roman Catholic stronghold; with resident Bishop, seminary, girls' school, majestic cathedral and other imposing buildings, large staff of foreign and national priests and sisters. The city is compactly built up of numerous large, substantial buildings.

Population: (1918) 17,765.

Methodist Work: Principally among the more than 2,000 high school students.

Institutions: Student Church, Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

Missionaries: Rev. J. W. Moore and Mrs. Moore. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Rose E. Dudley and Helen J. Wilk; Ellen A. Scheidt (on furlough).

J. W. MOORE, Superintendent

MANILA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the City of Manila, Rizal province lying east and north of the city, a part of Bulacan province, a part of Cavite province, the Island of Corregidor, the provinces of Bataan and Zambales.

Population: 500,000 people, who are Zambales, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Pampangos in the provinces with Americans, Spaniards and Chinese and Japanese, in the city.

Manila

Location: The "Pearl of the Orient" is situated on the Manila Bay, an oval body of water whose broad expanse of more than a thousand square miles must pass daily in and out the narrow "boca" at Corregidor, the only outlet. The quaint old walled city south of the Pasig River is rich in story and song and mystery, old convents, old schools and beautiful plazas and churches. Old palaces and council chambers with secret passages to the sea add flavor to the age of chivalry in which it yet stands. The Luneta, once the parade and execution ground of Spain, is now the show and play ground of the city. In the center of the wide lawns and beautiful drives stands a monument to Jose Rizal, who less than thirty years ago was shot as an enemy to Church and State. North of the Pasig River lies the business part of the city. To reach it one must pass the beautiful Jones Bridge erected in honor of William A. Jones, author of the Jones Bill which gave great autonomy to the Filipinos. There are many modern business houses, banks and markets. Thousands of autos and good electric car system furnish the transportation.

Industries: Vegetable oil, sugar, hemp, and tobacco stand first in production and exportation. Hats, baskets, and fine needle work also furnish employment for many people.

Missions at Work: Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, United Brethren, Plymouth Brethren, Adventists, Episcopal, Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal. The Methodist Church began work in December, 1899.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham, Rev. O. W. E. Cook and Mrs. Cook, Rev. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons (on furlough), Rev. S. W. Stagg and Mrs. Stagg, Rev. O. L. Davis and Mrs. Davis. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna Carson, R.N., Bertha Charles, Mary A. Evans, Marguerite M. Decker, Mary L. Deam, Elizabeth M. Grennan, R.N., Hawthorne Darby, M.D., Alice Maull, R.N. On Furlough—Misses Sallie C. Hawkins, R.N., Marguerite Hewson, Bertha Odee. R.N., Rebecca Parish, M.D.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Union Theological Seminary, Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Hugh Wilson Hall, Mary J. Johnston Hospital and Harris Memorial Training School.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

Location: In central Luzon: the entire Pampanga province and the three towns of Southern Tarlac.

Industry: In natural resources, one of the richest districts in the islands.

Population: About 270,000. Pampangos, industrious and thrifty and progressive.

San Fernando

Location: Capital of province, has beautiful government buildings, a large high school, many public schools and one private school.

Population: 23,000.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Riley (on furlough) and Mrs. Riley (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Hazel Davis, Annette Finlay (on furlough) and Elizabeth Parkes.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Dormitory.

ARCADIO DE OCERA, Superintendent, P. O. San Fernando.

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Area: Includes Nueva Vizcaya province and Pangasinan province except the towns of Bautista, Alcala, Rosales, St. Tomas, and Balungao in the extreme south.

Population: 565,922. In Pangasinan Ilocos, Pangasinan, Zambale, Tagalog, and Pampanga are spoken. Enrollment in the public schools of Pangasinan province is 58,133.

Dagupan

Location: On the Lingayen Gulf, west coast of Luzon, a commercial center connected by fine roads and navigable rivers with nearby towns and by rail with Manila.

Population: 24,500.

Lingayen

Location: Capital of Pangasinan province, on the south shore of Lingayen gulf; educational center for the province. The government high school, normal and trade schools have 4,029 students. The intermediate and primary schools have 2,383 students.

Missionaries: Rev. B. O. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mildred M. Blakely (on furlough), A. Armenia Thompson, Mina L. Pletcher.

Institutions: Boys' Dormitory. Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.*

SEVERINO CORDERO, Superintendent, P. O. Lingayen

TARLAC DISTRICT

Area: About 3,962 square miles.

Location: Includes parts of Tarlac, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan provinces, with 30 towns and 527 barrios. Important centers of Methodist work are Paniqui and Camiling in Tarlac, and Rosales, a commercial and railroad center, in Pangasinan, San Jose, a commercial center, and Munoz, an agricultural center, both in Nueva Ecija province.

Population: 302,631; Ilocanos, Pangasinanes, Tagalogs, and Pampangos.

Industries: Farming and commerce.

Paniqui

Location: In the center of Tarlac province: junction of important railroads to the three provinces: residence of the District Superintendent.

L. T. TAMAYO, Superintendent, P. O. Paniqui

MALAYA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Sarawak (Borneo).

Population: 3,500,000. Malays, Chinese, Indians, Javanese, Arabs, Japanese, Eurasians, and Europeans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in 1885. Mission was organized in April, 1889, the Mission Conference in April, 1893, and the Annual Conference in 1902.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), English Presbyterian, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist.

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Area: 226 square miles. Includes the work on Singapore Island.

Location: The Island of Singapore, at the southern end of the Malay Peninsula.

Industry: Shipping and distributing centre for Southeastern Asia, including the Malay Archipelago.

Singapore

Location: Capital of the Straits Settlements. Chief emporium of Southeastern Asia, the second port in the East, and one of the largest ports in the world in tonnage. A coaling station for steamers plying between Europe and America and the Far East.

Population: 420,000. (273,000 are Chinese.)

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885, and is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil and five dialects of Chinese: Hokkien, Foochow, Hinghwa, Hakka and Cantonese.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), and Zenana Missionary Society, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Church of England, Plymouth Brethren and Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. H. B. Amstutz and Mrs. Amstutz, Mr. C. D. Patterson, Rev. F. H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan, Rev. R. D. Swift (on furlough) and Mrs. Swift (on furlough), Rev. Andrew McNab, Jr., and Mrs. McNab, Miss Clare Norton. Short Term missionary teachers: Misses Emma E. Walker, Ora J. Gjerde, Lorinne McLaughlin. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Marsh, Rhetta Foote, Sylvia Barnes, Lora E. Buel, Ruth H. Johnston, Mabel E. Harb, Ruth M. Harvey, C. Ethel Jackson (Amoy, China), Eva I. Nelson (on furlough), Mary E. Olson, Gazelle Traeger (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches: (Geylang English School, Serangoon English School and Paya Lebar English School), Jean Hamilton Theological School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School and private Day School) and Methodist Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Mary C. Nind Home and Eveland Training School.

F. H. SULLIVAN, Superintendent

KUALA LUMPUR DISTRICT

Area: The principal points for Mission work are Kuala Lumpur and Klang.

Kuala Lumpur

Location: Capital of the Federated Malay States and an important railway center.

Population: 90,000.

Missionaries: Rev. R. A. Blasdell and Mrs. Blasdell, Rev. W. S. Phillips; Misses Petula C. Du Mez and Ruth Sherwood. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Thirza E. Bunce, Mary Whitfield, and Florence E. Kleinhenn (contract).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Holt Hall Boarding School.

Klang

Location: State of Selangor, near Port Swettenham.

Missionaries: Rev. I. S. Motz and Mrs. Motz, Rev. Abel Eklund (on furlough) and Mrs. Eklund (on furlough), Miss Hazel M. Depler (Short Term Teacher).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Klang), Branch School (Port Swettenham), Methodist Girls' School (Klang).

R. A. BLASDELL, Superintendent

IPOH DISTRICT

Area: The principal points for Mission work are Ipoh, Kampar, Sitiawan, Taiping and Telok Anson.

Ipoh

Location: State of Perak, the second city in the Federated Malay States.
Population: 65,000.
Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Horley (on furlough) and Mrs. Horley (on furlough), Rev. Lester Proebata, Rev. L. A. Chacey (Short Term Teacher). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Carrie C. Kenyon (on furlough), Marian D. Royce and Minnie L. Rank.
Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (Ipoh) with outstation schools at Kampar, Telok Anson and Parit Buntar. *W. F. M. S.:* Methodist Girls' School (Ipoh).

Sitiawan

Location: A Chinese agricultural colony near the west coast of the Peninsula sixty miles by motor car from Taiping or Ipoh.
Missionaries: Rev. D. P. Coole and Mrs. Coole.
Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Taiping

Location: Capital of the State of Perak.
Missionaries: Miss Mildred L. Merten (Short Term Teacher). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth M. Harvey and Ada E. Pugh.
Institutions: Crandon Home and Lady Treacher Girls' School (Taiping), Mission Sanatorium, "The Nest," is on Taiping Hills, altitude 4,000 feet, eight miles from Taiping.

Kampar

Location: Thirty miles by rail south of Ipoh.
Institution: Anglo-Chinese School for Boys.

G. F. Pykett, Acting Superintendent, P. O., Penang

MALACCA DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles. Includes work in the British Colony of Malacca, entire state of Negri Semblian and northern part of the Mohammedan state of Johore.
Population: 365,000, of which 172,000 are Malay Mohammedans, practically untouched by Christianity.
Industry: Production of rubber, coconuts and rice.

Malacca

Location: On the west coast of the Malay Peninsula about 120 miles north of Singapore. Oldest in the Straits. Contains an ancient cathedral built by the Portuguese early in the sixteenth century in which is a tablet marking the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed to Goa in 1553. Marks of Portuguese and Dutch occupation are seen on every hand. It is now a part of the Straits Settlements, which is a British Crown Colony.
Population (Town of Malacca): 30,671.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.
Missionaries: Rev. Marmaduke Dodsworth (on furlough) and Mrs. Dodsworth (on furlough), Rev. G. V. Summers and Mrs. Summers, Mr. R. D. Roche and Mrs. Roche (Short Term Teachers). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Della Olson, Mirtha E. Shively, Mechtild Djirksen and Genevieve G. Stowe.
Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Malay Hostel. *W. F. M. S.:* Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School and Methodist Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Seremban

Location: Southern part of Malay Peninsula, not on the coast, but one of the division points of the main line of the F. M. S. Railway. Capital of the State of Negri Semblian.
Population: 17,272.
Missions at Work: Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. T. W. Bowmar (on furlough) and Mrs. Bowmar (on furlough), Mr. W. H. Cordle and Mrs. Cordle, Miss Grace Birlingmair (Short Term Teacher).

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

R. A. BLASDELL, Acting Superintendent, P. O., Kuala Lumpur

PENANG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the island of Penang, Province Wellesley on the mainland opposite Penang, the unfederated native states of Kedah and Perlis, up to the Siamese border.

Industry: Production of rubber, tin, coconuts and rice.

Penang

Location: On Penang Island, off the west coast of Malay Peninsula, 400 miles north of Singapore.

Population: 200,000, principally Chinese, Tamils (Indians) and Malays. There are 125,000 Chinese.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of England (S. P. G.), and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Pykett (on furlough) and Mrs. Pykett (on furlough), Rev. P. L. Peach and Mrs. Peach, Mr. R. B. Zumstein and Mrs. Zumstein, Rev. W. A. Schurr and Mrs. Schurr, Miss Eva M. Sadler, R.N., Mr. D. B. Rosenberry (Short Term Teacher). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Clara Martin (on furlough), Jessie Brooks (on furlough), Lydia Urech (contract, on furlough), C. Lois Rae (on furlough), Amy M. Jewell, Lila M. Corbett and Norma Craven.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School and branches (Anglo-Tamil School, and Bukit Mertajam and Nibong Tebal Schools). *W. F. M. S.:* Lindsay Girls' School, Winchell Home for Girls and Alexandra Home for Destitute Women.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

SIBU (SARAWAK, BORNEO) DISTRICT

Sarawak

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: An independent state in Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." Four days distant from Singapore by small steamer due east on China Sea.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1902. Our work is confined to a large and well organized Christian Chinese colony in and around Sibu. Wireless communication.

Industry: Rubber and rice cultivation.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England (S. P. G.), Roman Catholic.

Sibu

Location: Seventy miles from the sea up the Rejang River. Agricultural colony located here.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Hoover (on furlough) and Mrs. Hoover (on furlough).

Institutions: A large agricultural colony (Chinese) has been established by our mission and has been for twenty-five years under the direction of J. M. Hoover. Mrs. Hoover is in charge of a school for girls.

J. M. HOOVER, Superintendent

NORTH SUMATRA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Island of Sumatra, 162,000 square miles: includes all Methodist work in the island north of Palembang: southern part of Island is in South Sumatra District of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference. Atjeh, the province in the extreme northern part of the Island, is not yet open to mission work.

Population: 9,000,000 for the Island: mostly Mohammedans, some animistic tribes in the interior. Methodist work is among the Chinese, Battak and Ambonise groups.

Organization: As a separate Mission, February, 1922; formerly North Sumatra District of the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference; a Mission Conference, January, 1925; divided into six circuits, January, 1928.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Rijnsch Zendingsgenootschap (German), works among the Toba Battaks; Nederlandsch Zendelinggenootschap (Dutch), works among the Karo Battaks.

PANGKALAN BRANDAN CIRCUIT

Location: In northern part of the Conference, with the province of Atjeh as a northern boundary, and extending southeast about 60 miles. Chief centers: Pangkalan Soesoe, Pangkalan Brandan and Tandjong Poera.

Population: Largely Chinese in the cities; Malays along the coastal plain; Karo Battaks further inland and in the mountains; Malays are strong Mohammedans; Battaks are mostly pagan.

Industries: One of the most productive oil fields of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij is located in this circuit. Large oil refinery located in Pangkalan Brandan. Many tobacco and rubber plantations.

Organizations: Rijnsch Mission has a native preacher stationed in Pangkalan Brandan to minister to the Toba Battaks. Methodist work began here in 1920.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

MEDAN CIRCUIT

Location: Includes the territory surrounding the city of Medan, the capital of the east coast Province. Chief centers are the city of Medan, population, 46,000; Bindjei, population, 18,000. There are other smaller centers.

Industries: The chief tobacco plantations of the province are found in this circuit. There are also numerous rubber plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in 1906. Rijnsch Mission has a minister located in city of Medan, where the Seventh Day Adventists and the Roman Catholics also have work.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, Rev. P. B. Means and Mrs. Means, Miss E. Stella Cass. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Freda Chadwick.

TEBING TINGGI CIRCUIT

Location: Includes territory surrounding city of Tebing Tinggi and joins the Medan Circuit on the North. An important railroad center and is surrounded by numerous rubber and tobacco estates.

Organization: Methodist work began in 1914. The Rijnsch Mission has a native preacher located in the city of Tebing Tinggi.

Missionaries: Rev. A. H. Prussner and Mrs. Prussner.

KISARAN CIRCUIT

Location: Formerly a part of the Asahan Circuit, includes the city of Kisaran and country surrounding with the Tebing Tinggi Circuit on the north. Largest rubber estates. The United States Rubber Estate is located in this circuit.

Industries: Rubber and copra, as well as palm oil.

Population: Large Battak settlements in the high lands, a few Chinese and many Malays along the coast. Many Javanese coolies work on the estates.

Organization: Methodist work was started among the Battaks in 1912. No other Mission working south of Tebing Tinggi.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Hamel and Mrs. Hamel.

TANDJONG BALEI CIRCUIT

Location: Includes territory surrounding the city of Tandjong Balei and running back towards the mountains up the Asahan River; also the city of Bagan Si Api Api, the second largest fishing station in the world.

Population: Malays along the coast, Battaks inland, many Chinese in the towns; Bagan Si Api Api has 13,000 Chinese.

Industries: Rubber, oil palm, copra and fish.

Organization: Methodist work began here in 1912. No other Mission is working in this circuit except the Roman Catholics in Tandjong Balei and in Bagan Si Api Api, where they have opened schools.

Missionaries: Rev. J. P. Stamer and Mrs. Stamer.

LABOEAN BILIK CIRCUIT

Location: Town of Laboean Bilik and the territory inland; reached by the Bilah and Paneh Rivers, which unite to form the Brombang River at Laboean Bilik, a town about 10 miles inland.

Population: Malays, Chinese and Toba Battaks. Methodist work is mostly among the Chinese and Battaks.

Industries: Rubber, copra, oil palm, fishing.

Organization: Methodist work began in this circuit in 1924. No other Missions are working in this section.

Missionaries: Rev. C. M. Worthington and Mrs. Worthington.

R. L. ARCHER, Mission Superintendent, P. O. Medan

NETHERLANDS INDIES MISSION CONFERENCE

The Conference maintains a skeleton organization only, until the work is consolidated within the territory of the North Sumatra Mission Conference.

Area: 336,139 square miles. Includes Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka and South Sumatra.

Population: 45,000,000—Javanese, Madurese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. Chinese are Buddhists and Confucianists; Europeans are nominal Christians; and most of the others are Mohammedans. There are also several aboriginal tribes, chiefly Dyaks and Battaks.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and various Dutch and German societies.

A. V. KLAUS, Superintendent

JAVA DISTRICT

Island of Java

Area: 48,400 square miles—equal to the State of Ohio. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railway.

Population: 36,015,000—more people than are found in all the States west of the Mississippi.

Industry: Production and exportation of sugar, coffee, tobacco, rubber, quinine, petroleum, and spices.

Batavia

Location: Capital of the Dutch East Indies, on the north coast of Java, west end of the island.

Population: 306,308—Malays, Sundanese, Javanese, Chinese, Europeans—the largest city in the East Indies.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Institution: Methodist Book Depot.

Buitenzorg

Location: Thirty-five miles south of Batavia. Residence of the Governor-General is in the finest botanical garden in the East.

Population: 46,595.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Dabritz and Mrs. Dabritz. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Vera M. Edborg, Lydia Oelschlaeger and Eleanora C. Rhode (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Boys' English School, Preachers' Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Bible Training School, Boarding School, Malay Girls' School.

Tjisaroea

Location: Fifteen miles south of Buitenzorg, on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes.

Population: Large Sundanese population.

Industry: Great rice estate and tea plantations.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Alice I. Bielski, R.N. (on furlough), L. H. Bittner, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Bittner (on furlough).

Institutions: Tjisaroea Mission Hospital, Boys' Preparatory School.

Soerabaja

Location: On the northeast coast of Java.

Population: 192,190.

Industry: Chief trading center of the island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1909.

Malang

Location: Fifty miles south of Soerabaja.
Population: 43,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

SOUTH SUMATRA DISTRICT

Palembang

Location: Sixty miles up the Moesi River, on the island of Sumatra, a port of call for ocean going steamers, largest city in Sumatra, and fourth in the Netherlands East Indies.

Population: 70,000. Head of a territory with a population of a million.
Industry: Large oil refineries at Pladjoe, three miles below Palembang.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.
Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman and Mrs. Freeman.
Institution: Methodist English School.

Island of Banka

Area: 25,000 square miles.
Location: An island off the east coast of Sumatra.
Population: 420,000.

Industry: Banka and its nearby neighbors produce one-tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits.

Pangkal Pinang

Location: Capital of the island of Banka.
Population: 10,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1911.

MARK FREEMAN, Superintendent

WEST BORNEO DISTRICT

Island of Borneo

Area: 288,000 square miles, one of the largest islands in the world; West (Dutch) Borneo, 55,825 square miles.

Population: Borneo, 1,800,000; West Borneo 550,300; the Chinese and Malays live along or near the coast; Dyak tribes occupy the interior.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists.

Singkawang

Location: On the west coast of Borneo 100 miles north of the equator.
Population: 3,000 Chinese, Malays and Dyaks.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1907; Roman Catholic work about the same time.

Institution: Girls' Boarding School.

Pontianak

Location: On the Kapoes River, capital of West Borneo.
Population: Malays and Chinese, 10,000.
Organization: Seventh Day Adventists, in 1920.

Pemangkat

Location: On the Sambas River, important port of West Borneo.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

BANGALORE AREA

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Madras Presidency, part of Bombay Presidency, the State of Mysore, and part of the State of Hyderabad except the territory included in

Hyderabad Conference. Mutual agreement with other missions limits our responsibility to approximately one-third of the territory of the conference.

Population: Dravidian languages are spoken—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayan; and Marathi in the north.

Industry: Agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton, rice produced in abundance.

Organization: Originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It became an Annual Conference November 9, 1876. Out of the territory comprised within its boundaries, when it was organized in 1876, have grown the Bengal Conference, 1888; the Bombay Conference, 1892; the Central Provinces Conference, 1913; the Hyderabad Conference, December, 1925.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles (Bangalore civil district).

Location: Southeastern part of Mysore State.

Population: 2,000,000 (civil district).

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Bangalore

Location: Government seat for Mysore State, and second largest city in South India. Junction of four lines of railway, 3,000 feet above the sea. Temperate climate.

Population: 160,000, including many Europeans and Eurasians.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, London Missionary Society, Church of England Missionary Society, and English Wesleyans.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. Z. A. Olson (on furlough) and Mrs. Olson (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Muriel E. Robinson, Ruth E. Robinson (on furlough), Frances E. Garden.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Location: Eastern part of Mysore State, on the railway forty miles from Bangalore, and eleven miles from Kolar.

Population: 3,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Kolar

Location: Headquarters of Kolar civil district, forty-two miles from Bangalore. A place of great antiquity.

Population: 11,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Seamands and Mrs. Seamands. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth M. Beale, Alta I. Griffin, R.N. (on furlough), Edith T. Morehouse, M.D. (on furlough), Esther Shoemaker, M.D., Ethel C. Wheelock, Thelka A. Hoffman, Retta I. Wilson, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School (Kanarese), Normal Training and Industrial Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage (Kanarese), Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

E. A. SEAMANDS, Superintendent

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Area: 70,000 square miles.

Location: Southern part of Bombay Presidency.

Population: 1,573,035, living in 1,680 villages and towns. Methodist work chiefly among Hindus and Mohammedans.

Organization: Work was begun by the London Missionary Society in 1820, and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Plymouth Brethren.

Belgaum

Location: Railway station, 2,500 feet above the sea—mild climate.

Population: 40,000. Marathi and Kanarese are spoken. Methodist work is chiefly among the Brahmins.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Harris and Mrs. Harris, Rev. R. J. May and Mrs. May. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Cora D. Fales, Emma K. Rexroth and Frieda Wirz.

Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

J. D. Harris, Superintendent

GOKAK DISTRICT

Gokak Falls

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Coates and Mrs. Coates. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss K. E. Munson.

Institution: Industrial Settlement.

A. B. Coates, Superintendent

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles. Mass movement area.

Population: 1,150,983 (1911).

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Gulbarga

Location: Capital of a division of Hyderabad State, and once a Mohammedan capital of great importance. Trade center and sacred place of pilgrimage.

Population: 32,437.

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp, Mr. C. E. Gabel (on furlough) and Mrs. Gabel (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary M. Bugby and Julia E. Morrow (on furlough).

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Anandapur Orphanage.

C. F. Lipp, Superintendent

MADRAS DISTRICT

Area: Madras Presidency, 150,000 square miles. The district includes the city of Madras with its chain of thirty villages; large unevangelized territory near Pondicherry, 150 miles south of Madras; and work in Tuticorin.

Population: 43,000,000. Madras Presidency. Methodist responsibility, 4,500,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, American Madura Mission, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Mission, American Arcot Mission.

Madras

Area: Twenty-seven square miles.

Location: Capital of Madras Presidency, and third city in size and importance, politically and commercially, in India. Connected by three lines of railway with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations; with Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations; with Madura, Tinnevelley, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations. The city has fine streets, unusually attractive buildings, and numerous parks and groves. Important educational center, with a university, ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and many lower grade schools.

Population: 518,660. Fifty-eight per cent of the people speak Tamil; twenty-three per cent Telugu; most of the remainder Hindustani.

Industry: Important industrial center. Fifth among the ports of India, and fourth in tonnage.

Organization: Protestant worship in Madras dates from 1680. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, English Wesleyans, American Baptists, London Missionary Society, Danish Missionary Society, British and Foreign Unitarian Association, United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. J. B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. P. G. Dibble and Mrs. Dibble, R.N., Rev. H. F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Rev. J. J. Kingham (on furlough) and Mrs. Kingham (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Joy Comstock, K. Evalyn Toll, Annabelle Watts (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Boys' Boarding and Industrial

School. *W. F. M. S.:* Madras Christian College for Women, Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' School and Orphanage.

J. B. BUTTRICK, Superintendent

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Area: 6,791 square miles.

Population: 996,684—mostly Hindus. Government is Mohammedan. Kanarese and Telugu are spoken.

Organization: 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Raichur

Location: Headquarters of Raichur civil district, Gulbarga division. Commercial center between the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna. Connected with Madras by rail.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Camp and Mrs. Camp, R.N. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Judith Ericson and Urdell Montgomery.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School.

C. L. CAMP, Superintendent

HYDERABAD CONFERENCE

Area: In excess of 15,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Population: 2,681,857, approximately; principal language, Telugu; the court language is Urdu.

Industries: Manufacturing and agriculture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Hyderabad in 1873. The Conference was organized out of South India Conference in December, 1925, by authority of an Enabling Act of the 1924 General Conference.

BIDAR DISTRICT

Area: 3,750 square miles. A mass movement area in the Decan.

Population: 900,000, all castes; most of the people are Hindus; Kanarese and Telugu are spoken; 909 villages.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bidar

Location: Headquarters of Bidar civil district, Hyderabad State. On a plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea, and surrounded by hundreds of villages. Ancient city of importance with palaces and mosques.

Population: 12,000.

Industries: Trade center for the district; center of the manufacture of Bidar metal work.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. K. E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, H. W. Knight, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Knight (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Dorothea Anderson, Anna M. Harrod, and Mrs. M. C. Ernsberger.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Bible Training School.

Hominabad

Location: A strategic point half way between Bidar and Gulbarga.

Institution: Dispensary.

K. E. ANDERSON, Superintendent

ENGLISH HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

Population: 500,000; work conducted among the English and Hindustani speaking people of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and surrounding country.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Australian C. M. S., Wesleyan Methodist.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad

Population: 400,000. Capital of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; the third most important Mohammedan center in the world; the seat of three universities; a large English speaking population. There is a British Cantonment in Secunderabad.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, doing work in English and Hindustani; Church of England; Church of Scotland doing work in English; the C. M. S. doing work in Hindustani; English Wesleyan doing work in Telugu and Hindustani.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss M. Older.

Institutions: Methodist Episcopal English Churches in Hyderabad and Secunderabad; Methodist Book Depot and Free Reading Room, Hindustani Church, Hyderabad. *W. F. M. S.:* Zenana Industrial School.

J. T. PERKINS, Superintendent

HYDERABAD TELUGU DISTRICT

Population: 1,131,857; Telugu and Marathi are spoken; very small per cent of the population is Mohammedan, but the territory is under Mohammedan rule; a mass movement area.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Hyderabad

Location: Capital of Hyderabad State, fourth city in size in India, on the Musi River; residence of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, American Baptists (Northern).

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. G. B. Garden and Mrs. Garden, H. G. Noyes, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Noyes, R.N. (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth J. Wells, Violet L. Otto, Anna G. Patterson, Mildred Older and Mrs. Nellie D. Hanock (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

SIRONCHA DISTRICT

Area: 5,000 square miles; picturesque country with extensive forests, hills, and rivers.

Population: 150,000. The chief language is Telugu; Marathi and Urdu are also used.

Organization: Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1893; organized as a separate district in 1917; transferred from Central Provinces Conference in 1923, in the interests of unifying the work in the Telugu language.

Sironcha

Location: Headquarters of subdivision of Sironcha, civil district of Chanda. On the Godavari River at its confluence with the Pranhita, 120 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000. Marathi, Koi and Telugu spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1893.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella L. Dodd, M.D. (on furlough), Nell F. Naylor, Mabel E. Simpson, R.N., and Mary K. Metsker.

Institutions: Boys' School and Hostel. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Hostel; Hospital and Baby Fold; Widows' Home.

ONGOLE DAVID, Superintendent, P. O. Sironcha

TANDUR DISTRICT

Location: Six circuits from the western end of Vikarabad district as it was in 1925.

Organization: Conference of 1925.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mildred Simonds (Vikarabad).

N. E. SAMSON, Superintendent, P. O. Tandur

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; divided into eighteen circuits.

Population: 500,000, mostly Telugus; ninety-five per cent live in villages averaging 600 each; a mass movement center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873. Formerly Vikarabad was a part of Hyderabad District, but in 1912 it became a separate district.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Vikarabad

Location: In Hyderabad State, fifty miles from Hyderabad city; headquarters of our work in the district.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1890.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel here.

Missionaries: Rev. John Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, Rev. M. D. Ross (on furlough) and Mrs. Ross (on furlough), Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D. (District medical work and Pill industry), and Mrs. Linn. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mabel Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Rosetta Beck (on furlough), Nellie Low (on furlough).

Institutions: Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital (Dr. B. V. Canaran in charge), Charlotte Maurice Biblical Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

JOHN PATTERSON, Superintendent

YELLANDU DISTRICT

Location: In Hyderabad State, 162 miles west of the capital.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward began work in 1888.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic.

MALAPPA LUKE, Superintendent, P. O., Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

BURMA CONFERENCE

Area: 230,000 square miles; includes all of Burma.

Location: Along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. In the north the uplands reach almost to the snow line; in the south are fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shore, the largest being fifty miles long.

Population: 13,169,099 (1921). Burmese number 7,500,000. Other races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The Buddhism of the Burmans is mixed with spirit worship; they are free from caste restraint; and are the most literate of heathen peoples. The Animists (non-Buddhists) are spirit worshipers. There are also Mohammedans (500,000), Hindus (500,000), and Christians (210,000).

Organization: Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn. Later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference; and in 1901, in accordance with action of General Conference of 1900, it was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne; it became an Annual Conference on November 24, 1927. The Conference is divided into five districts, Pegu (Burmese), Rangoon (Burmese), Chinese, Indian and English.

Missions at Work: The Methodist Episcopal Church, American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies Upper Burma.

Rangoon

Location: Capital of Burma; on both sides of Hlaing River at its junction with the Pegu and Pazunduang streams, twenty-one miles from the sea.

Population: 375,000; Methodists primarily responsible for 100,000.

Industry: Famous for its carvings in wood and ivory, and the beauty of its work in silver. Extensive trade in rice, timber and petroleum products, all of which are milled and refined in Rangoon.

Historical: The Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon is the most magnificent shrine of Buddhism.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Baptist Foreign Missions Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. W. W. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Rev. D. C. Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Edith Christenson, Mr. H. M. Emerson (contract), Rev. H. J.

Harwood and Mrs. Harwood, Rev. B. M. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. C. H. Riggs Doddridge, M. Gladys Moore, Elsie M. Power, Emma E. Amburn, Virginia E. Baldwin, Hazel Winslow, Alvina Robinson (on furlough), Edith J. Stouffer (on furlough), Sadie J. Woodruff (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' High School (Burmese), Anglo-Chinese School for Boys, Tamil Schools. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), Burmese Girls' High School, Vernacular Burmese Girls' School, Chinese Girls' School.

Pegu

Area: 5,574 square miles (1921). Circuit of Pegu, Lower Burma on the main line railway.

Population: Circuit 579,121; city 17,985 (1921). Methodist responsibility 250,000.

Historical: Formerly the capital of the kingdom of Pegu. The Methodist mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Mission work is carried on by the American Baptists in Burmese; by the Methodists in Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Boyles and Mrs. Boyles. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Maurine Cavett and Sadie M. Smith (on furlough).

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Chinese School.

Syriam

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Five miles east of Rangoon on the Pegu river. Old Capital of the Portuguese kingdom in Burma centuries ago.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industry: The refineries of the Burma Oil Company are located here.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1904.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; American Baptists and Church of England in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare and Mrs. Clare.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (Syriam).

Kalaw

Location: In the South Shan States, 360 miles from Rangoon; station is 4,500 feet above sea level, and connected by railway with Rangoon.

Organization: Thandaung became a Methodist mission station by transfer from Rangoon in 1897 of the Methodist orphanage for European and Eurasian children; the work was transferred to Kalaw in 1927.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lela Kintner and Roxana Mellinger.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Coeducational Middle School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Area: Circuit 120 square miles.

Location: Near the Gulf of Martaban, twenty-five miles east of Rangoon.

Population: Circuit 60,000. Methodist mission responsible for 55,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Church of England has work among the Tamils in the circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella Ebersole (on furlough), Grace L. Stockwell.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Methodist School of Theology. *W. F. M. S.:* Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

Twante

Area: Circuit 1,000 square miles.

Location: Twenty miles from Rangoon on the Twante canal.

Population: Circuit 200,000.

Industries: Pottery, umbrella manufacture.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. R. F. Spear (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Mabel J. Reid.

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Yenangyuang

Location: On the Irrawaddy River, about 250 miles north of Rangoon.

Industry: Largely occupied by the Burma Oil and similar companies. About 200 American oil drillers are here.

J. R. BOYLES, Superintendent Pegu (Burmese) District
C. E. OLMSTEAD, Superintendent Rangoon (Burmese) District
H. J. HARWOOD, Superintendent Chinese District
D. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent English District
W. W. BELL, Superintendent Indian District

BOMBAY AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. B. T. Badley.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Area: 48,075 square miles; includes the Bombay Presidency north of Belgaum civil district, and parts of Central India lying south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of Central Provinces Conference.

Population: 6,883,612. Marathi is the chief language of the Conference; Hindustani and Gujarati are also spoken.

Organization: Organization from parts of South India and Bengal Conferences in 1892.

BASIM DISTRICT

Area: 15,000 square miles. Comprises Basim, Mangrul, Pusad, Taluqs, in Berar and Nanded District, and part of Purbhani District in Hyderabad State.

Population: 832,000. Marathi spoken.

Industry: Agriculture, the chief crops being cotton and jawari (kaffir corn). Most of the land is fertile.

Organization: Work was begun by independent missionaries in 1884, and taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Basim

Location: Head of the Basim Taluq, 1,858 feet above sea level, and fifty-two miles from Akola, its railway station.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Ginning factories, and cotton presses.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Collier (on furlough) and Mrs. Collier (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna A. Abbott (on furlough) and Mildred G. Drescher and Emma Stewart.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage, including Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

Hingoli

Location: Thirty miles south of Basim. Reached by rail from the south.

Population: 14,000.

Nanded

Location: Head of Nanded civil district in Hyderabad State on the Godavari River, and on the railway. Contains the second largest Sikh temple in India.

Population: 23,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1915.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent, P. O., Puntamba

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, includes Bombay city and surrounding country.

Population: 2,000,000.

Bombay

Area: Twenty-two square miles.

Location: On the island of Bombay; united to mainland by causeways. Capital of Bombay Presidency and principal seaport of West India. Noted for beauty of scenery and fine harbor. Houses are well built, streets broad with fine public buildings.

Population: 1,250,000. Great variety of national types.

Industry: Next to New Orleans Bombay is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871. Organized work in six languages, English, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Kanarese, Telugu.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board (Congregational), Missionary Settlement for University Women, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodist, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur Richards (on furlough) and Mrs. Richards (on furlough), Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood, Rev. LeRoy Lightfoot and Mrs. Lightfoot. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Laura F. Austin (on furlough), Mary E. Badley, Bernice E. Elliott (on furlough), Leona E. Ruppel and Clara Kleinen.

Institution: Seamen's Rest.

Igatpuri

Location: 85 miles from Bombay on the G. I. P. Railway; head of the Igatpuri taluka.

Population: 10,000.

Industries: Railway division point; farming.

Missionaries: Rev. C. L. Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough).

Institution: Marathi Biblical Institute.

Kalyan

Location: 34 miles from Bombay on the tidal river Ulhas; an important railway junction of the northeast and southeast lines of the G. I. P. Railway; head and port of the Kalyan taluka.

Population: 45,000; largely Marathi; others are Gujaratis and Hindustanis.

Industries: Railway, farming, salt export, brick making.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church work was begun in 1875. Work is carried on in Marathi, Gujarati and English.

FREDERICK WOOD, Superintendent

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Area: 19,700 square miles, embracing much of the Marathi speaking section of the Central Provinces excluding Berar in part.

Population: 2,000,000. Our share one-half with 1,969 villages.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scottish Episcopal, Church of England (English work), United Free Church of Scotland, Y. M. C. A., and Roman Catholics.

Nagpur

Location: Capital of Central Provinces, on the railway, 520 miles from Bombay, 701 from Calcutta, 740 from Delhi. Line under construction direct to Madras.

Population: 150,000. Eighty-five per cent Hindus; 4,000 Christians.

Industry: Leading industrial and commercial town in Central India—principal trade with Bombay.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Established Church of Scotland and Y. M. C. A.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Borgman and Mrs. Borgman, Rev. A. N. Warner (on furlough) and Mrs. Warner (on furlough), Rev. A. M. Sones (on leave) and Mrs. Sones (on leave). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie A. Blasdell and Sula M. Corner.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage, Normal School.

Kampti

Location: Ten miles from Nagpur; the cantonment for the capital.

Population: 10,000.

Industry: Rich manganese mines near the city.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874. In 1889 the school and property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist mission. No other Protestant mission is at work in the field.

Gondia

Location: A railway junction station in Bhandara civil district, 81 miles from Nagpur, and 601 miles from Bombay.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi; Hindustani is also spoken. The town is fast growing.

Industry: Railway center, receiving goods from surrounding country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905. No other Protestant mission in the field.

Brahmapuri

Location: On B. N. Railway narrow gauge line from Gondia to Chanda. Tahsil head centering a Circuit of 344 villages, containing a population of 140,000 in all. Connected by metal road and Railway with Nagpur, 70 miles.

Population: 6,000. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: A farming center, bangle making and other local interests.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1910. No other mission in the field.

Institutions: Primary Day School for Boys. Government aided.

Ramtek

Location: Terminus of a short line of B. N. Railway. Twenty-four miles northeast of Nagpur. Tahsil head centering an area of 1,129 square miles, in a circuit of 310 villages, and 90,311 population. Connected by a metal road with Nagpur.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi. A religious center for the Hindus. A sacred place where hundreds of thousands come for worship.

Industry: A farming center with many local industries. Surrounded by rich manganese mines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1900. No other mission is at work in the entire field.

Institutions: Primary Day Schools for Boys. Government aided.

Umrer

Location: 30 miles from Nagpur on B. N. Railway narrow gauge and metal road to Chanda. Tahsil head centering an area of 1,040 square miles, in a circuit of 411 villages with a population of 133,567.

Population: 10,000. Vernacular is Marathi.

Industry: Centering farming interests. Cotton ginning and press factory, weaving silks, etc.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal work was begun about 1905. No other mission is at work in the entire field.

Institutions: Primary Day Schools for Boys. Government aided.

J. E. BORGMAN, Superintendent

POONA DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles, extending from Karjat to Dhond, 150 miles on the line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with large unworked areas on both sides.

Population: 600,000; Marathis.

Poona

Location: 120 miles south of Bombay. This was formerly the capital city of the Maretta Kingdom, until it was annexed by the British in 1817. It is now an important Government center, and for several months each year is the capital city of the Bombay Presidency, the Governor and political staff residing here. It is the most influential Brahmin city in the Indian empire.

Population: 140,000.

Industries: Important center of trade; brass work; paper, cotton and silk mills.

Educational: In proportion to its population, one of the greatest educational centers in India, with six colleges: The Ferguson, the New Poona College, Deccan College, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture and the Medical College. There are seven high schools for boys, one being a Christian school; all the others are controlled by, or aided by, Government. This is true of the colleges, also, except that two of them, while receiving Government aid, are under Indian control.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875: now the center of several circuits.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Free Church of Scotland, The Scottish Missionary Society (Church of Scotland), two Missions of the Church of England and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Agnes C. W. Dove, Edna Holder (on furlough), Lucile C. Mayer (on furlough) and Ada Nelson.

Institutions: Marathi Boys' High School. *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo-Indian Home and Taylor High School for Girls; six lower grade vernacular schools—three each for girls and boys.

Telegaon

Location: On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, twenty-three miles north of Poona.

Population: 4,000. An important center of a thickly populated country, four hundred square miles of which are packed full of villages for which the Methodist Episcopal Church is entirely responsible.

Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* The Ordelia M. Hillman Girls' School.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

PUNTAMBA DISTRICT

Area: 990 square miles. Puntamba District comprises the Kopergaon taluka of the Ahmednagar District in the Bombay Presidency.

Population: 226,710 in 275 villages, Marathi speaking; Christians in over 50 villages; a mass movement center.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army, Wesleyan Methodist, American Marathi Mission, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Organization: Work begun in 1892 and till 1925 was a part of the Poona District, at which time it was made a separate district.

Kopergaon

Location: Between Igatpuri and Puntamba on the Railway; head of the Kopergaon taluka.

Population: 6,000.

Industry: Sugar making from sugar cane.

Puntamba

Location: On the Godavery River; 190 miles from Bombay and 53 from Ahmednagar.

Population: 5,600.

Industry: There is a little farming but the place is noted all over the Marathi country as a place of pilgrimage as the Godavery River is considered very sacred at that place.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss May E. Sutherland.

Institutions: Boys' Primary and Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage. Dispensary.

Rahata

Location: Between Puntamba and Ahmednagar, 10 miles from the railway.

Population: 5,000.

Industry: Growing of sugar cane.

STEADMAN ALDIS, Superintendent

GUJARAT CONFERENCE

Area: About 12,000 square miles for Methodist territory.

Location: A compact area in western India; partly under the British government, partly under the Gaekwar of Baroda, one of the most enlightened of the Indian rulers.

Population: About 4,250,000, all speaking the Gujarati language.

Organization: A part of Bombay Conference until December, 1921, when it became a separate conference, Bishop J. W. Robinson presiding. Vernacular work began under Bishop Thoburn in 1892, the late Rev. J. E. Robinson (Bishop), Rev. E. F. Frease (now Superintendent of the North Africa Mission

Conference) and the late Rev. G. W. Park; Karsan Ranchod, first Gujarati worker traveled 300 miles to be baptized by Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Bishop), then pastor of Grant Road English Church, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles. Includes part of Bombay Presidency. One-third of the territory is under British rule; the remainder is controlled by Indian chiefs.

Population: 2,000,000. Gujarati is spoken.

Organization: Formed from the northern part of Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Location: Chief city in the northern division of Bombay Presidency, 310 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 300,000. Hindus seventy per cent. Next in importance are the Jains—traders, merchants, and money lenders—who have many fine temples in the city.

Industry: One of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1895.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army, and Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Nadiad

Location: On the railway, twenty-nine miles southeast of Ahmedabad.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of an extensive trade in tobacco and grain.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal (1895), Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Rev. C. H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Miss Wilhelmina Cracknell, R. N. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elizabeth J. Turner (on furlough), Bessie E. Rigg and Elsie M. Ross.

Institutions: Industrial and Engineering Institute, Boys' Boarding School, Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Widows' Home.

C. H. CONLEY, Superintendent

BARODA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles, covering a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

Population: 1,000,000. Four-fifths Hindus; remainder Mohammedans and Parsees. Gujarati spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 by Rev. William Taylor's local preachers. In 1880 Baroda first appears as an out-station in Bombay District, South India Conference: first missionary stationed there in 1888. In 1895 people turned to Christ by hundreds. 1909 Gujarat District (organized 1896) was divided, and Baroda District was formed.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Salvation Army.

Baroda

Location: On the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles north of Bombay. Capital of Baroda State. Many fine buildings, including notable Hindu temples. An educational center and well equipped with hospitals. Has famous library, art gallery, museum and extensive parks.

Population: 125,000.

Organization: William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay began work in 1875. The first missionary was sent to Baroda in 1888.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee, Rev. L. G. Templin (on furlough) and Mrs. Templin (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Elma M. Chilson, Phoebe A. Ferris, Laura Heist (on furlough), Ethel L. Laybourne, M.D. (on furlough), Myrtle Precise (on furlough), Mary L. Hannah, Marie Power, Emily Richards and Fern Carter.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' High School, Boys' Orphanage, Evangelistic Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School, Girls' Orphanage, Butler Memorial Hospital.

R. D. BISBEE, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Location: Includes Kalsar, Ode, Umreth and Wagashi Circuits.

HENRY NAROTTAMDAS, Superintendent, P. O., Umreth

GODHRA DISTRICT

Area: 2,800 square miles. Includes the Panch Mahals.
Population: 1,000,000. Hindus and Mohammedans.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Godhra

Location: Headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district, Bombay Presidency, on the railway, 288 miles from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center of trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and neighboring states, and exported to all parts of Gujarat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1896.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard, Mrs. Lucy M. Parker (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Minnie E. Newton, Dora L. Nelson, Pearl Precise (on furlough), Cora L. Morgan (on furlough).

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Orphanage, Woman's Normal Training School.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

KAPADVANJ DISTRICT

Organization: Formed in 1927 from the northeastern part of the Ahmedabad district and consists of the Kapadvanj, Antroli, Antisar, Savli and Demai circuits.

MUSA KARSAN, Superintendent, P. O., Kapadvanj

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Area: Approximately 3,000 square miles; includes parts of Bhavnagar and Baroda native states.

Population: 250,000: 75 per cent Hindus, 25 per cent Mohammedans: all speak the Gujarati language.

Principal Centers: Ranpur, population 5,400, of whom 66 per cent are Hindus and 34 per cent Mohammedans; Dhandhuka, population 8,044, of whom 60 per cent are Hindus and 40 per cent Mohammedans.

VIRVI KHOJABHAI, Superintendent, P. O., Ranpur

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all of the Punjab except our present Delhi District and parts occupied by other Missions; all of Rajputana, Sindh, and Baluchistan. From Lahore to Karachi, the two extremes of the conference, is 760 miles; Ajmer is central, but that is 400 miles from Lahore by rail.

Organization: Became a separate mission conference January, 1922, Bishop J. W. Robinson, presiding; made up of the Sindh-Baluchistan District of Bombay Conference and the following districts of the Northwest India Conference; Ajmer, Batala, Bikanir, Hissar, and Lahore; became an Annual Conference November 19, 1924.

AJMER DISTRICT

Location and Extent: Ajmer District as at present organized is a strip of southern Rajputana, about 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. It is bounded on the north by the Bikanir District; on the east by the Muttra District; on the south by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission Work; and on the west by a great unoccupied field.

Missions at Work: United Free Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Church of England), and Methodist Episcopal are working in Ajmer City. No other workers live in the stations occupied by our preachers and evangelists.

Responsibility: We might speak of need or responsibility reaching to millions in our district: only thirty evangelists are this year planning to present the gospel in an effective way to 30,000 people through tracts, Sunday schools, public preaching and personal evangelism.

Ajmer

Location: Headquarters of Ajmer Merwara. Also headquarters of meter-gauge railway system. Contains many ancient buildings, beautiful gardens, a lake, and the tomb of Khwaja Sahib, Mohammedan saint.
Population: 104,026.
Industry: Manufacturing center. Thousands employed in the car and locomotive shops.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1883.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, United Free Church of Scotland, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England, and Roman Catholics.
Missionaries: Rev. G. T. Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge, O. G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor, R.N.; Rev. C. B. Hill (Bombay Conf.) and Mrs. Hill. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Caroline C. Nelson (on furlough), E. Lavinia Nelson and Ellen L. Lawson, Alta P. Khesu, Irene Truckenmiller.
Institutions: Church, Boys' Boarding Hostel, Madar Tuberculosis Sanitarium for men and families, Apprentice Hostel, Primary School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

Phalera

Location: Important railway junction in the eastern part of Rajputana, receiving and sending out fifty trains daily.

Population: 1,200.
Industry: Four miles from Phalera are great salt lakes from which eight thousand tons of salt are taken annually.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900. Only mission at work.

Tilaunia

Location: Between Ajmer and Phalera on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, twenty-five miles from either city. Here our inter-conference tuberculosis sanitarium for women and girls has been located for many years and now has a partial equipment of five buildings that are an honor to the builders and the Society.
Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances M. Bunger, R.N. (on furlough), Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Helen Matthew, Rose Riste, M.D. (on furlough), and Helena J. Fernstrom, Agnes Dunn, R.N.
Institution: *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Wilson Sanitarium for women and girls.

G. T. ELDRIDGE, Superintendent

BATALA DISTRICT

Area: 477 square miles.
Location: Includes the civil districts of Batala Tahsil, Amritsar Tahsil and Gurdaspur Tahsil.
Population: About 265,000 (census 1911); one of the most densely populated areas in the Punjab, averaging 560 persons to the square mile. Only two large towns, Batala, 29,000; Sri Gobindpore, 18,000.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Salvation Army.
Organization: District created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.

I. U. DANIEL, Superintendent, P. O., Batala

BHATINDA DISTRICT

Area: About 25,000 square miles.
Location: In northern India and includes the major portion of the native states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Bahawalpur, and parts of Hissar and Ferozpur civil districts.
Population: 3,500,000.
Organization: The district was formed at the Conference in 1923 by including fifteen circuits from Hissar District and one circuit received from the Presbyterians in an adjustment of territory.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bahawalpur

Location: Capital of Bahawalpur State. The population is almost entirely Mohammedan.

Bahawalnagar

Location: A large railway center on the main line from Delhi to Karachi. Christian work was opened here in 1920.

Bhatinda

Location: One of the most important railway junctions in the Punjab. The town is marked by an old fort, at present unused. The Bazaar has been enlarged recently to accommodate the rapidly growing population. Cotton is the principal industry.

Population: 15,000.

Nabha

Location: Capital of Nabha State, in the midst of a fertile cotton producing area. The whole State is entirely agricultural.

Patiala

Location: Capital of Patiala State, noted for silk and dyeing.

Sangrur

Location: Capital of Jind State, a progressive and up-to-date city.
Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D.

Mott Keislar, Superintendent

BIKANIR DISTRICT

Area: 27,055 square miles.
Location: Comprises the whole of Bikanir state and two districts of Jodhpur state.
Organization: Created at Annual Conference in January, 1920.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Bikanir

Location: In the heart of desert, capital of Bikanir state; founded in 1489; has a college, a school for the sons of nobles, and a day school for girls; wide streets, pleasing architecture, well-planned park, beautiful public buildings, beautiful new palace of present native ruler, electric lights and city water works. It is headquarters of our Bikanir circuit.

Population: About 65,000.

Industries: Making jewelry, carpet weaving, iron work, leather work, the making of vases from camel skin.

Churu

Population: About 20,000. A commercial center.

Didwana

Population: About 10,000.
Industry: Salt, government salt works on a salt lake.

Hanumaugarh

History: An old city with depleted population.
Organization: Most distant outpost of this district.

Nagaur

Population: About 15,000.
Industry: Chiefly iron work and dyeing.

Ratangarh

Population: About 19,000.
Industry: Commercial center, junction station of Jodhpur and Bikanir railway.

Sardarshahr

Population: About 25,000.
Industry: Commercial center.

Suratgarh

Location: Headquarters of circuit of same name and of a district of the Bikanir state.

Alfred Luke, Superintendent, P. O., Bikanir

HISSAR DISTRICT

Area: 8,000 square miles.

Location: Entirely in the Punjab and includes most of the government civil district of Hissar.

Population: 800,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; the English Baptists have a medical zenana work about 40 miles from Hissar City; also Roman Catholic.

Organization: At the Conference in 1923 the district was divided, 15 Punjabi circuits being placed in the newly formed Bhatinda District and 8 circuits in the Hindustani Area remaining in Hissar District.

Hansi

Location: A large and important railway station about 12 miles from Hissar.

Industry: The area about Hansi is noted for its splendid milch cows.

Hissar

Location: Headquarters for the local administration. The town was founded in the fourteenth century by Firoz Shah and was named Hissar Firoza—the fort of Firoza. This has been contracted to Hissar.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Misses Charlotte T. Holman and Ethel M. Palmer.

I. D. Revis, Superintendent

Sirsa

Location: The largest city in the Hissar District, and most important trading center. A large Christian community lives in and about Sirsa.

Industry: An important cattle and camel fair is held here every year.

LAHORE DISTRICT

Area: About 20,000 square miles; the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the Lahore and Multan civil districts of the Punjab.

Population: Methodist Episcopal responsibility numbers about two million.

Lahore

Area: About 10 square miles; the walled city about one square mile.

Location: On the Ravi River at the junction of three lines of railway; capital of Punjab and center of government activities; largest educational center in Northern India. Rudyard Kipling was educated here. Punjab University is in the European section.

Population: 275,000 (last census); sixty per cent Mohammedan.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began in Lahore in 1881. This was an English congregation, which continued until 1900, when the English work was handed over to the Wesleyan Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church began definitely on Indian work.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, American Presbyterian (North), Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. W. M. Thomas (Gujarat Conf.) and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. P. W. Paustian (on furlough) and Mrs. Paustian (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude Beesemyer, Lydia Christensen, Julia I. Kipp, Grace P. Smith, Esther West.

Institutions: Cooperation with Forman Christian College. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle Boarding School.

Raewind

Location: Important railway junction 25 miles southwest of Lahore.

Missionaries: Rev. E. M. Rugg and Mrs. Rugg.

Institutions: Raewind Christian Institute, comprising primary, middle, and high school departments of boarding and day school.

C. B. Stuntz, Superintendent

SIND-BALUCHISTAN DISTRICT

Area: Baluchistan—134,638 square miles; Sind—47,000 square miles.
Location: In northern and western India.
Population: Sind—834,703; Baluchistan—3,471,645.
Religion: Islam claims 97 per cent of the people. The other 3 per cent are divided as follows, Hindu, Sikh, Neo-Hindu, Christian, Parsee, Jew, Jain, Buddhist and one listed as having no religion. The last census gives the Christians as 5,085, but this number has since increased.
Organization: Methodist work was begun in Quetta in 1889, by laymen among the Europeans and later an Indian Church was organized. Mr. James Cumming, now pastor of the English Church at Quetta, was the leader of the group who started work on the present district.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church Missionary Society.
Centers of Work: Methodist work, evangelistic and educational, is carried on in Chaman, Mach, Quetta, Sibi and Sheik Mandah, a suburb of Quetta.

Quetta

Location: Capital of British Baluchistan, in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan and Western Asia to India.
Population: 30,000.
Historical: In Quetta, a mound thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march is still used as a fort.
Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Grey and Mrs. Grey (on leave).
Institution: Blackstone Bible Training School.

Hyderabad

Location: 113 miles from Indian Ocean and on Sind River in heart of the province.
Population: 80,000, one-third Moslems, two-thirds Hindus. The center for developing work among Sindhis.
Industry: Trading, manufacture.

Karachi

Location: Capital of Sind, at the extreme end of the Indus delta, close to the border of Baluchistan; 933 miles from Bombay by rail; 500 by sea; four days' journey by rail from Calcutta, 1,828 miles.
Population: 213,470. Hindus, 100,683; Moslems, 100,436; Parsees, 2,702; Christians, 9,649 (Methodist Episcopal, 1,200).
Industry: Owing to the value of the Indus as a means of communication, the development of irrigation projects, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is the second city of importance on the west coast of India, and the chief grain exporting city of India. The total exports for 1925 amounted to about $80,000,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.
Missions at Work: Church of England and Methodist Episcopal.
Missionaries: Rev. G. B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Joan C. Jones.
Institution: Brooks Memorial English Church.

A. L. GREY, Superintendent, P. O., Sheik Mandah

CALCUTTA AREA—*Resident Bishop,* Rev. Frederick Fisher.

BENGAL CONFERENCE

Area: 79,000 square miles; includes the province of Bengal, the largest and most thickly populated province in India.
Population: 47,592,462.
Industries: Jute and rice extensively grown in the lower lands which are made fertile by the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries; tea is grown on the slopes of the Himalayas in the north; coal is mined in large quantities around Asansol. Government reports indicate that mineral ore deposits in this region exceed those of Europe. Bengal promises to be one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. The output of both agricultural and manufactured products will lead to the further development of the great port of Calcutta, which has an important position on natural trade routes.
Organization: Mission work was begun in 1873; the Conference was organ-

ized in 1888; it is divided into seven districts, partly according to area, but as far as practicable by languages.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Area: 3,000 square miles; includes work in Burdwan, Manbhum, Bankura, Hazaribagh and Birbhum civil districts; also work among the Santals.
Population: 1,250,000.

Asansol

Location: Headquarters of Asansol Civil Subdivision. An important railway junction, 132 miles from Calcutta.
Population: 23,798 (Native); 3,000 (European). English, Hindustani, Bengali and Santal spoken. City is surrounded by many villages.
Industry: Center of coal industry and iron, steel mills and engineering works; firebrick, pottery and glass manufacture.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun (English) in 1883; Native in 1888.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Foley and Mrs. Foley, Rev. F. G. Williams (on furlough) and Mrs. Williams (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lois Adams, Irma Collins and Mary F. Carpenter (on furlough).
Institutions: Bengali Boys' Boarding School, Dispensary, Hindi Boys' Boarding School, Agricultural and Poultry Farm. *W. F. M. S.:* Bengali Girls' Boarding School, Hindi Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

H. E. DEWEY, Superintendent

BIRBHUM DISTRICT

Population: 855,000.

Suri

Location: Headquarters of the Birbhum civil district, on the Ondal-Sainthia branch of the East Indian railway, 132 miles from Calcutta: seat of the collector and magistrate, district judge, and other officials; two high schools (one government) and many smaller schools.
Population: About 9,000, of all castes of Hindus and some Mohammedans; a large number of educated Indians connected with the law courts.
Historical: Mission work was begun in 1821 by Mr. James Williamson, who arrived in India in 1821 as a surgeon on board the "Heroine." He was sent by Doctors Carey and Marshman from Serampore. The present Rivers Thompson Girls' School was the first Girls' School in Bengal. In February, 1921, Bishop Frederick B. Fisher made the first appointment to this place, the station having been made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church by the English Baptists.
Industry: Agriculture, coal mining, export of wood.

Bolpur and Rampurhaut

Location: Bolpur: on the railway, 99 miles from Calcutta. Rampurhaut: on the railway, 135 miles from Calcutta.
Population: Rampurhaut has a small European community, and a large community of Bengalis, principally Hindus. This is the seat of the European magistrate. Bolpur has a large Bengali community. The International University of Rabindranath Tagore draws large numbers of visitors.
Industry: The production, milling and export of rice.
Missionaries: Bolpur—Rev. Gottlieb Schanzlin and Mrs. Schanzlin. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Katherine M. Kinzly.

G. SCHANZLIN, Superintendent

CALCUTTA BENGALI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Bengali speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.
Population: 2,000,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. D. H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. B. W. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. D. H. Lee. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Lula Boles and Mabel Eddy (on furlough).
Institutions: Collins Institute, Collins Boarding and Training School, Jhan-

jra Boarding School, Lee Memorial Mission, Beliaghatta Boys' Boarding School, Girls' High and Training School.

S. K. MONDOL, Superintendent

CALCUTTA HINDUSTANI DISTRICT

Area: Work among the Hindustani speaking population of Calcutta and vicinity.
Population: 500,000.

Calcutta

(See Gazetteer, under English district)

Missionaries: Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Doris Welles and F. Pearl Madden (on furlough).

C. H. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Area: The work among Europeans in Calcutta, Darjeeling, Asansol, Gomoh and Rampurhaut.

Calcutta

Location: Principal port in Asia, on the Hoogly river, ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Imposing government buildings, business blocks, residences and churches. One of the most famous streets in the world faces the commons and is given up largely to hotels and clubs. Streets, except in a part of the native quarters, are wide, well-paved and clean. Schools and colleges are numerous and standard of education high.
Population: Over 1,200,000: Hindus, sixty-five per cent, Mohammedans twenty-nine per cent, Christians four per cent. Fifty-seven languages spoken.
Industry: Extensive docks and dockyards. Jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for forty miles. Mineral wealth and development of industries in surrounding districts offer unlimited opportunities for aggressive evangelism.
Organization: Work was begun in 1873 by the Methodist Episcopal Mission.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Oxford Mission, English Baptists, London Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists, Mission of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, Christian Women's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Seventh-Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons, Rev. G. S. Henderson, Rev. E. S. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. C. S. Thoburn and Mrs. Thoburn, Rev. H. J. Smith (on furlough) and Mrs. Smith (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen Draper, Ruth Field, M. Pearl Hughes.
Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School (English), Industrial Home for Men, Kidderpore Church and Seamen's Mission (English). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English).

Darjeeling

Location: Headquarters of Darjeeling civil district, in the lower Himalayas, most northern part of Bengal province; 379 miles by rail from Calcutta; one of the most delightful health resorts in India; ideal climate for children.
Population: 17,000; steadily increasing.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of Scotland, Church of England, Union Chapel, and Tibetan Mission.
Missionaries: Rev. H. M. Swan (on furlough) and Mrs. Swan (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma J. Barber, Winifred E. King (on furlough), C. Josephine Stahl and Mrs. Leila Engburg (contract).
Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School for Girls: new property of 62 acres purchased and up-to-date buildings constructed; school opened in new building in March, 1926: question of founding a Boys' High School under consideration.

Asansol

(See Gazetteer, under Asansol District)

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Dewey and Mrs. Dewey.
Institution: Asansol Methodist Church: English work chiefly among employees of the railway and collieries.

Gomoh and Rampurhaut

(See Gazetteer, under Birbhum District)

Work: Both are growing stations and services are held on Sundays in the Railway Institute.

C. H. ARCHIBALD, Superintendent

GOMOH DISTRICT

Missionaries: Rev. James Lyon (retired) and Mrs. Lyon (retired).

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Area: 3,488 square miles; along both sides of the railway for 100 miles; Ganges river, on the east, Raj Mahal hills on the west.

Population: 1,668,822.

Pakaur

Location: On the railway, 169 miles from Calcutta; residence of the Indian Raja; English magistrate's Sub-Divisional Court.

Population: 12,000 in the city itself; Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali languages commonly spoken.

Industry: Center of one of the greatest stone and shellac producing countries in the world; over 6,170,000 pounds of shellac shipped from Pakaur in twelve months; also a great rice and jute exporting center.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1884.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Rachel C. Carr, Mildred Pierce (on furlough), Beulah M. Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Upper Primary School Industrial Farm. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Upper Primary Bengali School, Girls' Upper Primary Santali School, Lace School, Women's Industrial School, Hospital and Dispensary.

G. SCHANZLIN, Superintendent

TAMLUK DISTRICT

(Combined with Calcutta-Bengali District in 1926)

Area: 710 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Tamluk subdivision, Midnapore District, Bengal province: fifty miles from Calcutta, on the Rupnarain River, which joins the Hooghly River near Diamond Harbor.

Population: City, 8,000: in the subdivision there are 750,000 people living in 1,398 villages.

Products: Fertile fields of rice, and fish of all kinds.

Historical: Tamluk is a place of great antiquity, and was a seaport in A.D. 400; then a Buddhist city, known by the name of Tamralipti; now 40 miles from the sea.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church only.

Institutions: Girls' Boarding School; Boys' School.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the Central provinces and feudatory states, southern central India, province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad.

Population: 15,000,000.

Organization: Organized January, 1905, by uniting Central Provinces District (Bombay Conference) and Godavari and Raipur Districts (South India Conference). Organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop Robinson in 1913 in harmony with an enabling act of General Conference, 1912.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Area: 3,557 square miles; all territory of Balaghat civil district. Formerly the southern part of Jubbulpore District, Balaghat became a separate district in 1917.

Population: More than 500,000; of these, more than 430,000 are Hindus, 9,600 Mohammedans, 70,500 Aborigines, chiefly Gonds and Baigas; 17,500 are recorded as literate.

Organization: Rev. John Lampard opened work here in 1893, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906. It was set off from Jubbulpore District in 1917.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Baihar

Area: 1,744 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of the northern subdivision of Balaghat District, in the Satpura hills, 100 miles south of Jubbulpore, thirty-three miles from the railroad, and 1,800 feet above sea level.

Population: 100,000 living in 633 villages.

Organization: Work was begun in 1893 and transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas Williams and Mrs. Williams. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Sweet and Katherine Keyhoe.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Area: Circuit area, 1,388 square miles.

Location: Headquarters of Balaghat District, on the railway.

Population: Town 6,000; circuit 270,000 living in 619 villages.

Organization: Work was begun by John Lampard in 1904.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institution: Balaghat City School.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Superintendent

GADAWARA DISTRICT

Area: 1,200 square miles: includes two and one-half tahsils, one each belonging to Gadawara and Hoshangabad (Pachmari), and the half to Narsinghpur.

Location: On both sides of the Great Indian Peninsula railroad, surrounded by hills on three sides. There are several jungles, places of ascetics.

Population: 300,000, living in 675 villages, and speaking different languages.

Organization: Set off from the Jubbulpore district, February, 1922.

Gadawara

Location: Largest town of the district.

B. R. JUDAH, Superintendent, P. O., Gadawara, C. P.

JAGDALPUR DISTRICT

Area: Bastar State, 13,062 square miles; one tenth of Central Provinces; State is 164 miles in length, north to south, and 128 miles east to west.

Location: Southeast corner of Central Provinces; north of Godavari River and bordering on Madras Presidency; no railways.

Population: 464,407; over half aboriginal; most of remainder Hindus; 2,671 Christians; State has 2,459 villages.

Languages: Chiefly aboriginal tongues; Halbi extensively used; Hindi is the court language and is taught in schools; Oriya is found toward eastern border and Telugu in south.

Industry: Chiefly agriculture; rice, pulses, millets, wheat, corn and sugar cane; jungle products exported—teakwood, sal and lac.

Historical: Present ruling family established here 500 years ago.

Organization: Rev. C. B. Ward visited Bastar State, first in 1892; next year work was opened at Jagdalpur.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only in the State.

Jagdalpur

Location: Capital of Bastar State, on Indravati River; plateau of 2,000 feet elevation; distance from Calcutta 700 miles, Madras 700 miles and Bombay 900 miles; Jagdalpur is 136 miles from railway on north, and 120 miles from nearest station to the east.

Population: Jagdalpur town, 7,000.

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell (on furlough) and Mrs. Campbell (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ada J. Lauck.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent, P. O., Raipur

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Area: 3,900 square miles. Includes Jubbulpore and part of Narsinghpur civil districts. Part of the great water-shed of India.

Population: 500,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal. Work is carried on among Hindus, Mohammedans; and Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Location: Headquarters of Jubbulpore civil district, 616 miles from Bombay, 733 miles from Calcutta, by rail. Situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. Second city in the province, and includes a cantonment of troops. Commercial and industrial town.

Population: 100,000, including the cantonment population of 13,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Christian Missionary Society, Wesleyan Methodists.

Missionaries: Rev. F. R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, Rev. J. W. Lanham (on furlough) and Mrs. Lanham (on furlough), Rev. C. F. H. Guse (on furlough) and Mrs. Guse (on furlough), Rev. E. L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. W. G. Griffiths (Bengal Conf.), and Mrs. Griffiths, Rev. A. A. Parker (Bombay Conf.) and Mrs. Parker, Rev. M. S. Pitt, Rev. M. H. Harper and Mrs. Harper. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Gertrude A. Becker, E. Lahuna Clinton, Dorcas Hall, Letha I. Daubendiek, Helen E. Fehr, Hildegarde Schlemmer, Lucile Colony (on furlough), Olive L. Gould (on furlough), Lydia S. Pool (on furlough).

Institutions: The India Methodist Theological College (English speaking), Thoburn Biblical Institute. *W. F. M. S.:* Johnson Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Christian Training School, High School.

Narsinghpur

Location: Headquarters of Narsinghpur civil district, on the railway, 464 miles from Bombay.

Population: 12,000.

Industry: Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding.

Organization: Work conducted by Swedish missionaries, was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal mission in 1891.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Sikes and Mrs. Sikes.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage.

F. R. FELT, M.D., Superintendent

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Area: 4,600 square miles. Includes part of Kandesh civil district north of Tapti River, and all of Nimar civil district. District is divided into eight large circuits—Khandwa, Burhanpur, Pandana, Mortakka, Harsood, Jeswari, Manjrod and Mokalgaon.

Population: 500,000, including the state of Makrai.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only evangelical denomination at work. The Roman Catholics are at work in much the same territory.

Khandwa

Location: Headquarters of Nimar civil district, 353 miles by rail from Bombay.

Population: 30,000.

Industry: Center for the exportation of cotton.

Historical: One of the chief seats of Jain worship in the twelfth century.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1880.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. O. M. Auner and Mrs. Auner. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Margaret D. Crouse.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School and Orphanage.

Burhanpur

Area: Largest town in the district. Under Mogul rule the city covered an area of five square miles.

Population: 40,000.

Location: On the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick.

Industry: Manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton, and muslin.

Historical: Once the capital of Kandesh. In the center is a brick palace erected by Akbar, who built here many marble halls, mosque and gardens now in ruins.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887. The property was purchased from the Burhanpur Faith Mission—the Free Methodist Mission.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Misses Josephine Liers and Ethel E. Ruggles (on furlough).

O. M. AUNER, Superintendent

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Area: 17,105 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000: Languages, Hindi, Chhatisgarhi, Maratha, Oriya.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Evangelical, American Mennonite Mission has work 48 miles south, and the Pentecostal Band has work 42 miles west of Raipur.

Raipur

Location: Headquarters of the Raipur civil district; of the Chhatisgarh Division and of the Political Agent of the Chhatisgarh Feudatory States; 515 miles from Calcutta and 708 miles from Bombay on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; on an open plain near the Karun river; commercial center.

Population: 38,000; eighty per cent are Hindus.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. D. G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Faith Richardson and Mrs. Alma H. Holland (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

Drug

Area: 4,645 square miles.

Location: 23 miles from Raipur; 538 miles from Calcutta.

Population: Circuit, 676,000; Town, 11,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

D. G. ABBOTT, Superintendent

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Area: 75,000 square miles.

Location: Beginning about 200 miles from Calcutta the territory extends on both sides of the Ganges river for over 400 miles. The important cities Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore are all within the bounds of the Conference.

Population: Over 50,000,000: in Tirhut district the average density reaches 900 to the square mile. We are responsible for nearly half the total, or 25 million.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858: portions of the Conference have at various times been included in the North, Northwest and Bengal Conferences. The Lucknow Annual Conference was organized by Bishop F. W. Warne, in February, 1921.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, Australian Methodist, American Presbyterian, Church of England, English Baptist, London Missionary Society, The Regions Beyond Missionary Society, Roman Catholic. Most of these work only in restricted sections of the area or in cities.

ARRAH DISTRICT

Area: 2,500 square miles; includes the eastern half of the Shahabad civil district of Bihar.

Population: 1,200,000; Hindustani language spoken; Methodism responsible for entire population.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906; the present district was reduced in size by the formation of Buxar district in December, 1922.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Arrah

Location: Headquarters of the civil district of Shahabad and of the ecclesiastical district of Arrah. It is seven miles south of the Ganges and eight miles west of the Sone, on a navigable canal which forms an important part of a large irrigation system extending over the northern and eastern parts of the district. On the E. I. Railway, between Calcutta and Allahabad.

Population: 42,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. G. Ballenger (on furlough) and Mrs. Ballenger (on furlough), Rev. G. A. Ackerly and Mrs. Ackerly. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses R. E. Hyneman and Maren Tirsgaard.

Institutions: Boys' Middle Boarding School, Boys' Primary Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School.

M. C. SINGH, Superintendent, P. O., Arrah, Bihar

BALLIA DISTRICT

Area: 1,300 square miles.

Population: 1,000,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Ballia

Location: Headquarters of Ballia civil district. On the Ganges near its confluence with the Gogra, about 100 miles east of Benares. Also on the railway. Seat of the great Dadri fair.

Population: 18,215. Hindi spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Perrill (on furlough) and Mrs. Perrill (on furlough), Rev. J. H. Wilkie and Mrs. Wilkie.

Institutions: Conference Training School (temporarily closed), Boys' Boarding School (temporarily closed) (Rasra). *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary (Rasra).

J. H. WILKIE, Superintendent

BUXAR DISTRICT

Area: 4,000 square miles.

Population: 2,500,000; Hindustani spoken.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began 1907. The district was formed in December, 1922, by cutting off the western section of the Arrah District. It is located south of the Ganges river and extends both east and west of Benares.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Buxar

Location: Head of a subdivision of the Shahabad civil district, which has an area of 669 square miles, a population of 382,971 and 769 villages. It is known in history for the battle of Buxar, which won for the British all the northern territory connected with Lucknow. It is on the south side of the Ganges near the western border of Bihar.

Missionary: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nettie A. Bacon and Edna M. Abbott (on furlough).

EMANUEL SUKH, Superintendent, P. O., Buxar

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Population: 3,793,611; includes Cawnpore, Allahabad, Banda and Jalaun civil districts, and parts of Etawah and Jhansi civil districts.

Cawnpore

Location: On the Ganges, 125 miles above its junction with Jumna. The third largest city in the United Provinces.

Population: 216,439.

Industry: A manufacturing city, with numerous cotton and woolen mills. The largest tanneries and shoe factories of India are at Cawnpore.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1871.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. R. I. Faucett and Mrs. Faucett. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jessie A. Bragg, Marion E. Dalrymple, Abbie M. Ludgate (on furlough), Rosa A. Hardsaw (on furlough), Mathilde R. Moses and Elizabeth Hoge.

Institutions: Hostel for apprentices. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School (English), and Hudson Memorial Boarding School (Hindustani).

Allahabad

Location: Headquarters of Allahabad civil district, and the seat of government for the United Provinces. The fifth largest city in the United Provinces. A Hindu sacred city, at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges. Also the seat of a great university.

Population: 157,220, living in 8,069 towns and villages. Ninety per cent of the people are Hindus; the rest are Moslems, Jains, and Buddhists.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, American Presbyterian Board, Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America.

Institution: Boys' Primary School.

F. M. WILSON, Superintendent

GONDA DISTRICT

Area: 8,232 square miles—1,000 square miles of forest jungle.

Location: Includes Gonda, Basti and Bahraich civil districts. Level, well-watered plain, with many small lakes utilized for irrigation purposes. Original home of Buddhism.

Population: 4,290,310. Hindus, 3,554,803; Moslems, 733,403; Christians, 1775. Urdu-Hindi spoken.

Industry: Agricultural and lumbering country, suited to the production of rice.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and several small independent missions.

Gonda

Location: Headquarters of Gonda civil district, at the junction of four branches of railway, seventy-three miles east of Lucknow.

Population: 13,228.

Industry: Trade in agricultural products.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was started in 1865.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Missionaries: Rev. S. Raynor Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Richmond and Ruth Eveland.

Institutions: Older Boys' Hostel, Primary Boys' Hostel. *W. F. M. S.:* Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School, Teachers' Training School.

S. RAYNOR SMITH, Superintendent

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

Area: Includes the civil district of Lucknow.

Location: West of the Gogra river. Railway passes through the district.

Population: 2,100,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; various crops, particularly wheat, other small grains and vegetables.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society (English), Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Lucknow

Location: Largest city in the United Provinces on the Gumti River. Connected with Calcutta and Bombay by rail. Center of literary activity, education, and headquarters of the principal court in Oudh.

Population: 240,566. Purest center of Hindustani language.
Industry: Manufacturing city.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1858.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Wesleyans, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholics.
Missionaries: Rev. F. C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich (on furlough), Rev. H. R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough), Rev. T. C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. J. W. Pickett and Mrs. Pickett, Rev. R. B. Porter and Mrs. Porter, Rev. E. R. Tweedie and Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. S. G. Thero (on furlough) and Mrs. Thero (on furlough), Rev. E. W. Mumby and Mrs. Mumby, Rev. B. C. Harrington (North India) and Mrs. Harrington, R.N., Rev. C. O. Forsgren (Northwest India), Mr. R. C. Rankin (Northwest India), (on furlough) and Mrs. Rankin (on furlough), Rev. S. L. Sheets (on furlough), Mr. W. C. Thoburn (North India), Mrs. R. C. Thoburn (retired), (North India). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary E. Shannon, Joan Davis, Mabel C. Lawrence (on furlough), Margaret Wallace (on furlough), Margaret D. Landrum, Florence Salzer, Grace C. Davis, Enola Eno, Lemira Wheat, Edna M. Hutchins, Marjorie A. Dimmit, Isabella Thoburn, Roxanna H. Oldroyd. On furlough: Misses Ruth C. Manchester, Inez D. Mason, Alice C. Harris, Vera E. Parks, Florence L. Justin and Martha Curtis.
Institutions: Lucknow Christian College and High School, Publishing House. *W. F. M. S.:* Isabella Thoburn College, Lois L. Parker High School.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Area: 3,676 square miles. Southern part of the original Lucknow District.
Population: 2,010,400. Chief responsibility is with the Chamars and the Parsees and Dhanuks.
Industry: Agriculture.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Rae Bareli

Location: On the railway fifty miles southeast of Lucknow. Connected by rail also with Calcutta.
Population: 16,183.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Assemblies of God.

Unao

Location: Head of Unao civil district, on railway between Lucknow and Cawnpore.
Population: 11,147.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal.
Institutions: Land for projected Vocational Boys' Middle School and *W. F. M. S.* Girls' Middle School.

S. B. FINCH, Superintendent, P. O., Rae Bareli, U. P.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Area: 9,000 square miles. Includes Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga civil districts and a part of Saran civil district.
Location: A commissioner's division in Bihar Province
Population: 6,500,000. Methodist responsibility is with all castes; but chiefly with the Mallas, Koeris, Dusadhs, Chamars, Lal Begis and Doms.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1888 by Rev. Henry Jackson.
Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Regions Beyond, Pentecostal Mission, and the Independent Mission Chapra.

Muzaffarpur

Location: Capital of Tirhut division, and of Muzaffarpur civil district. On the Little Gandak River, Bihar Province.
Population: 46,000, including a colony of English planters.
Organization: 1888.
Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.
Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie M. Smith (on furlough), J. Caroline Whitcomb, Ethel L. Whiting and Mabel Sheldon.
Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage (temporarily closed). *W. F. M. S.:* Indiana Girls' School.

Darbhanga

Location: Capital Darbhanga civil district and also seat of the Darbhanga Raj.
Population: 50,000.
Industries: Rice and fruit.

Chapra

Location: Capital Saran civil district, on the Ganges river.
Population: 40,000.

G. L. LORENZO, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarpur, Bihar

DELHI AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. J. W. Robinson.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 32,000 square miles.

Location: Borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet, and comprises the section of the United Provinces east and north of the Ganges. A stone road, 1,500 miles long and three important railways run through the Conference territory.

Population: 10,032,145 (estimated); Hindus, 7,934,688; Jains, 1,235; Mohammedans, 2,033,965; Christians, 60,933; others, 1,324.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by Rev. William Butler. Mission Conference was organized in 1864, and became an Annual Conference in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, London Missionary Society (in the mountain tracts), and Salvation Army.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

Area: 3,750 square miles.

Location: Geographical center of North India Conference; includes parts of Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur civil districts.

Population: 2,463,800; Christians, 14,385.

Organization: One of the three original districts of the Conference, constituted about Bareilly as a center in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Location: Headquarters of civil and military administrations of Rohilkhand District, on the junction of two railways, 812 miles from Calcutta; 1,031 miles from Bombay. Climate healthful.

City Population: 129,462.

Industries: Manufacture of furniture; carpet weaving.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. William Butler in 1856; first public worship in 1857. The city was abandoned in 1857 during the mutiny and was reoccupied in 1859. First Methodist Press established in 1861, and Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. H. J. Sheets (Lucknow Conf.) (on furlough) and Mrs. Sheets (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace L. Honnell, Janette H. Crawford, Edna Bacon, Bertha A. Chase, M.D., Theresa Lorenz, R.N., Eleanor B. Stallard, R.N., Charlotte V. Westrup, R.N. On Furlough: Mrs. Esther Gimson Bare, M.D., Misses Laura Suhr, Ina Bourley, M.D., and Dorothy Dunton.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Boys' Middle School. *W. F. M. S.:* Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage, Women's Bible Training School, The Warne Baby Fold.

Shahjahanpur

Location: Headquarters of Shahjahanpur civil district, on the west bank of the Garra River; also on two railways, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay.

Population: 71,778.

Industries: Growing of sugar cane and the refining of sugar. Large sugar refineries at Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West, Rev. H. A. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Anna Ashbrook, Alice Means, Evelyn R. Jacobson (on furlough).

Institutions: Abbie Leonard Rich High School, Primary School for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding School, Village Teachers' Normal School.

Pilibhit

Location: In the northeast part of Bareilly civil district of the United Provinces. The Rohilkhand and Kumaon railways cross the district, which is a level plain.

Population: 613,800.

Industry: Principally sugar refining; rice is most important crop; large trade in lumber.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1861. District first formed in 1892; with Bareilly district in 1915-21; again a separate district in 1922; with Bareilly district in 1926-7.

Missionary: Miss Olive E. Kennard.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent, P. O., Shahjahanpur

BIJNOR DISTRICT

Area: 1,792 square miles.

Location: Between the hills of Kumaon and Grahwal and the Ganges River in the northwestern part of the Conference. A main line railway runs through the district.

Population: 806,000; all castes of Hindus and Mohammedans; of the latter there are about 300,000; number of Christians, 13,000.

Industries: Agriculture; chief products are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice and millet; manufacture of ebony work and glassware.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859, when the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Parker arrived. Bijnor was set apart as a district in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army (Najibabad), Seventh Day Adventists (Najibabad).

Bijnor

Location: Four miles east of Ganges River; city is well paved and drained; residence of the district officials; climate healthful.

Population: 13,000.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Olive Dunn, Gladys Doyle and Laura S. Wright (on furlough).

Institutions: Lois Lee Parker Girls' School and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

P. D. PHILLIPS, Superintendent, P. O., Bijnor

BUDAON DISTRICT

Area: 1,960 square miles.

Location: Between the Ganges River and the Bareilly district. A level plain crossed by small rivers.

Population: 1,038,918; Christians, 20,155.

Industries: Sugar refining; cotton, opium, wheat, rice and millet are raised.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Salvation Army.

Budaon

Location: Headquarters of Budaon civil district; on the railway.

Population: 40,450.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core, Mrs. Florence P. Mansell (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Phoebe E. Emery, Nellie M. West and Anna G. Blackstock (on furlough).

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Sigler Girls' Boarding School, Conference Training School for Village Workers.

L. A. CORE, Superintendent

EASTERN KUMAON DISTRICT

Area: 2,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, connected with plains by a railway extending to the foot of the mountains.

Population: 185,000, including many retired Gurkha soldiers; Christians, 700.

Industries: Wheat and other grains; sheep and goats, fruit and bee raising.

Organization: Work began by London Missionary Society but taken over in 1874. District separated from Kumaon District in 1912. From 1924 to 1926 united, but now separate.

Missions at Work: Some independent missions.

Pithoragarh

Location: Central town in the Himalaya region called Shor, noted for the beauty of its scenery. At the crossroads of two trade routes leading into Tibet and Nepal.

Population: 37,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1874.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ida G. Loper, Mary L. Perrill (on furlough), Blanche L. McCartney and Ruth M. Cox.

Institutions: Boys' Anglo Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Home.

Chandag Heights

Location: A mountain station two and one-half miles from Pithoragarh; fine scenery. A leper asylum of the Leper Association is located here, but is supervised by the Methodist district superintendent.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary Reed.

Institution: Leper Asylum (Leper Association).

Champawat

Location: An important station in the Kali Kumaon region, thirty-two miles from Pithoragarh.

Industry: A central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Institution: W. F. M. S. Dispensary.

P. L. LYALL, Superintendent, P. O., Pithoragarh

GARHWAL DISTRICT

Area 5,629 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, where there are many peaks with an altitude of over 22,000 feet; rugged, steep and rocky hills cover the district; also in places densely covered with forests; famous for its shrines.

Population: 550,000; ninety-eight per cent Hindus; two per cent Mohammedans, Christians and others.

Industry: Agriculture is the only means of subsistence, and terrace upon terrace has been carved out from the steep hillsides and made into fields.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Garhwal in 1865 at the invitation of Sir Henry Ramsey, Commissioner of Kumaon division.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventists.

Pauri

Location: Headquarters of Garhwal civil district, on the northern slope of the Kandaulia hills, Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet; fifty-one miles from the railway at Kotdwara.

Population: 500.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. J. W. Nave (on furlough) and Mrs. Nave (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Mrs. M. W. Gill, Miss Lucy W. Beach.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

HARDOI-SITAPUR DISTRICT

Area: About 6,700 square miles; includes the Hardoi, Sitapur and Kheri civil districts. The district extends from the *tarai* of the Nepal border on the north, to the Ganges River on the south and west. There is much original forest and swamp, together with many large rivers.

Population: About 3,097,000.

Organization: Formed by the amalgamation of the Hardoi and Sitapur districts at the 1926 session of the North India Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal; the Assemblies of God has a small work in the Kheri district, with Lakhimpore as headquarters.

Hardoi

Location: Headquarters of the Hardoi civil district. On the main line of the East Indian Railway between Calcutta and Peshawar.

Population: 12,000.

Industries: Center for export of grain and sugar, and celebrated for its woodwork.

Organization: Work was begun in 1871. The first foreign missionary to reside in the district was Mrs. Lois S. Parker, who came in 1907 and continued her work there until her death in 1925.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. M. T. Titus and Mrs. Titus.

Institutions: Girls' Boarding School.

Sitapur

Location: Headquarters of the Sitapur civil district; junction of three railways connecting with Lucknow, Gonda, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly.

Population: About 25,000.

Industry: Chief commercial center of the district, having a large export trade in grain.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1861.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. E. Stanley Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. William Zabilka (on furlough) and Mrs. Zabilka (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Margaret O. Haberman, G. Evelyn Hadden. On Furlough: Misses Grace M. Bates and Viola B. Dennis.

Institutions: Boys' Primary Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Christian Girls' Boarding School.

M. T. TITUS, Superintendent

KUMAON DISTRICT

Area: 6,000 square miles.

Location: In the Himalayas, connected with plains by two railways terminating at the foot of the mountains; extends from the plains to Thibet 175 miles away. The great Thibetan road runs through the district.

Population: 611,000, mostly high caste Hindus; Christians, 2,800.

Industries: Tea growing; raising sheep and goats; wheat and other grains; much fruit is raised.

Organization: Work began in 1858. Eastern Kumaon was a separate district from 1912 to 1924; from 1927 it will again be separate. Pithoragarh was created a district in 1912; reunited with Kumaon in 1924.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Naini Tal

Location: Headquarters of Naini Tal civil district, on Lake Naini Tal in the Himalayas, 6,300 feet above the sea; twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam; a popular summer resort.

Organization: The earliest worship was held in a sheepfold. The first annual meeting was in 1858.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. P. S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, Mr. R. C. Busher (on furlough) and Mrs. Busher (on furlough), Rev. J. N. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ada M. Kennard, Sadie M. Cnossen (contract teacher), Rue A. Sellers (on furlough) and Ruth Larson.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Dwarahat, Indian), Anglo-Vernacular Mission School (Ranikhet, Indian). *W. F. M. S.:* Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School (Dwarahat).

Almora

Location: Headquarters of the Almora civil district; connected by a motor road with the railway terminus at Kathgodam, about 80 miles distant. An important trade and educational center for the mountains.

Organization: The work of the London Missionary Society was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church on January 1, 1926. No other church has organized work.

Missionaries: Rev. E. S. Oakley and Mrs. Oakley, Rev. E. M. Moffatt and Mrs. Moffatt. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Nora B. Waugh, Jessie I. Peters and Emma E. Newman.

Institutions: Ramsay High School, Leper Asylum (Leper Association). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School and Normal School, Dispensary.

E. M. MOFFATT, Superintendent, P. O., Almora

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Area: 2,550 square miles.

Population: 1,250,000; Methodist responsibility 1,500,000; all castes.

Industry: Agriculture; wheat, maize, cotton, opium and sugar are extensively produced. Sugar is also refined and cotton is ginned.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Salvation Army, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Moradabad City

Location: Headquarters of the Moradabad civil district; connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Peshawar and Delhi.

Population: 82,671; one-half are Mohammedans.

Industries: Center of exports in sugar, wheat, rice and cotton. Ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as Moradabad ware, is extensively manufactured and exported to all parts of the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1859.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. M. Wells Branch and Mrs. Branch, Rev. C. D. Rockey (on furlough) and Mrs. Rockey (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Eva M. Hardie, Ethel M. Calkins, Ruth A. Warrington, Carrie H. Rost, Allie M. Bass, Ruth Hoath (on furlough) and Jean Bothwell (on furlough).

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School, Parker Branch School (both are boarding schools). *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Middle School, Girls' Normal Training School (both are boarding schools).

L. A. CORE, Superintendent, P. O., Budaon

RAMPUR DISTRICT

Area: 1,542 square miles.

Location: A native state with its own ruler; connected by rail with Bareilly and Moradabad districts.

Population: 883,912; Christians, 7,512.

G. B. THOMPSON, Superintendent, P. O., Fatehganj West

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

Area: 316,792 square miles.

Location: The western part of the United Provinces, including Delhi province.

Population: 18,463,000 (estimated); Hindus, 15,129,000; Jains, 137,710; Animists, 166,932; Mohammedans, 2,845,251; Christians, 128,081; others, 56,078.

Organization: Formerly part of the North India and Bengal Conferences, but was made a separate Conference in January, 1893.

ALIGARH DISTRICT

Area: 2,156 square miles.

Population: 1,166,163. Methodist responsibility is 1,000,000, with special work among the sweepers and chamars.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, and Church Missionary Society.

Aligarh

Location: Headquarters of Aligarh civil district. Connected by rail with Calcutta, Bombay, Bareilly, Delhi and the Punjab. On the East Indian railway, 825 miles from Calcutta and 78 miles from Delhi; also a junction of the Oudh and Rohilkand railway. The Muslim University, the largest Mohammedan College east of Cairo, is at Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann, Rev. L. B. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Jennie L. Ball, Laura G. Bobenhouse, Ida A. Farmer, Mary C. Okey, Mildred Bobb and Pearl Palmer.

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School, Boys' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Vocational School, Louisa Soule Girls' Boarding and Anglo-Vernacular School.

C. C. HERRMANN, superintendent

ANUPSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 495 square miles, and includes about one-half of the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and the Ganges rivers.

Population: 7,000,000, of whom there are about 13,000 Christians, the remainder is divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is very productive.

Organization: Formed under separate district in November, 1923, from the Bulandshahr district.

Anupshahr

Location: Headquarters of the Anupshahr Tahsil.

Population: 7,000.

ROBERT GARDNER, Superintendent, P. O., Anupshahr

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Area: 500 square miles, and includes one half the Bulandshahr civil district.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Jumna and Ganges, the two great rivers of North India, and 150 miles south of the Himalaya Mountains.

Population: 700,000, of whom there are about 13,000 Christians, the remainder being equally divided between Hindus and Mohammedans.

Industry: Principally farming, as the soil is productive.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church Missionary Society, Seventh Day Adventists.

Organization: First formed a district in 1893, at various times since a part of Meerut District: a district since 1920; had 14 circuits, but since 1924 with one-half the Bulandshahr civil district and a part of the Gurjaon District (Punjab) now has eight circuits.

Bulandshahr

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Melva A. Livermore (on furlough).

ROBERT JOHN, Superintendent, P. O., Bulandshahr

DELHI DISTRICT

Area: Covers three government districts and extends about seventy-five miles from north to south and sixty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by the Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts; on the west by the Hissar and Rajputana Districts; on the south by Muttra District; on the north by Sonepat District.

Population: 2,000,000, mostly Hindus and Mohammedans. Methodist responsibility is for about 1,500,000. Our work is principally among the sweepers, chamars and dhanuks.

Organization: Delhi became a separate district in 1911.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptist, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Roman Catholic.

Delhi

Location: Capital of India. Said to be the ninth city of the name, the first having been built fifty years before Christ. Ninth largest city in India and the junction for nine railways.

Population: 304,420.

Organization: Work was begun in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910 when Rev. F. M. Wilson took up his residence there.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, English Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen S. Buss, Lily D. Greene and Ida M. Klingeberger.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent

MEERUT DISTRICT

Area: 2,360 square miles, and includes the Meerut Civil District.

Location: On the plains of India, between the Ganges and Jumna Rivers. Climate healthful.

Population: 1,540,175. Hindus, 1,000,000; the remainder are Moslems and Christians.

Industry: Soil is fertile—half the population depends on agriculture for a living.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Church Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Ghaziabad

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Pace and Mrs. Pace. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emma E Warner, Emma E. Donohugh (on furlough), and Estella M. Forsyth (on furlough).

Institution: Ingraham Institute.

Meerut

Location: Headquarters of Meerut Civil District and of Meerut Commissioner's District. Connected by rail with Calcutta and Bombay. The scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857.

Population: 150,000. Fifty per cent Hindus; forty per cent Mohammedans.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875 among Europeans; among Indians in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Benson Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Winnie M. Gabrielson (on furlough), Letah A. Doyle, Isabel McKnight (on furlough), Gertrude E. Richards, Carrie E. Schaefer.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School. *W. F. M. S.:* Howard Plested Memorial Girls' High School, Bible Training School.

R. E. CRANE, Superintendent, P. O., Muttra

MUTTRA DISTRICT

Area: Includes Agra and Muttra civil districts, and Bharatpur native state.

Location: Extends 100 miles along the Jumna River, has three systems of canals, fine roads, and is the junction for four railways connecting with all the great cities of India.

Population: 4,000,000. The district has seven cities with population ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, besides many large towns and villages.

Industry: Agriculture.

Agra

Location: On the Jumna River, headquarters of Agra civil district. Fourth city in size in the United Provinces, and a great railway center. Contains many fine buildings, one being the famous Taj Mahal. Also St. John's College (C. M. S.), Agra College (government), and a Roman Catholic College.

Population: 185,000. Sixty per cent Hindus.

Industry: Famous for its native arts.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, English Baptists, Baptist Zenana Mission, Church Missionary Society, and Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Sarah C. Holman and Hazel O. Wood.

Institution: Holman Institute.

Brindaban

Location: In Muttra civil district, six miles from Muttra up the Jumna River.

Population: 30,000. Mostly worshipers of Krishna for whom there are 5,000 richly endowed temples.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Loal E. Huffman, M.D. (on furlough), Eunice Porter, R.N. (on furlough), Linnie Terrell (on furlough), Rita B. Tower, M.D. (on furlough), Mary E. Bricker, R.N.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Location: In Agra division of United Provinces, on the Jumna River. Also on three lines of railway. The birthplace of Krishna, and the center of Buddhism long before the Christian era.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries Rev. Robert E. Crane and Mrs. Crane, Rev. R. T. Templin and Mrs. Templin, Rev. Rockwell Clancy (on furlough) and Mrs. Clancy (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace Boddy, M. Adelaide Clancy, Garnet M. Everley and Loma Moss (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. *W. F. M. S.:* Blackstone Missionary Institute, Girls' Boarding School.

R. E. CRANE, Superintendent

MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT

Area: 1,170 square miles; includes the larger part of Muzaffarnagar civil district.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 600,000; Methodist responsibility 400,000, mostly depressed classes. Two thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Roman Catholic.

Muzaffarnagar

Location: Headquarters of Muzaffarnagar tahsil; large commercial center; very important native city.

Population: 24,000.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Church of England (C. M. S.).

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Margaret I. Hermiston (on furlough).

M. S. BUDDEN, Superintendent, P. O., Muzaffarnagar

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Area: 2,678 square miles; includes Debra Dun, Saharanpur, and part of Muzaffarnagar civil districts.

Location: In the United Provinces, between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

Population: 1,194,719. Methodist responsibility, 800,000, mostly depressed classes; 80,000 chamars (leather workers); two-thirds of the population are Hindus, the remainder are Mohammedans; Hindustani is spoken.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Presbyterian, American Presbyterian, Church of England, National Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic.

Mussoorie

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Anne E. Lawson.

Roorkee

Location: Headquarters of Roorkee tahsil in Saharanpur civil district. Railway station. Thomason Engineering College, located here, is said to be the best of the kind in India.

Population: 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Reformed Presbyterians, and Mission to Lepers.

Missionaries: Rev. William Dye and Mrs. Dye, Rev. F. E. Henninger (on furlough) and Mrs. Henninger, R.N. (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Faith Clark, Carlotta E. Hoffman (on furlough) and E. Edith Randall (on furlough).

Institutions: Dennis Clancy Memorial School, Roorkee Leper Asylum. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' School.

WILLIAM DYE, Superintendent

SONEPAT DISTRICT

Area: Covers parts of three government districts and a native state and extends seventy-three miles north and south, and thirty miles east to west. It is bounded on the east by Jumna River, beyond which are Meerut and Roorkee districts; on the south by Delhi district; on the west by Delhi district and on the north by Karnal district.

Population: 1,000,000, mostly Mohammedans and Hindus. Our responsibility is for about 700,000 of these. Our work is mostly among the sweepers, chamars and dhanuks.

Organization: Became a separate district in November, 1923.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and Roman Catholic.

Sonepat

Location: Sonepat is located on the main line of the E. I. railroad, twenty-seven miles from the city of Delhi.

Historical: For a number of years an Indian pastor was stationed at Sonepat. which was the head of a circuit. About 1913 land was purchased by the Rev. Rockwell Clancy, which was added to in 1915 by the Rev. J. C. Butcher. In 1920 building was started under the supervision of Rev. R. E. Crane. There are now at Sonepat quarters for men and women attending the Training School, a dormitory for 120 boys and a residence for the missionary.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Catherine L. Justin.

Institutions: The George Warren Brown Training School for Village Workers, the Catherine Craine Kissack Memorial Boys' School.

S. W. CLEMES, Superintendent, P. O., Delhi

AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

CAPE TOWN AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. E. S. Johnson.

ANGOLA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Angola, a Portuguese province on the west coast of Africa.

Angola

Area: 480,000 square miles.

Location: One of the large political divisions of Africa; important by reason of its rich soil and its mineral wealth. The coast line of 1,000 miles has fine natural harbors at Loanda, Santo Antonio de Zaire, Porto Amboim, Lobito, Mossamedes, Port Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres. Inland are large plateaus reached by motor roads and by rail from Loanda, Porto Amboim, Lobito and Mossamedes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Angola, in 1885, by a party of missionaries under Bishop Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the East Central and West Central Africa Mission Conference, and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902.

Population: 5,000,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church in the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul, Malanje and Lunda; British and American Baptists, Angola Evangelical and North Angola Mission in the districts of Zaire and Congo to the north; American Board, Christian Missions in Many Lands, Swiss Evangelical, and Seventh Day Adventists in the south districts of Benguela, Bie, Moxico and Lunda; South Africa General Mission in the district of Cubango, in the drainage basin of the Zambezi River.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Area: Between Loje River on the north and the Longa River on the south and from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to Encoje, Dalatando and Dondo on the east, including the governmental district of Loanda and parts of the districts of Cuanza-Norte and Quanza-Sul.

Loanda

Location: Capital of Loanda Province, situated in the northwest on a bay on the Atlantic Coast. The Mission has a property of twelve acres with several excellent buildings, on a plateau overlooking the sea.

Population: 10,000 whites, 30,00 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1893; resumed in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp, Rev. Robert Shields (on furlough) and Mrs. Shields (on furlough).

Institutions: Portuguese Primary Schools in Loanda and at out-stations, with definite religious instructions.

R. B. KIPP, Superintendent

MALANJE DISTRICT

Area: From Encoge, Dalatando and Dondo on the west, to the Kassai River on the east; approximately bounded on the north by parallel 6 s., and on the south by the parallel of 10 m. 30 s. Nearly all of the governmental district of Malanje is included, together with parts of Cuanza-Norte, Cuanza-Sul and Lunda.

Population: The principal tribes are the Mbaka, Ngola, Mbondo, Mbangala, Lubolo, Songo, Xinje and Lunda.

Malanje

Location: 255 miles from Loanda, by rail, after reconstruction which is nearing completion. Altitude 3,800 feet. Center from which radiate half a dozen main motor roads, including one from Loanda to Villa Henriques de Carvalho, capital of Loanda district, and thence north through Dundu, the Angola diamond center, into Belgian Congo and south to Moxico district, and the Benguela railway, and thence east to the Katanga and Rhodesia.

Population: Perhaps 300 whites and 10,000 natives within a five-mile radius.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1885; suspended in 1902; resumed in 1913. Malanje District at Conference in November, 1926, was divided into two districts, Quessua and Songo-Bangala; at Conference in August, 1927, it was reconstituted so as to include also the Ambaca country along a part of Loanda District, and the work about Quiongua which was, at the Conference in October, 1925, made part of Loanda district.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. J. C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz, Rev. H. C. Withey (Cape Town) and Mrs. Withey (Cape Town).

Institutions: Patton Mission Press.

Quessua

Location: Seven miles from Malanje. Methodist Church has a valuable farm of 8,000 acres, including the western face of Mount Quessua, and lying on both sides of the Lombe River.

Organization: Methodist work began about 1900.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Missionaries: Rev. A. J. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, Rev. A. H. Kemp, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Kemp (on furlough), Rev. E. E. Edling and Mrs. Edling, Misses Irene Shields and Margaret Shields. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Cilicia L. Cross, Ingle Johnson, Alpha J. Miller and Marie Nelson.

Institutions: Quessua Institute (Escola "Luz"), including agricultural, industrial, teacher-training and Bible work; *W. F. M. S.:* ("Escola Henda") Girls' Boarding School.

Quiongua

Location: About 15 miles west of the "Pedras Negras" of Pungo Andongo, a place of historical note, geological and scenic interest in the district of Cuanza-Norte; reached by a 40-mile motor drive from the Loanda railway at either Quizenga or Cacuso, the latter being the administrative center of Pungo Andongo, and each being at about 25 miles from the famous geologic rocks mentioned. Eight miles to the south flows the Cuanza River, which forms the northern boundary of the Lubolo country. Here the Methodist Church has a farm and timber land of about 10,000 acres in extent.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Organization: Methodist work begun in 1890.

Missionaries: Rev. A. H. Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Miss Marie Lindquist, R.N.

Institutions: School with special instruction in Bible and industry, in addition to Portuguese primary work.

J. C. WENGATZ, Superintendent, P. O., Malanje

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: About 150,000 square miles of the Katanga province of the Belgian Congo.

Location: In the heart of Africa. Boundaries are as follows: south, Rhodesia; west, Angola; north, along eighth parallel, south latitude, to near the Lualaba river; east, Lualaba river, to Bukama, thence along the line of the C. F. K. railroad to Sakania on the Rhodesia border.

Population: Native population about 2,000,000. The people live mostly in very small villages, in the cities or towns for natives adjacent to the towns for Europeans, and in the compounds of the great industrial centers. All are subjects of the government of the Belgian Congo, which holds sacred for natives the right of the occupation of land. Colonists and traders may not acquire land which natives refuse to give up. About 5,000 Europeans of about 35 different nationalities are now resident within the Katanga province.

Industries: Mining interests are foremost. Katanga is one of the very richest mineral sections of the entire world. There are great deposits of copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron, coal, cobalt, gold, silver, diamonds and uranium. Platinum also exists, as well as vanadium. Lime and cement for all the local needs are now manufactured in the country. New veins and arteries of commerce and transportation are springing up. Many thousands of natives are employed in the industries each year by various companies. As the native prefers his old easy life, he usually needs to be induced to come out to labor. This recruiting is done by large organized labor recruiting bureaus, as well as by licensed private recruiters. While in the village life the women largely support their families, those that accompany their men folks to the mines and industrial centers are rationed freely and live in comparative idleness.

Organization: This territory was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer in 1907. Work was established within the Katanga in 1911. In 1915, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell; in 1917 Bishop Johnson organized the Congo Mission Conference.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Seventh Day Adventist. Outside our area are the London Missionary Society, the Plymouth Brethren and the Industrial Missions on the east and south; the South African General Mission also on the south, the Southern Presbyterians and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the north, and the Pentecostal Mission on the northeast. The Roman Catholic Church is strongly represented throughout the Katanga.

ELISABETHVILLE-LUBA DISTRICT

Elisabethville

Location: Capital of Katanga province, Belgian Congo, 2,300 miles from Cape Town, six days' journey on the Cape-to-Cairo railway. The administrative capital of the province; railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant of seven blast furnaces and a reverberatory furnace. The production of copper by the Union Miniere company for the year 1925 was nearly 90,000 tons. The town was founded in 1910 and has electric lights, telephones, well laid-out streets, water system, a powerful wireless station, and many other modern improvements, among which are five hospitals and 12 garages.

Industries: In addition to the production of copper, there are railroad shops, a soap manufacturing company, flour mill, ice plant and a brewery.

Population: About 3,500 Europeans and 12,000 natives.

Missionaries: Rev. E. I. Everett and Mrs. Everett, Rev. R. S. Smyres and Mrs. Smyres, Rev. R. S. Guptill (on furlough) and Mrs. Guptill (on furlough).

Institution: Congo Mission Press.

Panda-Likasi

Location: Ninety miles northwest of Elisabethville.

Population: In and near these two adjoining towns (Panda is the mining center; Likasi the post office) there are over 2,000 whites and perhaps 10,000 natives. Some thousands of other natives are found in the villages and country round about, including other mining centers.

Industries: Two copper mines, lime quarries, brick works and the Chikalobwe uranium mine several miles away; a large concentrating plant, an experimental leaching plant and an electrical furnace for producing cobalt. This concentrating plant treats all the loose ore from the mines. A new and enormous leaching plant for low grade ores that will cost approximately $7,000,000 is now being erected. The railway station at Panda has seventeen side tracks for handling the traffic in ore, and roundhouses and shops are located here.

Missionaries: Rev. W. E. Shields and Mrs. Shields, Rev. V. D. Longfield and Mrs. Longfield, Rev. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Springer.

Kambove

Location: 20 miles northwest of Panda-Likasi on a branch railroad.

Population: 100 whites and 2,500 natives. In the surrounding country there are many villages with an estimated population of 8,000.

Workers: Native workers are in charge, directed from Likasi.

Katanga

Location: 55 miles northwest of Elisabethville on an excellent automobile road to Likasi; the chief village in this section.

Population: About 3,000 natives in the near vicinity.

Organization: Work was opened in 1922 by the Rev. Nelson Campempe, a local preacher. In 1924, a new church of sundried brick was erected. The work also includes Luishia, a mining camp, eleven miles away.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Kabongo

Location: 500 miles north of Elisabethville, on a high, healthful plateau in the heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba.

Population: Rawest heathenism; cannibalism was practised in this section at the time of the arrival of the Mission workers, but has gradually been eliminated by the work of the Mission and the pressure of government. The three government officials, two of whom have wives, and one trader, are the only white neighbors within 80 miles.

General: The small Lake of Boya is six miles away. Two ox wagons arrived at Kabongo for the first time in June, 1925; a motor lorry arrived in November following.

Organization: The district was explored by the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer, and the Rev. R. S. Smyres in 1917. The work was opened by the Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Guptill in October, 1917.

Missionaries: Rev. F. B. Morton, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Morton (on furlough), Mrs. Priscilla Berry, R.N.

Institutions: Medical Work, Boys' Boarding School, Girls' School, School for Medical Assistants.

Kanene

Location: 26 miles west of Kinda government post, which in turn is 98 miles west of Bukama. Both are on the main government motor road to Sandoa from Bukama and other stations on the new Bukama-Ilebo railway.

Population: About 20,000 people in a radius of 80 miles.

Organization: The work was opened in 1920 by Rev. J. M. Springer, Rev. W. E. Shields and Rev. J. N. Dana, who explored the district.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Hartzler (on furlough) and Mrs. Hartzler (on furlough), Mr. R. L. Smalley and Mrs. Smalley.

Institution: The Congo Institute is the central training school for the Congo Mission. It is in its beginnings; twenty-one young men and a number of children are receiving regular instruction in the 3 R's, Bible, French, Agriculture, and Hygiene. The pupils also have practice work in teaching and preaching.

E. I. EVERETT, Superintendent

LUNDA-CHIOKWE DISTRICT

Kapanga

Location: 550 miles northwest of Elisabethville, in the center of the Luunda tribe is the government post of Kapanga, the seat of administration for the Kapanga territory of the district of Lulua. Kapanga Mission Station is situated five miles northeast. A mile north of the mission station is the town of Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Luunda people, among whom are found also a few of the Chiokwe and other tribes.

Population: About 100,000.

Missionaries: Rev. A. L. Piper, M.D., and Mrs. Piper, Miss C. M. Jensen, R.N., Miss Helen I. Everett, R.N.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School, Hospital-Dispensary.

Sandoa

Location: 100 miles south of Kapanga; the government post of Sandoa, the administrative center for the Lulua district. Eight miles west across the Lulua River is the Mission Station of Mwajing.

Population: 60,000 Luunda and other people.

Industry: More than ten tons of rice were raised here in 1926.

Organization: The government has been asked for a grant of 600 acres of land for the Mission Station, and 50 acres have been cleared for agricultural purposes. Rev. T. B. Brinton began building this station in 1922.

Missionaries: Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton, Rev. J. E. Brastrup.
Institution: Boys' Boarding School.

T. B. BRINTON, Superintendent

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work in Southern Rhodesia.

Location: The territory is self-governing, and is divided into civil districts, each of which has a native commissioner, who is also magistrate, and a camp of European and native police. In the territory, all intertribal hostilities have ceased and all of the savage and inhuman practices of heathenism are prohibited. The land is divided into farms which are surveyed and sold; unalienated land which is held by the government; and native reserves.

Population: There are four distinct tribes and languages and many dialects within the territory. About 10,000 Europeans and Asiatics are scattered on farms and in small towns. Twenty years ago the people lived in kraals for protection against enemies. Now they are scattering, forming small groups of sometimes only two or three huts in a place, and seldom over forty or fifty. Health conditions are better and social conditions much improved. A native under the present government may become a freehold proprietor of real estate. Under the direction of the native commissioner he may move about on the reserve, or he may enter an agreement with a European farmer and live on his farm.

Industries: The Europeans are engaged in mining, farming and trading. The Asiatics, chiefly Indians, are engaged in trading with the natives and in truck gardening. Twenty-five thousand of the native people, practically all male natives between the ages of ten and thirty years, are found selling their labor in mines, stores, shops, on farms, and as domestic servants. The other thousands of native people are scattered throughout the reserves, on farms, along streams, and on the tops of mountains. These natives are semi-nomadic agriculturists. In years past they have tilled the soil in the most elementary way, and shifted from one locality to another every three or four years to secure fresh soil. But they are rapidly adopting the use of the plow, and gradually learning how to care for the soil. A large portion of the population is accessible only by long, toilsome journeys, by foot or donkey back, through swamps and jungles, across rivers, and over mountains. There are now, however, a number of good roads on which motor cars can be used to great advantage. Where this can be done, one missionary can visit as many out-stations as two or three men would do by the slow way of travel. Travel, except for very short distances from Mission centers, is impracticable from the middle of November to the middle of March, on account of the heavy rainfall.

Organization: The work in Rhodesia was founded in 1897 by Bishop Hartzell, as part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. In 1916 the Rhodesia portion of the work was separated from the Inhambane section and became the Rhodesia Mission Conference. The work is now divided into six districts, Mtoko, Nyadiri, Mrewa, Umtali, Old Umtali, and Rusapi.

MTOKO DISTRICT

Location: The district is the most northern and the most densely populated district of the Rhodesia work. It includes three large native reserves, as well as a considerable tract of unalienated land. The mission center is at Mtoko, which is also a civil center. From this center are controlled over forty strong, growing outstations.

Institutions: Boarding School, Day School, Dispensary.
Missionary: Rev. Wilfred Bourgaize.

WILFRED BOURGAIZE, Superintendent

NYADIRI DISTRICT

Location: Nyadiri, the center for the district, is located 85 miles from Salisbury, the capital of southern Rhodesia. Native reserves extend for more than 100 miles north to the border of Portuguese East Africa.

Organization: Nyadiri was selected in 1919 to serve as the principal medical and educational center of the northern section of the Conference. A farm of 4,280 acres was secured, and buildings were started in 1922, which were completed in 1923. Methodist Episcopal work was begun in this section in 1910.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Girls' Boarding School, Washburn Memorial Hospital.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell, S. R. P. Montgomery, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Montgomery (on furlough), Rev. L. E. Tull (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Frances Quinton, Bertha E. Ramsey, and Ona M. Parmenter, R.N.

T. A. O'FARRELL, Superintendent

MREWA DISTRICT

Location: The mission center, Mrewa, is 60 miles from Salisbury, and is near the civil center of the same name, where there is a small white community. The nearest railway is 40 miles away, at Macheke.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1908.

Institution: Boarding School for boys and girls.

Missionaries: Rev. H. I. James and Mrs. James, Miss Pearl Mullikin (on furlough).

Mrewa Circuit

Location: Covers part of Mangwendi Reserve; includes 15 schools, 12 churches and Sunday schools, with 16 paid native preachers and teachers.

South Mrewa Circuit

Location: Covers part of Mangwendi Reserve; includes 10 schools, 9 churches and Sunday schools, with 9 paid native teachers and preachers.

Headlands Circuit

Location: Arnoldene farm is the center, which is 40 miles from Mrewa and 10 miles from Headlands. The circuit covers Chikore Reserve and part of Weya Reserve and a number of European farms. It includes 11 schools, churches and Sunday schools, with one native member of Conference and 10 paid native preachers and teachers.

H. I. JAMES, Superintendent, P. O., Mrewa

UMTALI DISTRICT

Location: Umtali and to the south and west, including Mutambara, Marange and Zimunyas Reserves.

Umtali

Location: Third largest town in Rhodesia, healthful and beautiful. Railway and trading center, 204 miles from Beira, the nearest port, 196 miles from Salisbury, and 2,000 miles from Cape Town. The center of a double circuit—a native circuit with eight out-stations, and a European circuit. The town has electric lights and large water supply, with swimming baths. It is the government and railway center. Besides their own church, Saint Andrews, there are four other churches for Europeans: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian.

Missionaries: Rev. J. R. Gates and Mrs. Gates.

Mutambara Circuit

Location: Mutambara Station is 50 miles from Umtali and is the southern center of our work. The Mission Farm of 3,000 acres affords excellent opportunity for industrial training and for the self-support of the boarding school. About 250 acres have been allocated to the use of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There are three native out-stations near the central station.

Missionaries: Rev. H. E. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace Clark, Sarah N. King (on furlough), M. Ethel McMann (on furlough), Beulah H. Reitz (on furlough), Lulu L. Tubbs and Jennie G. Woodruff, R.N.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys and Girls. *W. F. M. S.:* Dispensary.

Marange Circuit

Location: This Circuit lies entirely within the Marange Native Reserve, southwest of Umtali. The Chief Marange is one of the paramount chiefs and desires that our church, and that ours only, should occupy the whole of his territory. Several of our best evangelists are his children.

J. R. GATES, Superintendent, P. O., Umtali

OLD UMTALI DISTRICT

Location: Old Umtali center and surrounding neighborhood and the hill country along the Portuguese border near Nyakatsapa.

Old Umtali

Location: 10 miles from Umtali, near the Mozambique border. The Mission farm consists of 3,000 acres, and from the various centers of our work, men and women come here to prepare for evangelistic, educational and industrial service.

Missionaries: Rev. G. A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Rev. M. J. Murphree and Mrs. Murphree, Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, R.N., Miss Ruth Hansson, R.N., Rev. R. C. Gates (on furlough) and Mrs. Gates (on furlough), Rev. F. G. Mauger and Mrs. Mauger, Rev. E. H. Greeley (retired). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Stella A. Hess (on furlough), Marjorie A. Fuller, Oril A. Penney, Ila Scovill, and Mildred O. Benson.

Institutions: Hartzell Training School, Rhodesia Mission Press, Medical Dispensary. *W. F. M. S.:* Fairfield Girls' School.

Nyakatsapa

Location: 15 miles northeast of Old Umtali. The Mission farm consists of 6,000 acres, on which there are about 75 head of mission cattle. There is a good missionary residence, but at present there is no missionary stationed at this center. There are twelve out-stations on the circuit, four of which occupy strategic points along the Portuguese border.

F. G. MAUGER, Superintendent, P. O., Old Umtali

RUSAPI DISTRICT

Location: Includes Chiduku and Makoni Reserves and the intervening section. This is one of the older sections of Methodist work. There are many prosperous native farmers, although there is still ample room for growth. Calls come from European farmers in the section, asking us to establish churches and schools on their farms.

M. J. MURPHREE, Superintendent, P. O., Old Umtali

SOUTHEAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes all the Inhambane governmental district, a section of the Mozambique Company territory on the north, part of the Lourenco Marques district in the south, and the province of Transvaal in the Union of South Africa.

Population: 2,000,000.

Organization: The first Methodist missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890. At first it was a part of the Congo Mission Conference. In 1901 Bishop Hartzell organized the work in Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa into the East Central Africa Mission Conference. By an enabling act of General Conference of 1912 the Inhambane section of the East Central Africa Mission Conference was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference, which name was changed in 1920 to Southeast Africa Mission Conference when work was commenced in the Transvaal.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Area: Includes all the territory that lies between the Sabi River in the north and the Inharrime River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal, a district about 250 miles square.

Population: 800,000, representing two principal tribes; Batswa and Batonga. The entire Scriptures have been translated into Sheetswa, the New Testament into Gitonga; primers, hymnals and other literature have been published in both languages.

Gikuki

Location: Across the bay from Inhambane, on a bluff fifty feet high. The mission property includes forty acres of land, a church, three residences, a hospital, dispensary and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer, C. J. Stauffacher, M.D., and Mrs. Stauffacher. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Ruth F. Thomas, Ruth E. Northcott, Bess L. Phillips and Victoria C. Lang, R.N.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls School, Hospital.

Kambini

Location: Thirty miles inland from Inhambane. It is beautifully located and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The Mission property consists of 1,200 acres of which 140 are under cultivation. There are three missionary residences, church, press building and several other buildings.

Missionaries: Rev. I. E. Gillet and Mrs. Gillet, Rev. P. W. Keys (on furlough) and Mrs. Keys (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Rea and Mrs. Rea.

Institutions: Bodine Boys' School, Christian Training and Normal School, Dispensary, Saw Mill.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent, P. O., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg

LIMPOPO DISTRICT

Area: Includes the territory between the Inharrime River in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south, from the Indian Ocean to the Transvaal border in the west.

Population: 700,000, representing three principal tribes: Batswa, Bachopi and Shangaans.

Tavane

Location: About fifty miles from the port of Vila Nova de Gaza, on the railroad which runs north to Chicomo on the Inharrime River.

Missionaries: Rev. K. M. Harkness and Mrs. Harkness, Mrs. Alice E. Longworth, R.N.

Institution: Dispensary.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

TRANSVAAL DISTRICT

Area: Transvaal District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Transvaal, principally among the Witwatersrand goldfields and the Witbank coal mines.

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Persson (Cleveland) and Mrs. Persson, R.N., Rev. W. C. Terril (Johannesburg) and Mrs. Terril.

Institution: Inhambane Mission Press.

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

For purposes of administration, Liberia is included in the Paris Area.

Area: 43,000 square miles, covering the republic of Liberia. The coast line is 350 miles long, but there are few good bays or estuaries.

Location: On the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, with French Guinea on the north and the Atlantic Ocean to the south.

Population: 2,000,000—mostly indigenous people of the bush. There are about 15,000 Americo-Liberians, descendants of the colonists and of subsequent immigrants.

Industry: Agriculture. Most of the territory is dense forest. There are splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fiber, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work began with the founding of the Republic, although when Melville B. Cox arrived in Liberia in 1833, he found Methodist societies under the care of local ministers. The mission was organized in 1834. It became a Mission Conference in 1836, and later an Annual Conference.

BASSA DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the county of Grand Bassa and a portion of Sinoe county; beyond the thinly civilized centers it is a "wilderness of heathenism."

Organization: Present district includes work in Bassa County and a portion of Sinoe County as far as Sanquin.

Lower Buchanan

Location: 60 miles from Monrovia; the chief trading seaport of Grand Bassa county.

Population: About 2,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic.

Institution: Hartzell Academy.

T. J. KING, Superintendent, P. O., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

Location: Southeastern Liberia, near the mouth of the Cavalla river, which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. Most of the work of the district is among the aborigines.

Population: About 50,000; aborigines, 48,500; Americo-Liberians, 1,500.

Religion: Protestants, 5,000; pagans, 45,000; Methodism responsible for pagan constituency.

Garraway

Location: 30 miles northwest of Harper.

Organization: First mentioned among the appointments in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Anna E. Hall and Hattie T. Hooks (on furlough).

Institutions: Garraway Training School and four primary schools.

Harper

Location: On the promontory of Cape Palmas, near the mouth of the Cavalla river.

Population: 700 Americo-Liberians and over 1,000 aborigines.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1849.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. D. D. Starks (on furlough) and Mrs. Starks (on furlough), Rev. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Special Workers: Rev. J. T. Dayrell and Miss Rosa E. Lee.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

El Bethel

Location: 12 miles inland from the city of Harper.

Organization: The work was begun by the late Rev. A. L. Warner, an independent missionary.

Special Workers: Rev. A. R. Harmon and Mrs. Harmon.

Institution: El Bethel Industrial Mission; emphasis is laid on agriculture.

F. A. PRICE, Superintendent, P. O., Harper, Cape Palmas

SINOE-KRU COAST DISTRICT

Location: It extends coastwise from Sasstown on the east to Greenville on the west.

Organization: This district, covering portions of Cape Palmas and Sinoe districts, was formed at the Conference in 1922. The work is solely among the Kru tribes.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Jacktown

Location: A native village on the Sinoe river, 13 miles from its mouth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun during Bishop Taylor's administration by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Robertson took charge of the work.

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial Institute.

Nana Kru

Location: A seaport town occupied by natives of the Kru tribe, 35 miles from Greenville, the county seat.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened during the administration of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, but activities were resumed in 1905. Sasstown Industrial Mission was made a part of Nana Kru Mission in 1925 by Bishop Clair.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams.

Institutions: Nana Kru Mission School and two Primary Schools.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, P. O., Greenville, Sinoe

MONTSERRADO DISTRICT

Location: Embraces the counties of Montserrado and Cape Mount, and the territory of Marshall.

Organization: Includes the work in the former Monrovia and St. Paul River districts, united at the Conference of 1923.

Monrovia

Location: Capital of Liberia, at the mouth of the Mesurado river. The shoreward section of the city is occupied by the Kru and other indigenous tribes. The interior is occupied by the Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls and traders.

Population: 5,000; about 2,000 Americo-Liberians and 3,000 natives.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1833.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, African-Methodist Episcopal, Northern Baptist Convention, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Embree and Mrs. Embree.

Institutions: College of West Africa, Stokes Bible School, Kru Town Primary School.

White Plains

Location: At the navigable head of the St. Paul river, 25 miles from Monrovia.

Missionary: Mr. C. H. Henry (on furlough).

Institution: Saint Paul River Industrial Institute.

R. V. RICHARDS, Superintendent, P. O., Monrovia

SANIQUELLE DISTRICT

Location: In the far interior of the government district of Saniquelle, about 300 miles from the coast near the French boundary, northeast of Monrovia. Ganta is the name of the principal village.

Organization: Work attempted in 1923; purely virgin soil.

Population: Over 600,000 people waiting for the Gospel; Methodism's great opportunity in Liberia.

Missionaries: G. W. Harley, M.D., and Mrs. Harley, Rev. H. T. Miller and Mrs. Miller (P. O., Monrovia).

H. T. MILLER, Superintendent, P. O., Monrovia

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico, Central America, South America

MEXICO CONFERENCE

For purposes of administration, Mexico is included in the New York City Area.

Area: According to the Discipline the Conference includes the republic of Mexico. But according to the territorial distribution which was agreed upon by representatives of the Boards working in Mexico at a meeting held in Mexico City, in February, 1919, the present territory where we have work consists of the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Hidalgo, Puebla, Tlaxcala, most of the state of Mexico, and over half of the state of Morelos. The area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church also shares the work in the Federal District which includes Mexico City and is neutral territory.

Population: Of the republic of Mexico, 15,000,000. Of the territory wherein we have work, 3,900,000. Twenty per cent of the population of the republic is white, forty per cent Indian, and forty per cent is mixed blood. There are thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects spoken but Spanish is the common language nearly everywhere.

Location: Our work is carried on in the south central part of the republic. This portion of the country is a high tableland interspersed with mountains. The climate is varied but generally cool and pleasant.

Industry: Agriculture and mining are the chief sources of wealth. All kinds of fruit are grown.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873 by the Rev. William Butler, and Mexico became an Annual Conference in 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: The Central District includes the work in Mexico City, the Federal District, and El Oro in the State of Mexico and the work in the States of Mexico and Morelos.

Mexico City

Location: Capital of Mexico, in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above the sea. Founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city. Mexico has wide streets, public squares, stone buildings, and is the administrative and commercial center of the republic. It is also the terminal of most of the railroads of Mexico.

Population: Over 500,000, and in the whole Federal District 1,000,000. Chiefly full blooded Indians and persons of mixed blood. There are about 4,000 English speaking people in the city, and English is spoken in all the large commercial houses and hotels.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventists and Episcopal. The Nazarenes and the Plymouth Brethren have congregations. The Christian Science Church has an English congregation, and there are many theosophical and spiritualistic bodies among the Mexicans.

Missionaries: Rev. R. A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. J P Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. C. R. Wellman (on furlough) and Mrs. Wellman (on furlough). *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Christine M. Maltby, Helen G. Murray, Ina M. Paige (on furlough), Mary N. Pearson, Elsie M. Shepherd (contract), A. Mabel Taylor, Ethel E. Thomas, Laura Temple, Carrie M. Purdy (on furlough) and Mary Baird (contract).

Institutions: Union Publishing House (established 1875; Union, 1919), Evangelical Seminary of Mexico (Union), Aztecas Social Service Center, Goodwill Industries. *W. F. M. S.:* Sarah L. Keen Girls' College, Girls' Industrial School, Bible Training School for Women.

NOTE: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City has been affiliated with the Union Evangelical Church.

V. D. BAEZ, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: Comprises the states of Guanajuato, Queretaro and Hidalgo; and includes all the northern part of our field from Leon in Guanajuato on the northwest, to the edge of the tableland near the Gulf coast in Hidalgo, on the northeast.

Location: On the central tableland of Mexico.

Population: Mission work is carried on in important cities with populations of from 12,000 to 90,000. Much of this region is noted for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church. In the two northern states there are 52 divisions or muncipalities. The church has work in only 11 of these.

Guanajuato

Location: Capital of Guanajuato, 200 miles north of Mexico City, on the Guanajuato river 6,500 feet above the sea. The city has large churches, fine residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

State population: 1,075,000. There are 30 large cities and large towns, over 20 villages of considerable size, over 50 mining establishments, 400 immense farms and over 3,000 smaller farms.

Industry: Silver mining. This region is said to have produced one-fifth of the world's supply in silver bullion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Clara M. Hill.

Institutions: *W. F. M. S.:* Mary Ann Cox Memorial School (Colegio "Juarez") and Training School for Bible Women.

Queretaro

Location: The capital of the State of Queretaro, situated on an elevated plateau 110 miles northwest of the City of Mexico, on both trunk lines of the National Railways of Mexico.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: The city is an important industrial center and contains some of the largest cotton mills in the country.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was opened in 1875, when a boarding school was started, with the Rev. S. W. Siberts as principal. This later became the Methodist Institute of Queretaro. Dr. Benjamin N. Velasco was its principal for twenty years and since his death it has been called the Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal only.

Institution: Benjamin N. Velasco Methodist Institute.

Pachuca

Location: Capital of Hidalgo, in the southern part of the state, 7,800 feet above sea, fifty-six miles northeast of Mexico City. Connected with the city by three lines of railway.

Population: 60,000.

Industry: One of the richest mining centers in the world.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1875.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Helen M. Hewitt.

Institutions: "Villagran School" for Boys. *W. F. M. S.:* Ludlow Institute for Girls.

SIXTO AVILA, Superintendent, P. O., Apartado 26, Pachuca

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Area: Includes the States of Puebla and Tlaxcala.

Location: Eastern part of the Mexico Conference. Altitude varies from 3,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea.

Population: 1,200,000.

Industry: Agriculture is the chief industry. Next in importance is mining and manufacturing, there being a large number of cotton and woolen mills.

Puebla

Location: Capital of Puebla, 7,300 feet above the sea. Founded in 1531. It is an important Roman Catholic center. Five lines of railway enter the city.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1874 in the face of intense opposition, and the first service was held under the protection of soldiers.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Baptist.

Missionaries: C. R. Illick, M.D., and Mrs. Illick, Mr. M. D. Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Blanche A. Betz (on furlough), Addie C. Dyer, Lucile Frymoyer, Grace A. Hollister, May B. Seal, Martha J. Daniels, Mabel Helm (on furlough) and Margaret C. Wells.

Institutions: Mexican Teachers' Institute, The Latin American Hospital, Baptist, but in which we have a trained doctor and to which the Presbyterian Mission also contributes. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' and Normal School.

MIGUEL ROJAS, Superintendent, P. O., Av. Reforma 1302, Puebla

CENTRAL AMERICA MISSION CONFERENCE

BUENOS AIRES AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. G. A. Miller, Buenos Aires.

Area: 55,000 square miles. Includes the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

Population: 850,000.

Industry: Natural resources of this territory are vast, and in Panama largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and great areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle.

Organization: Methodism had work on the Isthmus in the days of William Taylor. In 1916, Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference, and at the same time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then the Methodist

Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Committee of Cooperation for Latin America. On January 3, 1921, Bishop Thirkield presiding, acting under the authority of the General Conference of 1920, Panama Mission was organized into Central America Mission Conference.

Republic of Panama

Area: 34,180 square miles.

Location: On the Isthmus of Panama. Canal Zone (area 436 square miles; population 21,707) is the center of commercial interest, and is under American administration.

Population: 400,000. The population is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic there are large towns and numerous villages.

Colon

Location: At the Atlantic end of the canal. The center of canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping.

Population: 20,000.

David

Location: In the southwestern part of the Isthmus, province of Chiriqui.

Missionaries: Mr. E. W. Bossing (on furlough) and Mrs. Bossing (on furlough).

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Special Workers: Rev. E. W. Allstrom and Mrs. Allstrom.

Panama

Location: At the Pacific end of the canal. Claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. R. E. Marshall, Mr. Walter Oliver and Mrs. Oliver, Misses Elsie J. Keyser, Miriam E. Rosecrans, Clara List.

Institution: Pan-American Institute.

Republic of Costa Rica

Area: 23,000 square miles.

Location: Southeast end of Central America. Has delightful climate, great beauty of scenery, and fine cultivable territory.

Population: 450,000. Highest per cent white blood of any Central American republic. People are intelligent and progressive.

Industry: The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1917.

Alajuela

Location: 12 miles from San Jose. Name means "Little Gem."

Population: 5,000.

Missionaries: Mr. J. O. Swain (on furlough) and Mrs. Swain (on furlough).

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

Missionaries: Rev. L. D. Rounds and Mrs. Rounds.

San Jose

Location: Capital of Costa Rica, a beautiful city with modern buildings, parks, and schools.

Population: 40,000.

Missionaries: Rev. L. M. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske.

Institution: Escuela Metodista.

San Ramon

Location: Center of a large farming district.

Population: 3,000.

R. E. MARSHALL, Superintendent

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 570,000 square miles. Includes Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics.

Population: 3,000,000.

Industry: Mining—tin, copper, gold, bismuth, wolfram. Vast forests, grazing lands, and rich farming lands not yet occupied.

Organization: In 1916, the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference and organized into a Mission Conference by Bishop W. F. Oldham at La Paz.

LA PAZ DISTRICT

La Paz

Location: Capital of Bolivia, near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,500 feet above sea level. The president, ministers of state, and foreign diplomats reside here. Congress convenes here, and official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court, which still convenes in the ancient capital, Sucre. La Paz is connected with the ports of the Pacific by three lines of rail.

Population: 100,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1901.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Salvation Army, and Adventists.

Missionaries: Mr. F. S. Beck (on furlough) and Mrs. Beck (on furlough), Mr. C. S. Bell and Mrs. Bell, Rev. J. E. Washburn (on furlough) and Mrs. Washburn (on furlough), Rev. J. S. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick, Mr. S. P. Smith, Mr. K. L. Howell and Mrs. Howell (special leave), Mr. W. I. Gholz, Misses Helen B. Rusby, Hazel McCray and Ruth Maxwell.

Institutions: American Institute for Boys, American Institute for Girls and La Paz Indian School.

NESTOR PENARANDA, Superintendent, P. O., La Paz

COCHABAMBA DISTRICT

Cochabamba

Location: In the west-central part of Bolivia, in a fertile valley. Commercial and educational center for many large and small towns.

Population: 40,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Baptist, Pentecostal and Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. A. O. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Mr. B. T. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Rev. J. N. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Misses Elizabeth Danskin and Olive I. Given.

Institutions: Cochabamba Institute for Boys, Cochabamba Institute for Girls.

J. N. SMITH, P. O., Cochabamba

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes Peru and Ecuador (709,871 square miles in Peru; as large as all of the states north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi together with Iowa, Missouri and Kansas).

Population: Peru, 5,000,000.

Industry: Copper mining is chief industry. Gold, silver, lead, vanadium, quicksilver are abundant; oil is extensive, as is rubber. Irrigation is widely used; the chief agricultural products are sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, corn, potatoes, and almost all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The first potatoes were grown in Peru by the Incas.

Lima

Location: Capital of Peru, on the Rimac River at western base of the Andes, eight miles from Callao the leading seaport. City has excellent systems of waterworks, lights, modern streets, electric cars, omnibuses, autos, public parks, museums, statues. San Marcos University was founded in 1551.

Population: 250,000.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1891; Church of England; Free Church of Scotland; Seventh Day Adventists; Salvation Army; Evangelical Church of Peru.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Rev. M. A. Rader and Mrs. Rader. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Minnie A. Clausen, Virginia Hayes, Ruth E. Holway, Ruth Minear, Frances C. Vandergrift, K. Mamie Donahue, Gertrude Hanks and Ruth Ransom (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-American School, Victoria; Central Church, Victoria Church, Wolfe Memorial Seminary. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' High School.

Bellevista

Location: Between Lima and Callao.

Population: 10,000.

Institution: British American Hospital, and Nurses' Training School.

Missionaries: E. A. MacCornack, M.D., and Mrs. MacCornack, R.N., D. C. Gordon, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Gordon (on furlough), Misses Katherine Hankin, R.N. (on furlough), Ruth E. Earle, R.N., Nelle Herbst, Nelle B. Goddard, R.N., Serena Johnson (contract), Semiramis Kutz, R.N., Elsie A. Read, R.N., Anna Hassels, R.N., Hazel I. Pease, R.N., D. M. MacCornack, M.D.

Callao

Location: Capital of Callao Province, principal seaport of Peru, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by steam and electric railways, cement highways and bus lines.

Population: 55,000.

Industries: Manufacturing interests include refining of sugar, flour mills, cement factories, work in lumber and iron, railway shops.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor (Bishop), but was suspended after a brief period; the permanent work was established by Thomas B. Wood in 1891.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Salvation Army and Pentecostal.

Missionaries: Rev. C. R. Snell (on furlough) and Mrs. Snell (on furlough), Rev. F. M. Kinch and Mrs. Kinch, Rev. M. C. Shurtleff (on furlough) and Mrs. Shurtleff (on furlough).

Institutions: Coeducational High School, Colon Primary School, and Methodist Episcopal Church.

Huancayo

Location: An important center in the high Andes, until recently terminal of the Central Railway; seat of pre-historic Indian fair, where 25,000 still gather weekly to exchange their products.

Population: 15,000.

Industries: Agriculture, mining in nearby mountains.

Organizations: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905 and was carried on until 1914 when C. E. Snell opened a school.

Missionaries: Rev. C. E. Miller (on furlough), Mr. Irving Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Hazel Mead, R.N. (on furlough).

Institutions: Church, Instituto Andino, Bible Institute, Dispensary.

M. A. RADER, Superintendent

CHILE CONFERENCE

Area: 270,206 square miles; includes the republic of Chile.

Location: Along the western coast of South America. Chile has a coast line of 2,700 miles.

Population: 3,870,001; Spanish is spoken; the majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood.

Industries: Mining, agriculture, and stock raising; country is rich in fruits, and has extensive forests. Chile is the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, iodine and borax. Much copper is mined.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1877 by William Taylor; organized in 1897 into the Western South America Mission Conference which then embraced the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chile, Peru and Bolivia. In 1901 it became an Annual Conference. In 1904 the name was changed to the Andes Conference. In 1905 the Conference was divided to form the Andes Conference, including Chile and Bolivia, and the North Andes Mission

Conference which included Peru, Ecuador and Panama. In 1916 the work in Bolivia was separated from the Chile Conference to form the Bolivia Mission Conference. During the first twenty-five years the missionary work was carried on under the William Taylor self-support plan. During the first ten years the work was more educational than evangelistic, and the church work was limited chiefly to English speaking people. At the end of twenty-five years there was a flourishing church work among the native population. At that time the mission was taken over by the Board of Foreign Missions. The well organized schools and the possession of valuable properties were made possible through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others.

A good idea of the size and shape of the Chile Conference may be had by imagining the State of Illinois extended north to the middle of Hudson Bay and south to Cuba. Our work reaches from one extreme of the country to the other.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Area: 20,170 square miles; includes four provinces of Chile.

Population: 1,282,926.

Industries: Mining—the northern part produces abundant copper. Agriculture—the central valleys are noted for the production of excellent fruits, especially the Huasco Valley for raisins. General agriculture is developing rapidly.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Native Pentecostal, Adventist, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Santiago

Location: Geographical, political and social center of Chile. The most populous city west of the Andes; on a fertile plain. Beautiful, modern, rapidly developing city with superb avenues and streets and parks, fine legislative and administrative buildings and many wealthy families.

Population: 507,296; there is a fairly large foreign population in which the Anglo-Saxon element is prominent.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Southern Baptist, Adventist, Anglican, Pentecostal, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Missionaries: Mr. C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Rev. S. P. Hauser (on furlough) and Mrs. Hauser (on furlough), Rev. A. F. Wesley and Mrs. Wesley, Rev. A. F. Zimmerman (on furlough) and Mrs. Zimmerman (on furlough), Mrs. Mary F. Swaney, Misses E. Ruth Keyes, Olive I. Hull, Blanche Miller, Dorothy Morse, R.N. (on furlough), Elva M. Becker, Jennie M. Smith, Edith Reynolds, and Rubye E. McCarroll.

Institutions: Girls' College, Theological Seminary (Union with Presbyterians), Anglo-Chilean Home for Girls, Dispensary, Book Depository (with Presbyterians), Sweet Memorial, Social Center.

Valparaiso

Location: There is a spacious but not well-protected harbor, yet vast sums of money are being spent in overcoming this defect. The city was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1906, but was much improved in the rebuilding.

Population: 182,422; large foreign population, especially English.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1878.

Missions at work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Pentecostal, Adventist, Anglican, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

ROBERTO ELPHICK, Superintendent, P. O., Santiago

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 71,900 square miles; includes three provinces of Chile.

Location: In the northern desert region; water is brought from the mountains and food supplies in ships.

Population: 311,800.

Industry: Mining and exporting of minerals; here are found vast quantities of nitrate of soda, iodine, borax and copper.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

Iquique

Location: Capital of Tarapaca province, on the coast 200 miles north of Antofagasta. The city has good stores, streets and banks.

Population: 37,420.

Industry: Shipping center for the nitrate trade.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1878.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Bauman (on furlough) and Mrs. Bauman (on furlough), Rev. W. O. Pflaum and Mrs. Pflaum, Mr. W. A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Mr. E. J. Lampertz (on furlough), Rev. L. B. Smith and Mrs. Smith, Misses Florence Depew, Achsah M. Skinner and Helen F. Cutting.

Institution: Iquique College for Girls and Boys.

Tacna and Arica

Location: Arica, a seaport, and Tacna the principal city, located about 40 miles inland in a valley which irrigation has made one of the most fertile spots of South America.

Population: 38,912.

Industry: Agriculture and a strong military post. Arica is a port of entry for the province and for the Republic of Bolivia.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Antofagasta

Location: The principal seaport of this province and a seaport for the Republic of Bolivia.

Population: 51,531, the city is flourishing.

Industry: The deposits of nitrate of soda supply the principal source of wealth, but there is a vast production of copper, the Chuquicamata mine being one of the principal copper mines of the world.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Adventist.

W. O. PFLAUM, Superintendent

CONCEPCION DISTRICT

Organization: Formed out of former Southern District in 1926.

Concepcion

Location: Seven miles from the principal seaport of that region. It is 288 miles from Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. The capital of Concepcion province. It was founded before any city in the United States and was the first capital of Chile under Spanish viceroys. It is the most important educational center in the southern half of Chile and one of the strongholds of the liberal party.

Population: 64,074.

Industry: Chiefly commercial, much of the wholesale business being in the hands of foreigners. The principal coal mines of Chile are in the region about Concepcion.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun under Bishop Taylor in 1878.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Christian Missionary Alliance, Pentecostal, Adventist and Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Mr. N. D. Ireland and Mrs. Ireland, Rev. W. D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. V. C. Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. P. E. Hollister (on furlough) and Mrs. Hollister (on furlough) Misses Ruth D. Beyer (on furlough), Eleanor G. Dukehart, Elizabeth D. Francis (on furlough), Evelyn E. Gardner (on furlough), Myrtle Goddin and Mary Shelley.

Institutions: American College (Boys), Concepcion College (Girls), Dispensary.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent, P. O., Concepcion

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Area: 29,527 square miles. Includes six provinces of Chile.

Population: 915,364. The hardy Araucanian Indians, who maintained their freedom for three hundred years after the Spaniards had established themselves in South America, are now allowed to retain a part of their settlement lands.

Industry: Farming, stock raising, lumbering and coal mining. The principal farm products are fruits, wheat, legumes, and potatoes.

Angol

Location: Between the coastal range and Andes mountains, about 80 miles south of Concepcion.

Population: 8,800.

Industry: Agriculture.

Missionaries: Mr. E. E. Reed and Mrs. Reed (on furlough), Mr. D. S. Bullock and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. Phillip Griffin (on furlough) and Mrs. Griffin (on furlough).

Institution: Bunster Agricultural Institute. Agricultural, fruit farm and nursery of 3,700 acres.

FREDERICO MUÑOZ, Superintendent

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Area: 65,100 square miles.

Population: 20,437.

Location: In the extreme south of Chile, in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska. Punta Arenas is a shipping port for ships passing through the Straits of Magellan.

Industries: Busy shipping center. Six large packing houses ship mutton to Europe; large quantities of hides are shipped to United States; home office of two shipping and transportation companies, doing business along the Chile and Argentine coasts; sheep growing; lumber and farming.

Organization: A colony of Methodists from farther north brought Methodism into Punta Arenas in 1898. The first visit of a missionary was in 1902, and the first missionary, J. L. Reeder, arrived in 1907.

MOISES TORREGROSA, Superintendent, P. O., Concepcion

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

Area: 1,204,041 square miles. Includes the republics of Argentina (1,131,841 square miles) and Uruguay (72,200 square miles), the smallest republic in South America.

Population: 9,400,000. Argentina, 8,000,000; Uruguay, 1,400,000.

Industries: Stock raising and agriculture. Argentina ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. Besides the great wealth derived from stock-raising and agriculture, both countries have valuable mineral deposits and fisheries.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Aires. Work in this field was confined to English speaking and other Protestant colonies, and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work was begun in Spanish. Preaching in Spanish by J. T. Thomson was begun in 1867. In 1877 Rev. T. B. Wood founded El Evangelista, the first Protestant periodical in the Spanish speaking world. As superintendent of missions in South America from 1879 to 1887, Dr. Wood helped to open Brazil and Paraguay to Protestant education. From this period also dates his founding of the Theological School in Buenos Aires. First annual meeting was held in 1882 and South America Annual Conference was organized on July 4th, 1893. In 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT

Includes the federal capital, the city of Buenos Aires, with its civil district, and extends over the northern half of the province-state of Buenos Aires and the southernmost districts of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba.

Area: About 70,000 square miles, of which it may be said that not more than one-third has been occupied even by our scattered outposts which extend in three directions to distances of from 125 to 250 miles from Buenos Aires.

Sources of Wealth: Stock raising and agriculture, growing industries, and a vast interior and overseas commerce. In natural productiveness this region has few equals anywhere, and the marketability of its products from field and herd in recent years has contributed enormously to the enrichment of the people inhabiting it.

Population: The city and federal district of Buenos Aires are credited by recent official estimates with a population of 1,900,000; the portion of the province-state of the same name, which is the most populous of the republic, included in this district, may be safely credited with a population of 2,000,000; so that Methodism here shares with other evangelizing agencies a mission to three millions and a half people. The older cities and communities have a nucleus of population to the manner born, representatives of the old Spanish-American stock, now mingling with new elements from widely derived immigration mostly of Latin origin, but with a very considerable proportion of immigrants from central and northern Europe and from Great Britain and Ireland. A new race type is coming into the family of man, due to the intermingling of many peoples—a fact that is difficult to measure fully as to its significance for the future.

Buenos Aires

Location: Capital of Argentina, on the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth. First city in size in South America, and second largest Latin city in the world. Center of commerce and trade, and of political and social life in Argentina. It has fine thoroughfares, parks and buildings. Lines of railway connect the city with other parts of the country; steamers run to Montevideo and towns along the Parana and the Uruguay. There is also steamship connection with North America and Europe.

Population: 1,900,000. Fifty per cent are of foreign birth.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1836.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Reformed Church of France, Scotch Presbyterian, Southern Baptists, Lutheran, Salvation Army, Plymouth Brethren, and Disciples of Christ.

Missionaries: Mr. Fred Aden and Mrs. Aden, Rev. G. P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. H. C. Stuntz (Chile Conf.) and Mrs. Stuntz, Rev. Otto Liebner (on furlough) and Mrs. Liebner (on furlough), Rev. B. F. Stockwell and Mrs. Stockwell. *W. F. M. S.:* Miss Ina M. Beissell.

Institutions: American College and Ward Commercial School and American Grammar School (Union), Union Bible Training School, Publishing House, Boca Social Work, Deaconess Training School.

Lomas De Zamora

Location: A suburb of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by the Southern railway electric street lines and by telephones.

Population: 30,000.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott.

La Plata

Location: 35 miles southeast of Buenos Aires with Southern railway connections. Capital of State of Buenos Aires.

Population: 80,000.

Industry: Meat packing and preserving. Large docks and port facilities for foreign trade.

Chacabuco

Location: 100 miles west of Buenos Aires, and head of a department in State of Buenos Aires; Pacific railway connections.

Population: 35,000.

Industry: Agriculture.

Chivilcoy

Location: 100 miles southwest of Buenos Aires on the Western railway.

Population: 42,000.

Junin

Location: 125 miles west of Buenos Aires. Important railway center.

Population: 120,000.

Industry: Division shops and offices, Pacific and Central Argentine railroads; Agriculture.

Institution: Junior Day School.

Missionaries: Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman.

Mercedes

Location: 66 miles west of Buenos Aires with which it is connected by three railway lines.

Population: 18,000.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute, Evangelical Orphanage and Agricultural School.

G. P. HOWARD, Superintendent, P. O., Buenos Aires

DE CUYO DISTRICT

Location: In this district are included the three provinces, or states, of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis. The territory lies on the extreme western boundary of Argentina, and its western limit is the boundary line with Chile, marked by the highest summits of the Andes Mountains. The principal field for the extension of our work lies to the northward in the provinces of La Rioja, Catamarca and Salta.

Population: Approximates 616,000. The principal cities are the capitals of these several states. Mendoza, San Luis, San Rafael and San Juan have had a prominent part in the history of Argentina, and are at this time centers of great political and social importance.

Industries: Fruit culture. The eastern slopes of the Andes and the neighboring territories are similar in climate and in topographical conditions to those of California, and are exceedingly favorable to the growth of the vine and many other fruits. These are likely to constitute an important contribution of Argentina to the wealth of the world, and are already exported in large quantities. The eastern ranges of the territory spreading out over the Pampas and reaching the boundaries of Cordoba, Santa Fe and Buenos Aires, offer conditions favorable to cereal crops and to pasturage for flocks and herds.

DIEGO G. GRANT, Superintendent, P. O., Mendoza

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Area: This is the largest district in the Conference and includes the provinces of Santa Fe, Cordoba, Tucuman, half of Entre Rios and part of Buenos Aires. Its natural extensions are to the northward in the provinces bordering upon Bolivia, and watered by the River Parana and its tributaries.

Population: Approximately 2,000,000.

Rosario De Santa Fe

Location: Port of Argentina, on the Parana River, 250 miles from its mouth, second Argentina city and one of most important in South America.

Population: 292,000.

Industry: Important shipping center for cereals and live-stock.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1864.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Church of England, Baptist, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Pearl Bortell, Bernice Cornelison, Ruby C. Hosford, Josephine Packer (on furlough), Frances E. Strever, Ruth V. Warner (on furlough), Marion Weigel and Winnogene C. Penney.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy, Gleason Institute and community center and three schools for boys.

Santa Fe

Location: Capital of Santa Fe province.

Population: 95,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun here in 1915.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic.

Cordoba

Location: Capital of province of Cordoba and most important city in our district work, after Rosario.

Population: 162,000.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic.

Alejandra

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1876.

Industry: A cattle center; has no railways; the missionary work is a radius of 40 miles.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Institutions: Boys' Schools.

Parana

Location: On the high banks of the Parana river; capital of Entre Rios province.

Population: 86,900.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1887.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Day Adventists and Roman Catholic.

Arroyo Seco

Location: 22 miles about Rosario City.

Population: 7,000.

Industry: Cereals and potatoes.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1900.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic in circuits.

Ramallo

Location: Northern part of Buenos Aires province.

Population: About 5,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

San Pedro

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south of Ramallo.

Population: 26,700.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1919.

Zarate

Location: In grazing section of Buenos Aires province, south San Pedro.

Population: 25,000.

Industry: Cattle raising.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Plymouth Brethren.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1924.

Cañada de Gomez

Location: Santa Fe province; a railway center.

Population: 18,700.

Industry: Cereals and tanning.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889.

Rosario Tala (Entre Rios)

Location: In the center of Entre Rios province.

Population: About 20,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1889. There is also work in the towns of Echague, Undinarrain and Villa Mantero.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal.

Venado Tuerto and San Eduardo

Location: In southern part of Santa Fe province.

Industry: Cereals and cattle raising.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic.

Institutions: Two schools for boys.

La Violeta

Location: In northern part of province of Buenos Aires.
Industry: Farming.
Organization: Methodist work begun in 1900.

F. A. BARROETAVENA, Superintendent, P. O., Laprida 1449
Rosario de Santa Fe

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Comprises the southern half of the province (state) of Buenos Aires, with its indicated field for extension westward over the regions of the national territories of the Rio Negro, Pampa, Neuquen and Chubut to the boundary between Argentina and Chile marked by the lofty ranges of the Andes.

Area: Province, 60,000 square miles; territories, 240,000 square miles, of which only a small part has been in any practical way occupied, since we have but four pastoral charges in the field. The territory is served by the main line and extensions of the Great Southern railway soon to reach the summit of the passes of the Andes, establishing communication with mid-southern Chile.

Population: In the more thickly settled portions and remoter regions, 1,250,000, and rapidly increasing, both from vegetative and immigration sources. There are many communities of recently foreign origin, and many prosperous towns are growing up in the hinterland surrounding the capital, the city of Bahia Blanca, with its 85,000 inhabitants. An important nucleus of population is forming about the Military Port, Naval Arsenal, Dry Docks and Basins for deep-sea shipping, established near Bahia Blanca.

Sources of Wealth: Agriculture and live stock, the region being among the richest in Argentina for the production of various cereal crops and for cattle and sheep farming. Near the western border the slopes of the Andes provide the conditions most favorable for fruit culture, which is assured a vast development.

Bahia Blanca

Location: 360 miles south of Buenos Aires, on the eastern coast of the Argentine. It is the principal seaport and naval base in this part of the Republic.

Population: 85,000.

Industry: 2,350,000 tons of cereals were shipped in 1924 to Europe and other countries, also large quantities of wool; naval arsenal and railway work shops.

FLORENTINO SOSA, Superintendent, P. O., Bahia Blanca

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Area: 85,000 square miles. Includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern part of Entre Rios province, Argentina.

Population: 2,000,000. Predominant language is Spanish, traditions are Roman Catholic, and the civilization is Hispano-American.

Montevideo

Location: Capital of Uruguay, built partly on the Atlantic Ocean and partly on the Plata River. Has steamship connection with Buenos Aires, and with ports in North America and Europe.

Population: 400,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work begun in 1839.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Anglican Church, Baptist Church, South, Waldensian Church and German Lutheran.

Missionaries: Rev. T. A. Truscott and Mrs. Truscott, Rev. E. M. Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Helen C. Gililand, Alice S. Webster, Alice A. Irwin, Jennie Reid (on furlough) May Murphy, Ina L. Foster, Ruth M. Atkins (on furlough).

Institutions: Pan American Institute, North American Academy. *W. F. M. S.:* Crandon Institute.

SATURNINO TARDAGUILA, Superintendent, P. O., Quito 1618, Montevideo

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

STOCKHOLM AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. R. J Wade.

DENMARK CONFERENCE

Area: 16,604 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denmark.

Population: 3,381,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857 by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane who had been educated in the United States and since then had been preaching in Norway. The work was organized as a Mission Conference in 1900, Bishop J. H. Vincent, presiding. In 1911, the Annual Conference was organized, Bishop William Burt, presiding.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Copenhagen: Central Mission, includes 2 Children's Homes, Day Nursery, Old People's Home, Night Shelters, Good Will Industries, Evening Schools, and other social activities; Nexo: Sailors' Home.

A. A. ROGERT, Superintendent, P. O., Svendborg

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Aarhus: Theological Seminary, Deaconess Home, Old People's Home, Central Mission; Frederikshavn: Children's Home.

S. S. ROSENDAHL, Superintendent, P. O., Aalborg

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Vejle: Methodist Book Concern, 3 Children's Homes; Odense: Children's Home, Central Mission.

PETER RASMUSSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Odense

FINLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 149,543 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Finns in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 2,759,034 Finns and Russians.

Organization: Swedish work was begun in 1866 by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund. Finnish work was begun in 1887 by Rev. J. W. Haggman, through whose help a church was organized at Bjorneborg. In 1888 he preached at Helsingfors and also organized the Finnish church at Abo. He was the first director of the Theological Seminary which was established in 1897. The first four Finnish preachers, graduates of the seminary, were ordained in 1902. The work was under the Swedish Conference from 1881 to 1892, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference, and the Russian Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference and the Finland Swedish Mission Conference. The established religion is Lutheran, but in 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally recognized. In 1924 these rights were enlarged and the legal paragraphs were written in full harmony with the Discipline of 1924, which Discipline also was recognized by the legal authorities. The Church Board (the Conference Board of Trustees) was incorporated and given right to hold, to buy and to sell properties in the name of the Church for houses of worship, parsonages, benevolent institutions, schools and burying ground. All the pastors were recognized as legal leaders of the local churches, with the right to sign legal documents in the name of the local church.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Kotha: Sailors' Mission; Viborg: Children's Home.

V. K. AULANKO, Superintendent
P. O., Viborg, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Helsingfors: Theological Seminary; Epila: Children's Home.
TOIVO RAJALINNA, Superintendent, P. O., Tammerfors, Finland

FINLAND SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: Includes work among Swedish speaking people in the Republic of Finland.

Population: 340,963 people of Swedish descent, with Swedish culture and speaking the Swedish language. The Methodist pioneers in Finland were all of them Swedes or of Swedish descent, and accordingly the work in the first decades was mainly among Swedish Finns. The work was begun by Wilhelm and Gustave Barnlund, who were converted in New York, joined the Methodist Church there, and later returned to their home in Kristinestad. In May, 1881, a local preacher from Sweden, K. J. Lindborg, established a Methodist society in Wasa and worked in several other places. From 1881 to 1892, the work was under the Sweden Conference, when Finland and St. Petersburg Mission was organized. This became Finland and St. Petersburg Mission Conference in 1903, but was divided in 1911, forming the Finland Conference and the Russia Mission. In 1923 the Finland Conference was divided into the Finland Annual Conference, consisting of all the Finnish speaking churches in Finland, and the Finland-Swedish Mission Conference, including all Swedish speaking people in Finland.

KARL HURTIG, Superintendent, P. O., Helsingfors, Finland

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Hangö: Children's Home; Jakobstad: Children's Home.
YRJO JARNBERG, Superintendent, P. O., Hangö, Finland

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Abo: Old People's Home; Helsingfors: Deaconess Home and Hospital, Old People's Home, Children's Home.

FRITZ LARSON, Superintendent, P. O., Abo, Finland

NORWAY CONFERENCE

Area: 124,964 square miles; our field is 2,100 miles long and 108 miles wide at its broadest part. It has a coastline of 14,000 miles.

Population: 2,649,775.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York City, and returned to Frederikstad, Norway, in 1853. The first church was organized at Sarpsborg in 1856. In August, 1876, Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Oslo: Theological School, Book Concern, Central Building, Deaconess Home, Clinical Hospital, Old People's Home, 2 Children's Homes.

ABRAHAM ANDERSSEN, Superintendent, P. O., Oslo

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Finsnes: Children's Home; Vadso: Old People's Home.
ANDREW BERGGREEN, Superintendent, P. O., Trondhjem

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Bergen: Deaconess Hospital, Deaconess Home.
THORVALD STORBYE, Superintendent, P. O., Porsgrund

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

Area: 173,157 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden.

Population: 6,005,759.

Organization: Methodist work was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York and returned to Sweden in 1853. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876.

EASTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Stockholm: Central Building, Central Mission, Book Concern, Children's Home, Deaconess Home; Stocksund: Deaconess Home; Visby: Sailor's Home.

A. V. NORMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Sailor's Home; Ostersund: Day Nursery; Kiruna: Day Nursery.

HERBERT LIJINDAKER, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Malmo: Central Mission, Children's Home; Norkoping: 3 Children's Homes.

WALTER HULPHERS, Superintendent, P. O., Stockholm

WESTERN DISTRICT

Institutions: Gothenburg; Union Theological Seminary for all Scandinavia; (Upsala Theological School transferred here in 1923), Central Mission; Ahlefors: Deaconess Home and Infirmary, Deaconess Hospital; Hanneberg: Deaconess Home; 2 Children's Homes.

THEODOR ARVIDSON, Superintendent, P. O., Goteborg

BALTIC AND SLAVIC MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: (After definite settling of the border) 76,355 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the three Baltic Republics—the new states along the southern side of the Baltic Sea—Esthonia 18,355 square miles; Latvia, 25,000 square miles; Lithuania, 33,000 (approx.) square miles.

Population: (According to the last official census) Esthonia, 1,110,538; Latvia, 1,909,700; Lithuania, 2,011,173.

Organization: The work was begun in Lithuania by Rev. Heinrich Ramke of Germany, who during 1904 visited Kovno several times and preached there. In 1905 Rev. J. R. Durdis was appointed to Kovno and the work was connected with the Russian work. In 1921 mission work was organized by Bishop Nuelsen in Balticum, and in 1924 it was organized as a Mission Conference by Bishop Bast.

Missionary: Rev. G. A. Simons (on furlough).

Institutions: Estonia: Reval Children's Home, Refuge Home, Sailor's Mission; Latvia: Riga Theological Seminary, Children's Home, Deaconess Home, Sailor's Mission; Lithuania: Kovno Children's Home.

HANS SOETE, Acting Treasurer, P. O., Riga, Latvia

PARIS AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. W. O. Shepard.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 207,054 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in France.

Population: 39,209,766 (colonies excepted).

Organization: France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and approved as a mission field by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. Workers were appointed in May, 1906. In July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyons. Our Church has work in nineteen pastoral charges, including Paris, Lyons, Toulon, Grenoble, Chateau-Thierry, Albertville, Grasse, Cannes, Strassburg, Colmar and Hagenau.

Missionaries: Paris: Rev. R. A. Welker (contract) and Mrs. Welker (contract), Miss Mary A. Bracken (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Townsend. Poissy: Miss Ruth S. Wolfe. Chateau-Thierry: Rev. J. S. Wadsworth and Mrs. Wadsworth. Grenoble: *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Grace M. Currier (on furlough), G. Christian Lochhead (on furlough), and Martha D. Whiteby.

Special Workers: Charvieu: Mr. Edgar Blake, Jr., and Mrs. Blake.

Institutions: Home Schools: Charvieu, for Boys, including farm of 400 acres; Champfleury, for Girls, combining the homes formerly at Cannes and Ecully. Day Nurseries: Chateau-Thierry, Toulon. Community Centers. Institutional Church work: Paris (Methodist-Memorial), Lyons (Croix Rousse District). Toulon, Chateau-Thierry. Headquarters: Paris, 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau. *W. F. M. S.:* Home School for Girls, Grenoble.

EMILE LANNIEE, Superintendent, P. O., 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris (14), France.

SPAIN MISSION

Area: 190,050 square miles (continental only). Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Spain.

Population: 20,950,756 (continental only).

Organization: Administered as a part of France Mission Conference, of which Francisco Albricias, Franklin Albricias and Patricio Gomez are members.

Institutions: Schools, Alicante, Seville.

ITALY CONFERENCE

Area: The Italy Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the work for Italians in Switzerland.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1873, under Dr. L. M. Vernon, who held the first service in Bologna. The first Annual Meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary J. Eaton, Mildred Foster, Lena Ware (on furlough) and Mrs. Artele B. Ruese.

Special Workers: Rev. J. W. Maynard and Mrs. Maynard, Rev. S. W. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin.

ITALY DISTRICT

Number of Charges: 42, with 36 ministers in charge; in connection with the church work, there are day schools and dispensaries.

Institutions: Collegio Internazionale Monte Mario (boys), Via Trionfale 61, Rome; Reeder Theological Seminary, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Alfredo Taglialatela, President (affiliated with the Theological Seminary of the Waldensian Church); Methodist Publishing House, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Carlo M. Ferreri, Director; L'Evangelista (the Italian Christian Advocate), Luigi Lala Editor; Vita Gioconda (Children's Paper), Ines Ferreri, Editress; Venice: Boys' Industrial School, 923 Cannaregio, Venice, Dr. Amedeo Autelli, Director; Naples: Casa Materna (orphanage), Corso Garibaldi 35, Portici, Riccardo Santi, Director; *W. F. M. S.:* Crandon Institute (girls), Via Savoia 15, Rome, Directress, Miss Mary Eaton.

CARLO M. FERRERI, Superintendent
P. O., Rome, Via Firenze 38

SWISS DISTRICT

Area: Includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church among Italians living in French, German and Italian Switzerland.

Number of Churches: Six, with 6 ministers in charge.

FRANCO PANZA, Superintendent
P. O., 119 Avenue des Porges, Lausanne, Switzerland

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: North Africa is that part of northern Africa west of Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, a distance of 2,400 miles; includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli, an area of 1,039,600 square miles, of which 482,100 square miles are in the arable belt.

Population: 17,000,000 including the desert section. The Moslem population is 15,300,000, of whom three-fourths are Berbers and one-fourth of Arab origin. Two-thirds, however, speak Arabic and one-third speak some Berber dialect. The Berbers are of the white race (see Encyclopædia Britannica, latest edition), noted for vigor, steadiness and industry, and are capable of unlimited development. The great Berber hill tribes are called Kabyles. The few negroes found were brought across the Sahara desert as slaves. The European population is about 1,100,000, the greater part French, with Spaniards next, in Morocco and Algeria, and Italians next in Tunisia. There are 200,000 Jews.

Organization: Work in Algeria and Tunisia was begun in 1908 by Bishop Hartzell, and organized as the Mission in North Africa in 1909 with E. F. Frease as Superintendent. In 1913, by order of the General Conference of 1912, Bishop Hartzell organized the North Africa Mission Conference. It is now grouped with Europe because it is separated from the rest of Africa by the great Sahara desert; and all its historical, racial, economical and political contacts and interests are with Europe.

Algeria

Area: 210,000 square miles.

Population: 5,800,000. Natives, 5,000,000; Europeans, 800,000, principally French, Spanish next.

Government: A part of France, with three administrative departments, Algiers, Constantine and Oran.

Algiers

Location: On the Mediterranean Sea, opposite Marseilles: capital of Algeria; crowded native city on the hill slope, known as the White City, characteristically oriental; European section, great modern city.

Population: 250,000; chiefly French, Berber, Arabs, Jews and Spaniards.

Missionaries: Rev. E. F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. F. J. Kellar (on furlough) and Mrs. Kellar (on furlough), Rev. N. W. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Mary Anderson, Martha Robinson (on furlough) Emily Smith, Esther H. Van Dyne, Frances Van Dyne, A. Dora Welch, Glora M. Wysner.

French Workers: Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon, Rev. Vincent Danic, Rev. Jacques Delpy and Madame Delpy, Miss Brocqueville, Miss Gilradi, Frederic Rolot and Mrs. Rolot.

Kabyle Workers: Rev. Said Felici and Ali Deba, Areski Mouas.

Institutions: Central French Church and Social Center, Bab-el-Oued Church, Native City Church and Moslem Work Headquarters, Boys' Home, Bible Institute, Mission Publishing Department. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home, Student Work Center, Evangelistic Work.

Constantine

Location: 275 miles east of Algiers; capital of department of Constantine; picturesque, with fine public buildings and excellent public schools.

Population: 75,000; chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 9,000 Europeans and 10,000 Jews.

Missionaries: Rev. J. L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead and Mr. E. H. Douglas. *W. F. M. S.:* Misses Emily R. Loveless, Nora Webb, E. Gwendoline Narbeth (on furlough) and Eva A. Ostrom.

Special Workers: Rev. James Robb and Mrs. Robb.

French Workers: Rev. César Bardet and Mrs. Bardet.

Institutions: French Church and Social Center and Arab Church and Social Center, Native City Hall, Boys' Home. *W. F. M. S.:* Girls' Home and Evangelistic Work.

Oran

Location: 250 miles west of Algiers on the sea; capital of Department of Oran.

Population: 160,000, about one-half of whom are of Spanish origin; small native town.

French Workers: Rev. Emile Girardin and Mrs. Girardin, Mr. René Bloch and Mrs. Bloch. *Woman's Work,* Miss Yvonne Place.

Institution: European Church and Social Center; Branch at St. Eugène.

Fort National, Kabylia

Location: 75 miles east of Algiers; important military station and administrative center in the mountains of the "Great Kabylia." 3,000 feet elevation; regional center for our work; out-stations, Agouni-Bourar and Taururth Abdalla (Ouadia Tribe).

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

French Workers: Miss A. Parker and Miss Rambaud (first half year); Miss Antoni and Miss Girard (last quarter).

Other Workers: Five Kabyle preachers.

Sidi Aich—Il Maten

Location: 75 miles by mountain road, east of Fort National, in the great Souman River valley; 25 miles by rail from the seaport of Bougie; administrative center, with a dense population; our regional center in the "Little Kabylia."

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Il Maten, Miss Martha Robinson (part year) (on furlough).

French Workers: Rev. Henri Rochdieu and Mrs. Rochdieu, Miss Annen and Miss Chevrin; Henri Palpant, Industrial and Agricultural Work.

Other Workers: Two Kabyle preachers.

Institutions: Il Maten (on mountain)—Kabyle Church and village work. *W. F. M. S.:* for women and children, Girls' Day School, Manual Training, Medical Work, Evangelistic Village Work. Sidi Aich (in valley on railway): Evangelistic Work, Industrial and Agricultural School, Farm.

Tunisia

Area: About 50,000 square miles.

Population: 2,200,000, chiefly of Arab and Berber origin; European population, 250,000 chiefly French, Italians and Maltese.

Government: French protectorate; Moslem Bey.

Tunis

Location: Near site of ancient Carthage on Gulf of Tunis; capital of Tunisia; exceptionally fine Arab city; European section, modern.

Population: 250,000, including 110,000 Arabs of mixed blood, 55,000 Italians and Maltese, 52,000 Jews and 30,000 French.

Missionaries: Rev. S. L. Kiser and Mrs. Kiser, R.N., Rev. R. L. McGuffin.

French Workers: Rev. L. E. Bénézet and Mrs. Bénézet.

Other Workers: One Arab and one Kabyle preacher.

Special Workers: Misses I. Marcusson, Nyburg and Karen (Swedish Missionaries).

Institutions: European Church and Work, Woman's Work, Boys' Home, Girls' Home (supported by Swedish Woman's Missionary Society).

Sousse

Location: 100 miles south of Tunis; seaport; center for great olive region and many Arab villages.

Population: 30,000, including adjacent villages open to us, 150,000; splendid roads; several thousand Europeans and Jews.

Missionaries: Misses Marjorie Lochhead and Rhoda Lochhead, M.D.

French Workers: Rev. Marius Chappuis and Mrs. Chappuis.

Other Workers: One Arab helper.

Institutions: Medical Work, Arab Evangelistic Work, European Church Work, Soldiers' Work.

E. F. FREASE, Superintendent

MADEIRA MISSION

Area: Includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898; became a part of North Africa Mission Conference in 1920; was organized as a separate mission in 1925.

Population: 160,000.

Funchal

Location: On the South coast—principal city of the Islands, a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, Europe and South America and the Mediterranean and North America.

Population: 60,000.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898, when there was taken over the independent work of Rev. William G. Smart, which dated back to his father's work, begun in 1876.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, Scotch Presbyterian, Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart (retired) and Mrs. Smart (retired), Rev. B. R. Duarte (on furlough) and Mrs. Duarte (on furlough).

Institutions: Headquarters building, where are rooms for church, sailors' rest, and recreation, reading rooms and drawing room and missionaries' residence. There are Bible classes, Sunday School.

San Gancalo

Location: Suburbs of Funchal.

Institutions: Chapel, day school, night school, Sunday school and regular Evangelistic services.

Special Workers: Mr. Julio Freitas and Mrs. Freitas.

Mount Faith (San Antonio Da Serra)

Location: A station among the peasants, fifteen miles northeast of Funchal.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1898.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Other Workers: Mr. and Mrs. João Simeão.

Institutions: Mission building with chapel. Sunday school, day school and night school.

Ribeira Grande Machico

Location: A coast town in southeastern Madeira, with an out-station at Ribeira Grande.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1905.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant church at work here.

Special Worker: Jeronymo Franco.

Institutions: Mission building, with chapel, Sunday school and day school.

Ribeira Brava

Location: A coast town on the southwestern side of the Island.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1912.

Mission at Work: Methodist Episcopal is the only Protestant Church at work here.

Special Workers: Mr. and Mrs. Correa and Mrs. Maria de Macedo.

Institutions: Mission building, with chapel, Sunday school, day school and night school.

W. G. SMART, Treasurer, P. O., Funchal

AUSTRIA MISSION CONFERENCE

ZURICH AREA—*Resident Bishop:* Rev. J. L. Nuelsen.

Area: 32,396 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Austria.

Population: 6,526,661, nearly one-third of whom live in the city of Vienna.

Religious Denominations: Protestant State Churches, 250,000; Jews, 200,000; Roman Catholics, 6,000,000; other denominations—Methodists, Old Catholics, Greek Catholics, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, 50,000.

Industries: Vienna is the chief center of commerce and industry on the Danube River. In the section of Styria is one of the largest and richest iron fields in Europe. In the Alpine regions, cattle, wood, salt, magnesia.

Organization: The Methodist Episcopal Church has had work in this section since 1897. In 1908 it became a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911, when it was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference and included all of the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established the Hungary Mission, Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference, and Austria Mission Conference, the first session of which was held July 16, 1920, in Vienna.

Institutions: St. Poelten: Day Nursery; Turnitz: Children's Home and Home for Aged; Vienna: Deaconess Home, 1 Day Nursery.

HINRICH BARGMANN, Superintendent, P. O., Vienna, XIV. Sechshauserstrasse 56

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 40,667 square miles; includes Methodist Episcopal work in Bulgaria.

Population: 5,034,000.

Chief Cities: Sofia, Philippopolis, Rustchuk, Pleven and Varna.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1857; first annual meeting held in April, 1876; Mission Conference organized in 1892.

Missions at Work: Methodist Episcopal, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational). Methodist work has so far been confined to that part of Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

E. E. COUNT, Superintendent of the Mission Conference

SOFIA DISTRICT

Location: Includes eight pastoral charges with Sofia, Lovech and Pleven as the chief centers.

Sofia

Missionaries: Rev. E. E. Count (on furlough) and Mrs. Count (on furlough.

Institution: Headquarters of Mission.

Lovetch

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Gongwer, Edith M. Perry and Mellony F. Turner, Mrs. Florence G. Reeves.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: American School for Girls.

PAVEL TODOROFF, Superintendent, P. O., Lovetch

TIRNOVO DISTRICT

Location: Includes nine pastoral charges with Tirnovo, Rustchuk and Varna as the chief centers.

TSVETAN TSVETANOFF, Superintendent, P. O., Varna

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GERMANY

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856, Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878, this became Germany Annual Conference and included the work in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893, Germany Conference was divided into the North Germany and South Germany Conferences. The work in Austria-Hungary, a part of the North Germany Conference, was separated in 1911. The present Conference divisions, five in number, were effected in 1926.

CENTRAL GERMANY CONFERENCE

Organization: Became an Annual Conference in 1926: formerly a part of North Germany Conference.

DRESDEN DISTRICT

Area: Includes eastern Saxony, Silesia and a small part of Brandenburg; chief centers, Chemnitz with large factories; Dresden, capital and art center; Breslau, university city, commercial metropolis and gateway to eastern Europe.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Chemnitz and Dresden.

WILHELM MEYER, Superintendent, P. O., Gravelottestr. 7,
Chemnitz, Saxony

LEIPZIG DISTRICT

Area: 13 circuits are in Saxony, 6 circuits are in Thuringia and one is in Prussia.

Industries: Wool, cotton and silk are worked into tissues of most varying form and color. Lace and silk embroidery was introduced in 1844 and, in the upper Vogtland, have been developed by machinery since 1857. In the production of curtains and musical instruments, this section has led the world. The cities are great centers of trade and traffic. Leipzig is the commercial center of Saxony.

Institutions: Deaconess Homes in Leipzig and Plauen; Home for Aged in Schwarzenshof; Children's Home in Klosterausnitz.

ALBERT WENZEL, Superintendent, P. O., Höltystr. 11,
Leipzig O, 39. Saxony

NORTHEAST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the northeast of Germany with the northern part of the Prussian province of Saxony, the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Pommern, Westmark and East Prussia.

Population: About 13,000,000; includes the large cities of Berlin, Magdeburg, Königsberg and Stettin.

Industries: General manufacturing, including furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement, textiles and shipbuilding.

Organization: Became an Annual Conference in 1926; formerly a part of North Germany Conference.

BERLIN DISTRICT

Area: Includes the province of Brandenburg and the northern part of the Prussian province of Saxony.

Population: About 7,000,000 includes the large cities of Berlin and Magdeburg.

Industries: Brown coal mining, manufacturing of briquettes, furniture, bicycles, autos, brick, cement and textiles.

Institutions: Berlin: Deaconess Home and Hospital.

HEINRICH SCHADEL, Superintendent, P. O., Klosterlausnitz, Thuringia

STETTIN-KONIGSBERG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the provinces of Pommern, Westmark and East Prussia.

Population: About 6,000,000; includes the large cities of Königsberg and Stettin.

Industries: General manufacturing, including bicycles, brick, cement and shipbuilding.

Institutions: Stettin: Deaconess Home.

ALBERT I. OHLRICH, Superintendent, P. O., Stettin, Pommern,
Frederich Karl str. 25

NORTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes the northwest of Germany.

Chief Centers: Hamburg, Bremen, Hannover, Kassel, Kiel, Oldenburg, Bielefeld, Braunschweig and Osnabrück.

Organization: Formerly a part of North Germany Conference; became an Annual Conference in 1926.

BREMEN DISTRICT

Area: Bremen, Hannover, Kassel, Braunschweig, Osnabrück, Bielefield, Bremerhaven, Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.
Industries: In some towns trade and navigation, in other towns are machine and spinning factories. In the country agriculture, cattle breeding and mining.
Population: 8,500,000.
Institutions: Bremen: Book Concern; Bremerhaven: Home for young people.

HERMANN MEYER, Superintendent, P. O., Nordstr. 78, Bremen

HAMBURG DISTRICT

Area: Hamburg, Harburg, Kiel and Flensburg.
Industries: Trade and navigation.
Population: 2,000,000.
Institutions: Hamburg: Deaconess Home and Hospital.

HEINRICH RAMKE, Superintendent, P. O., Martinistr. 41, Hamburg 20

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, with country around and the Rhineland.
Population: About 9,000,000.
Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun by the Rev. L. S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in 1849. The first annual meeting was held in 1852. In 1856 Germany Mission Conference was organized. In 1878, this became Germany Annual Conference and included our work in Switzerland. The churches in Switzerland separated from this Conference in 1886. In 1893 Germany Conference was divided into North Germany and South Germany Conferences. In 1897 union took place with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Germany. In 1926, the South Germany Conference was divided into the South Germany and Southwest Germany Conference.

NUREMBERG DISTRICT

Area: Includes the whole of Bavaria and the northeastern part of Württemberg.
Population: About 6,000,000.
Chief Centers: In Bavaria: Munchen the capital, 700,000. University, art galleries, technical high school, machine manufacturing and varied industries; Nuremberg, the Methodist center of Bavaria, large lead pencil and toy manufacturing works, also machine manufacturing and varied industries, 500,000; Augsburg, 200,000, large cotton mills and machine manufacturing; Wurzburg, 80,000, University, varied industries, wine growing; Hof Saale, 30,000, large cotton mills and varied industries; Bayreuth, 30,000, well known as Richard Wagner's town, varied industries; Ansbach, 25,000, large button manufacturing and varied industries; Bamberg, 50,000, strong center of Roman Catholic Church, varied industries; Erlangen, 35,000, University; Fürth, near Nürnberg, 80,000, large looking glass manufacturing and other industries.
Industries: In Württemberg: Heilbronn, Neckar, 50,000, large salt mine, paper manufacturing; Hall, 10,000, salt mine and mineral springs; Backnang, 15,000, leather and tanning industries.
Institutions: Nuremberg: Deaconess Home and Hospital with branches at Munchen and Fürth; Downdorf: Orphanage; Augsburg, Temperance Hotel.

HEINRICH FELLMAN, Superintendent, P. O., Ludwigstr. 8,
Crailsheim, Württemberg

STUTTGART DISTRICT

Area: Includes Württemberg, except the Northwestern part.
Population: About 3,000,000.
Chief Centers: Stuttgart, 460,000; Ulm, 90,000; Esslingen, 40,000; Ludwigsburg, 25,000; Freudenstadt, 12,000.

Industries: In the environs of Stuttgart manufacturing and agriculture; in the Black Forest section wood working and a little farming.

Institutions: Nagold: Children's Home; Schwarzenberg: Old People's Home; Freudenstadt: Rest Home.

JAKOB SCHNEIDER, Superintendent, P. O., Obere Birkenwaldstr. 204, Stuttgart

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE

Area: Includes our work in Baden, Palatine, Hessia and the provinces of Hessia-Nassau, Rhineland and that part of Westphalia belonging to Prussia. as well as the Saar State.

Population: 12,000,000.

Organization: Formerly a part of the South Germany Conference, became an annual Conference in 1926.

FRANKFORT DISTRICT

Area: A circle with Frankfort as center and a radius of about 25 miles.

Population: About 1,000,000.

Chief Centers: Frankfort-on-the-Main, 460,000; Mayence, 110,000; Wiesbaden, 102,000; Darmstadt, 90,000; Offenbach, 80,000.

Industries: Only a small part of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greater part is industrial, including the manufacture of automobiles, typewriters and dyes. Frankfort is a great banking center and Wiesbaden a fashionable watering place.

Institutions: Frankfort: Martins Mission Institute (Theological Seminary), Deaconess Home and Hospital: Kelkheim: Children's Home.

J. W. ERNST SOMMER, Superintendent, P. O., Ginnheimerlandstr. 180,
Frankfort-on-the-Main

KARLSRUHE DISTRICT

Area: Baden, Palatine, Hessia, the Saar-State, the province of Rhineland and parts of the provinces of Hessia-Nassau and Westphalia belonging to Prussia.

Population: About 11,000,000.

Chief Centers: Cologne, 700,000; Düsseldorf, 430,000; Mannheim, 245,000; Gelsenkirchen, 205,000; Karlsruhe, 145,000; Ludwigshafen, 100,000; Heidelberg, 72,000.

Industries: Only a small part of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greater part is industrial: coal mines, iron works, jewelry, boots.

JOHANNES HERTER, Superintendent, P. O., Durlach, Baden, Auerstr. 20a

HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 35,654 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hungary.

Population: 8,160,000; includes Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks.

Established Religions: Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Reformed, Lutheran, Unitarian, Jewish.

Free Churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist.

Organization: Work was begun by Rev. F. H. Otto Melle in Budapest in 1906. In 1907 Austria-Hungary became a district of the North Germany Conference. Organization as a Mission Conference took place in 1911 under Bishop Burt. Under the new political conditions resulting from the World War the work in Hungary was established by the General Conference of 1920 as the Hungary Mission. In 1924, Bishop Nuelsen presiding, the work was reorganized as Hungary Mission Conference.

Institutions: Budapest: Book Concern, Temperance Restaurant, Legal Bureau (People's Office); Budakeszi: Children's Home and Orphanage, Home for Aged and Deaconess Home, Bible School.

MARTIN FUNK, Superintendent
P. O., Budapest VI. Felsöerdösor, 5

JUGO-SLAVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 96,134 square miles; Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jugo-Slavia.

Population: 12,017,323.

Organization: In 1907 this work became a part of a district in North Germany Conference and remained so until 1911 when the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference was organized and took over all the work in the dual monarchy. On the basis of the lines fixed by the Peace Treaty of 1919, the General Conference of 1920 established Austria Mission Conference, Hungary Mission and Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference. The first session of the Jugo-Slavia Mission Conference was held on April 21, 1921, in Novi Sad. Ten centers of work in Macedonia were taken over from the American Board (Congregational) in December, 1921, and were officially united with the Mission Conference in May, 1922.

Appointments: Crvenka, Mramorak, Pribichevichevo, Novi Sad, Novi Vrbas, Sombor, Stari Bechej, Veliki Bechkerek, Vrshac, Strumnitza, Murtino, Monospitivo, Koleshino, Radovishte, Velusa, Raklishte, Skoplje, Pristina.

Institutions: Children's Homes: Srbobran, Novi Sad Training School for girls (for social and religious workers). *Social work:* Clubs for boys and girls, Stari Bechej, Veliki Bechkerek, Novi Sad.

JOHN JACOB, Superintendent, P. O., 47 Deakova, Novi Sad

RUSSIA MISSION CONFERENCE

Area: 8,166,130 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics).

Population: 131,546,065 (estimated 1922), including Russians, Turks and Tartars, Ugro-Finns, Jews, Armenians, Mongolians, and others. Millions of these people have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Kovauber in 1889 by the Rev. B. A. Carlson from Helsingfors. By appointment of Bishop Burt in 1907 the work was organized under Rev. G. A. Simons.

Appointments: There are fifteen pastoral charges.

Leningrad

(Formerly Petrograd and St. Petersburg)

Location: Former capital of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland.

Population: 1,067,328 (1923).

Institution: Deaconess work in charge of Sister Anna Eklund.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

Area: 15,976 square miles; includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland.

Population: 3,880,320.

Organization: Methodist Episcopal work was begun in 1856 by two preachers of the Germany Conference. In 1858 it was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Conference and later of the Germany Annual Conference. In June, 1886, Switzerland Conference was organized.

EAST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Appenzell, Grison, St. Gall, Thurgovie, Schaffhausen and a small part of Argovie.

Population: 821,000 Protestants; 503,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: German.

Industries: Manufacturing, including embroideries, silk and machines and agriculture.

Institutions: Zurich: Methodist Publishing House, Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Young Women's Hostel; Horgen: Home for the Aged.

HANS LÜTHI, Superintendent
P. O., Kasinostr. 24, Zurich 7

WEST DISTRICT

Area: Includes the cantons of Argovie, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lucerne, Neuchatel, Soleure and Vaud.

Population: 1,193,000 Protestants; 425,000 Roman Catholics.

Language: French and German.

Industries: Agriculture, manufacturing, especially watches.

Institutions: Lausanne: Bethany Deaconess Sanatorium, Young Women's Hostel, Deaconess Rest Home at Spiez.

ALFRED HONEGGER, Superintendent
P. O., Monbijoustr. 34, Berne

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For Educational Statistics, see page

1. Foochow Area

FOOCH

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents go

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Commun			
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers									
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bingtang				..	..	..	..	7	...	9	19	6	20	12	11	801	325	1126	119
Bingnang				..	..	2	..	10	...	5	20	2	49	13	19	1692	1352	3044	721
Foochow	7	7	14	2	30	19	..	19	2	6	38	1	26	14	24	2008	507	2515	263
Futsing	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	6	1	7	15	....	24	16	17	2048	2008	4056	342
Kutien	1			..	1	4	..	12	1	8	35	6	16	16	41	1363	756	2119	116
Lungtien	..	..	..	..	..		..	14	4	4	29	..	37	11	9	2458	941	3399	425
Mintsing North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	8	13	5	35	18	8	968	619	1587	81
Mintsing South	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	...	13	24	4	33	22	12	1898	2039	3937	298
Yukie (Nguka)			..		..		..	9		5	10	...	19	6	3	1233	1136	2369	252
Total	10	7	16	2	35	28		85	8	65	203	24	259	128	144	14469	9683	24152	2617
Last Year (1925)	14	4	15	4	37	31	5	81	17	73	216	20	239	135	293	15843	11373	27216	1737

HINGHV

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents go

DISTRICTS	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Hankong	..			..	..		..	15	1	16	19	1	21	...	..	998	757	1755	510
Hecking		..			..		..	15	1	20	21	2	29	...	...	1290	1203	2493	888
Hinghwa	4	..	3	1	8	14	..	27	7	45	41	12	50	...	...	1557	975	2532	946
Sienyu East		..					..	6	..	19	13	..	23	...	...	1242	1037	2279	652
Sienyu West	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	13	...	15	10	1	18	...	...	1081	576	1657	625
Total	5	.	4	1	10	18		76	9	115	104	16	141	..		6168	4548	10716	3621
Last Year	6	1	7	1	15	24	..	79	10	105	99	31	168	122	220	7648	5791	13439	3706

SOUTH FUKI

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents go

DISTRICTS	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tatien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	...	14	39	...	1	607	334	941	289
Tehwa	.					.	..	8	..	..	1	22	29	...	1	665	519	1184	271
Yungchun	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	13	3	...	...	10	19	...	3	373	267	640	241
Total	3		3		6		..	27	5	1	1	46	87	..	5	1645	1120	2765	801
Last Year	3	..	3	1	7	..	..	25	7	34	17	9	65	83	14	1657	1145	2802	790

YENPI

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents go

DISTRICTS	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Changhufan	..	.	.	..	..	.	..	7	1	6	12	1	28	12	2	654	223	877	22
Shahsien	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	6	...	6	2	5	5	4	5	167	262	429	..
Shunchang	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	4	...	8	2	3	24	6	6	617	559	1176	38
Yenping	2	..	1	..	3	2		9	2	10	12	1	37	33	12	633	369	1002	15
Yuki	.	..	..	.		.		4	..	10	18	6	35	3	5	497	329	826	80
Yungan	.	.	.	..	.	..	..	2	1	3	2	1	10	6	5	183	149	332	12
Total	2	.	1		3	2	..	32	4	43	48	17	139	64	35	2751	1891	4642	167
Last Year	6	2	8	1	17	7		36	4	43	58	18	157	82	68	4141	3085	7226	338

r Medical Statistics, see page 465.

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)								Debt		Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Publishing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	For Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	For Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	For Buildings and Improvements	For Other Purposes Not Included in 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
28	31	14	814	11	7106	11	5030	..	....	1000	.....	.....	....	1737	116	.....	....	43	1896
86	126	33	1158	20	39800	17	18200	..	....	3500	19000	.....	....	1293	96	.....	147	859	2395
57	58	47	2399	20	103900	9	10500	12	180000	420200	851850	4000	1000	3344	338	.....	149	1819	5650
61	68	17	1137	14	60200	10	10800	3	22000	56500	172000	2000	....	2536	414	.....	1685	3261	7896
47	25	25	1297	19	29500	9	4400	2	20000	56000	40000	.....	....	2115	10	.....	....	20	2145
41	93	29	1142	41	51950	19	15200	1	7500	23000	28000	.....	....	2445	115	.....	1371	2189	6120
16	29	16	736	8	22000	8	10300	1	6000	53000	6500	.....	....	1708	167	.....	....	218	2093
18	18	23	1412	14	31700	14	22000	..	....	1800	21000	.....	....	2480	21	.....	222	3800	6523
55	66	23	696	18	53900	10	18100	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1582	16	.....	612	1786	3996
409	514	227	10791	165	400056	107	114530	19	235500	615000	1138350	6000	1000	19240	1293	.....	4186	13995	38714
871	688	236	10265	160	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	215500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

									*	*	*	*	*						
.	45	28	1207	27	44200	13	20000	1	....	45000	10000	.....	....	1602	763	.....	468	203	3036
4	94	38	1155	30	33616	14	14500	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1500	663	.....	70	497	2730
9	57	46	1880	34	115700	22	28500	5	35000	160000	85000	.....	....	3342	1538	.....	264	618	5762
16	34	25	1246	28	32450	13	15070	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2202	540	.....	....	344	3086
14	38	23	1109	27	41300	12	12800	1	5000	10000	65000	.....	....	2114	525	.....	32	607	3278
43	268	160	6597	146	267266	74	90870	7	40000	215000	160000			10760	4029		834	2269	17892
368	410	185	9661	144	260600	73	86650	7	40000	215000	160000	.....	....	11619	6100	643	12108	2533	33003

* From 1926 Report.

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

																		*	
23	24	27	762	29	76100	24	37800	..	....	15340	.....	120	....	2054	226	207	28	3672	6187
12	11	28	1025	26	55100	19	35700	..	....	10650	.....	.....	....	2893	311	322	530	1636	5692
4	13	21	767	17	45400	15	43550	2	18000	45600	.....	1657	....	1251	369	5190	520	3652	10982
39	51	76	2554	72	176600	58	117050	2	18000	71590		1777		6198	906	5719	1078	8960	22861
56	103	81	2920	71	177700	60	119850	2	18000	66264	.....	4330	220	7335	34	.....	3655	3113	14137

* Includes fees, tuition for schools, and contributions to support schools.

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

4	4	13	551	10	27360	9	5600	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	779	21	15	130	.....	945
7	4	4	105	5	17900	6	1540							687	29	9	46		771
7	4	13	380	14	33900	17	8130	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	892	9	20	....	.....	921
6	12	1	200	22	105600	15	12620	7	30000	93050	32495	19754	....	1204	103	25	340	.....	1672
7	28	15	405	6	12450	4	1830	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1043	8	17	....	.....	1068
17	11	8	192	8	9100	4	1800	2	15000	.....	.....	.....	....	293	6	13	....	.....	312
48	63	54	1833	65	206310	55	34520	9	45000	93050	32495	19754		4898	176	99	516		5689
158	79	73	2649	68	193610	55	32920	9	45000	87050	38495	870	98	8804	108	363	1037	280	10592

2. Peking Area

NORTH CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community				
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers						Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chingchao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	11	8	....	8	12	14	1390	825	2215	174	2389
Lanhsien	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	15	12	2	34	20	18	2597	614	3211	267	3478
Peking	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	5	13	36	....	24	57	39	2396	1365	3761	734	4495
Shanhaikuan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	...	12	11	2	13	50	32	1200	823	2023	125	2148
Tientsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	7	4	3	5	19	18	1301	920	2221	240	2461
Tsunhua	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	11	17	3	38	11	22	1792	1043	2835	650	3485
Total	17	7	22	2	48	46	1	76	15	69	88	10	122	169	143	10676	5590	16266	2190	1845
Last Year	18	9	21	9	57	23	1	68	10	77	93	15	123	166	144	11181	5477	16658	2304	18962

SHANTUNG

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Taianfu	3	..	3	1	7	3	..	12	2	6	9	7	4	1	3	1248	1730	2978	68	304
Tungping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	11	...	....	8	...	1	1103	1079	2182	...	2182
Yenchow	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	4	4	...	....	1	7	5	753	143	896	46	942
Total	4	..	4	1	9	3	..	19	6	21	9	7	13	8	9	3104	2952	6056	114	617
Last Year (1925)	4	..	5	..	9	7	..	19	6	32	15	8	18	31	34	3107	1842	5039	...	503

CHENGTU WEST CHINA

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chengtu	12	2	13	3	30	13	..	8	1	9	9	4	30	25	36	1142	1274	2416	28	2444
Tzechow	1	..	1	1	3	6	..	10	3	3	29	1	41	30	32	1567	1468	3035	43	3078
Total	13	2	14	4	33	19	..	18	4	12	38	5	71	55	68	2709	2742	5451	71	5522
Last Year	8	2	8	4	22	12	1	16	4	18	51	10	73	72	81	2553	2315	4868	78	4946

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chungking	3	3	6	..	12	6	..	9	2	1	13	1	16	14	27	587	555	1142	85	1227
Hochow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	...	....	4	10	7	168	124	292	19	311
Jungchang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	...	7	3	1	15	...	3	678	751	1429	11	1440
Suining	2	..	2	..	4	4	..	5	2	3	2	....	6	35	21	674	538	1212	27	1239
Total	5	3	8	..	16	10	..	27	5	13	18	2	41	59	58	2107	1968	4075	142	4217
Last Year	5	3	8	6	22	12	..	28	4	19	17	4	55	54	48	2295	2126	4421	126	4547

3. Shanghai Area

CENTRAL CHINA

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chinkiang	1	..	1	..	2	5	1	4	1	2	...	3	8	...	6	218	99	317	4	321
Kiangning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	...	4	6	...	7	226	135	361	54	415
Nanking	9	3	12	1	25	9	..	3	1	...	...	2	17	3	7	649	140	789	20	809
North Anhwei	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	1	...	4	5	1	4	342	156	498	65	563
Wuning	1	1	2	3	7	4	..	6	...	2	1	4	10	7	9	401	167	568	81	649
Wannan	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	34	14	48	...	48
Total	12	4	16	4	36	18	1	20	3	5	1	18	47	11	33	1870	711	2581	221	2805
Last Year	14	4	18	5	41	33	..	25	2	7	...	24	40	35	46	2583	1044	3627	362	3989

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)										Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
												Debt							
Adults 22	Children 23	Number of Schools 24	Number of Scholars 25	Number of Churches 26	Estimated Value of Churches 27	Number of Parsonages 28	Estimated Value of Parsonages 29	No. Miss'y Residences 30	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences 31	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc. 32	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property 33	On Real Estate 34	Amount Paid 35	Ministerial Support 36	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference 37	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference 38	New Buildings and Improvements 39	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39 40	Total Contributions on the Field 41
								*	*	*	*								
67	39	17	811	33	30429	27	13350	..	....	4000	.....	.....	....	1404	59	333	898	370	3064
120	47	21	1428	24	57515	39	26650	..	....	50000	.....	950	....	4343	55	489	550	869	6306
105	96	12	1863	13	180500	8	34100	12	198000	600000	318000	.....	....	5125	197	602	641	1412	7977
43	41	17	1413	20	81730	20	21100	4	50000	200000	54000	.....	....	4110	64	205	267	4636	9282
72	28	13	627	21	85456	14	26587	4	53000	425000	61000	.....	....	3494	143	1193	948	453	6231
65	23	17	1278	18	42000	18	12800	..	....	15000	.....	.....	876	1275	60	592	899	361	3187
472	274	97	7420	129	477630	126	134587	20	301000	1294000	433000	950	876	19751	578	3414	4203	8101	36047
527	290	111	9768	131	464175	110	129958	20	301000	1294000	433000	.....	....	18117	856	9775	3750	.....	32498

* Repeated from 1926 Report.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

73	10	6	900	9	23800	7	9000	4	53000	50000	61000	10000	4000	2385	31	174	....	.....	2590
52	11	1	140	11	16100	5	5000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	370	....	2	54	230	656
52	8	6	485	11	52200	9	11300	..	....	.....	.....	60	....	451	50	7	276	3158	3942
177	29	13	1525	31	92100	21	25300	4	53000	50000	61000	10060	4000	3206	81	183	330	3388	7188
308	84	28	2130	35	83463	34	28950	4	53000	50000	61000	.....	....	3746	233	567	1570	436	6552

CONFERENCE

1926 Report

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

77	18	26	1388	16	55550	8	6800	9	64500	194750	.....	.....	26	1757	44	94	2546	1027	5468
87	17	24	1606	27	26550	12	5600	2	5000	38500	.....	5500	80	1025	24	403	1170	4593	7215
164	35	50	2994	43	82100	20	12400	11	69500	233250	136930	5500	106	2782	68	497	3716	5620	12683
161	22	50	3416	38	81246	17	8200	11	69500	128347	124700	980	420	2342	43	920	2474	4682	10461

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

5	4	8	676	20	36300	7	2700	5	45000	118000	215000	29078	1000	715	31	40	....	645	1431
3	1	6	385	8	7640	6	4000	..	....	.....				146	4	3	6	258	417
8	1	6	290	40	28600	14	3550	..	....	.....				348	32	22	....	401	803
5	...	8	676	20	17900	7	4000	2	22000	.....				715	12	10	127	1274	2138
21	6	28	2027	88	90440	34	14250	7	67000	118000	215000	29078	1000	1924	79	75	133	2578	4789
70	38	54	3378	59	106450	19	12000	8	67000	275100	216000	....	....	1970	51	.....	429	4279	6729

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

2	2	3	260	5	21500	4	6200	2	Partly	destroy	ed	2000	....	644	5	16	....	64	729
6	1	6	245	8	11000	7	6700	..	....	.....	.....	120	....	656	2	11	....	58	727
27	3	10	1159	5	92000	2	3000	6	Largel	y destro	yed	.....	....	1590	61	22	....	276	1949
7	11	6	192	10	11800	7	4300	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	682	38	11	....	158	889
2	6	7	234	9	20700	7	7200	4	35000	250000	.....	.....	....	1282	35	2	....	166	1485
...	...	1	30	1	5000	..	.....	1	8000	5000	.....	.....	....	61	2	.....	....	3	66
44	23	33	2120	38	162000	27	27400	13	43000	255000	.....	2120	....	4915	143	62	....	725	5845
222	57	52	3358	40	161770	25	27900	14	82000	184934	415624	27715	....	6374	112	386	170	1284	8326

KIANGSI

Unit of local currency is the Mexican dollar, which equals 50 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community				
	men		women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			members of conference		local preachers										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 and 20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Fu River	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	6	...	...	4	....	7	1	3	225	234	459	111	570
Hwangmei	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	1	1	2	....	8	4	14	370	338	708	39	747
Kan River	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	...	1	1	....	1	...	2	131	83	214	36	250
Nanchang	4	5	9	4	22	11	..	6	2	4	3	....	8	24	42	454	350	804	84	888
North Kiangsi	5	2	7	2	16	11	..	8	1	1	9	....	8	3	12	783	378	1161	59	1220
Total	11	7	18	6	42	26	..	29	4	7	19	....	32	32	73	1963	1383	3346	329	3675
Last Year	9	5	15	5	34	18	2	27	5	9	17	4	30	79	129	1962	1550	3512	371	3883

4. Seoul Area

KOREA

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

Chemulpo	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	...	3	...	....	108	...	13	1979	2512	4491	1033	5524
Chunan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	1	...	....	22	...	7	288	1324	1612	99	1711
Haiju	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	...	3	...	....	72	...	12	1003	1552	2555	378	2933
Hongsung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	....	45	...	5	355	1035	1390	175	1565
Kangneung	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	...	3	...	....	17	...	4	252	586	838	135	973
Kongju	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	...	2	...	....	44	...	7	472	1329	1801	195	1996
Manchuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	....	31	...	1	538	712	1250	203	1453
Pyengyang	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	21	...	7	...	....	295	...	23	3422	5925	9347	1182	10529
Seoul	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	18	...	6	...	....	139	...	18	1598	2717	4315	721	5036
Suwon	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	...	1	...	....	47	...	7	544	1171	1715	215	1930
Wonju	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	...	3	...	....	44	...	6	638	1551	2189	235	2424
Yengbyen	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	...	6	...	....	49	...	11	959	1889	2848	342	3190
Yichun	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	...	2	...	....	60	...	7	520	1276	1796	220	2016
Total	14	5	18	2	39	47	..	102	...	37	...	....	973	...	121	12568	23579	36147	5133	41280
Last Year	17	7	23	3	50	49	..	57	22	43	22	323	623	354	300	12999	5366	18365	5034	23399

JAPAN MISSION COUNCIL—JAPAN

Repeated from

Unit of local currency is the yen, which equals 50 cents gold.

East Conference:																				
Hokkaido	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	...	3	...	1	....	...	...	1186	589	1775	...	1775
Ou Hokubu (Hirosaki)	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	2	1	5	...	1	....	...	...	706	265	971	...	971
Ou Nambu (Sendai)	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	2	...	...	1	....	...	...	631	87	718	...	718
Tokyo	10	1	7	2	20	6	..	23	10	3	...	11	....	...	...	5071	984	6055	...	6055
Tokai (Yokohama)	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	25	6	10	...	2	....	...	...	2837	649	3486	...	3486
West Conference:																				
Kyushiu North	3	..	3	..	6	10	..	10	2	4	...	....	....	...	...	1496	525	2021	...	2021
Kyushiu South	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	10	...	3	...	1	....	...	...	875	124	999	...	999
Korea	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	9	...	1	....	...	...	1351	196	1547	...	1547
Loo Choo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	1	....	...	...	815	473	1288	...	1288
Furlough	3	1	4	..	8	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	.....
Total	21	2	19	2	44	32	..	94	22	37	...	19	....	...	...	14968	3892	18860	...	18860
Last Year	19	2	20	2	43	46	2	90	17	51	23	56	....	...	61	14968	3892	18860	...	18860

(a) These figures represent the districts of the Japan Methodist Church in which the Methodist Episcopal Church has work. The other districts are the territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Church of Canada.

For complete statistics of the Japan Methodist Church, see table following Summary of General Statistics by Divisions.

ONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)								Debt		Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Mis'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	For Disciplinary Conference Claims (General Conference)	Total Benevolences by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes not included in 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
									*	*	*	*							
12	2	5	315	8	16500	10	9000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	366	29	.....	....	189	584
2	...	8	331	5	15500	6	9300	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	487	23	.....	....	177	687
...	1	3	185	4	12100	3	6200	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	122	17	.....	17	29	185
3	1	9	428	8	60700	6	9400	7	39000	.....	.....	.....	....	1140	84	.....	....	258	1482
1	...	13	834	8	27400	5	7600	5	23000	.....	.....	.....	....	1925	50	.....	....	431	2406
18	4	38	[illegible]	33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
185	60	53	3876	37	180560	34	45300	11	62000	231200	175000	800	....	3718	722	147	1712	2569	8868

* From 1925 Conference Journal.

CONFERENCE

for equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

								*	*	*	*								
87	152	47	[illegible]	61	57031	12	3480	1	26000	10000	51100	593	213	3453	18	387	1824	4002	9684
42	5	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	9450	10	4900	..	....	.....	.....	8	....	2664	3	488	975	2502	6632
60	57	51	2431	51	36745	15	6550	2	16000	50200	21800	130	45	5597	5	26	1647	2222	9497
24	9	34	927	22	8215	7	4780	..	....	3000	.....	.....	32	2504	4	340	781	1423	5052
13	11	22	704	17	13700	4	1550	..	....	1500	.....	40	198	1200	3	92	234	1432	2961
42	33	32	1512	34	20540	8	4350	3	32000	64400	22400	.....	40	4793	6	497	820	2101	8217
34	22	28	758	19	3900	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	264	80	2460	4	143	2331	6736	11674
302	188	146	9288	80	242835	40	29400	3	55000	339400	213600	590	1848	20355	24	8044	16499	37384	82306
122	123	62	3744	33	399750	17	17750	8	148000	550000	568700	1925	787	9205	19	497	12702	36239	58662
34	12	27	861	32	17875	10	2665	..	....	31000	17600	468	18	3253	5	1591	2276	1466	8591
44	11	18	2341	31	27680	10	3140	2	25000	25000	21600	188	120	10370	6	1740	3830	4864	20810
135	13	52	2258	39	25105	16	3765	2	15000	36000	28000	42	58	5347	10	444	914	4966	11681
32	50	40	1458	47	26055	8	2060	..	....	.....	2700	556	152	4490	5	403	2060	1985	8943
971	[illegible]	615	[illegible]	487	388881	157	84390	21	317000	1110500	947500	4804	3591	75691	112	14692	46893	107322	244710
1101	740	357	30875	491	473373	148	51833	21	317000	1110500	947500	3975	4733	58434	267	5017	51101	110523	225342

* From 1926 Report.

METHODIST CHURCH—East and West Conferences (a)

926 Report

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

164	9	39	3639	9	.....	8	.....	1	16000	8000	526380	.....	....	16441	1203	716	2516	1896	22772
168	1	23	1195	5	.	6	..	1	12230	.....	145230	.....	....	14031	534	260	4140	783	19748
31	5	9	1155	6	..	4	.....	1	14504	.....	10750	.....	....	4240	492	95	....	424	5251
368	34	36	4017	28	...	23	...	9	58750	2500000	175600	.....	....	43556	3253	1075	3994	2529	54407
237	42	110	8020	20	....	20	....	2	60000	.....	26300	.....	....	31665	2610	774	20002	2619	57670
125	5	41	2342	9	.....	14	....	4	60000	180000	648000	.....	....	35096	1602	693	35263	1402	74056
45	9	21	1391	7	.....	6	.....	1	11477	.....	.....	.....	....	7026	564	338	....	651	8579
130	26	22	1876	8	.....	11	.....	1	9200	.....	.....	.....	....	22125	1953	714	3859	2901	31552
27	17	8	566	2	.....	2	.....	1	4500	.....	.....	.....	....	2168	270	38	....	254	2730
...	.	...	.	.	....	.	....	.		.	.	...	..	.			..	...	.
[illegible]	148	303	24502	94	.....	94	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	....	176348	12481	4703	69774	13459	276765
282	335	309	24502	91	....	83	....	21	77060	835550	1624400	.....	....	67703	11253	6578	37471	24449	147454

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

PHILIPPINE ISLAND

1. Manila Area

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents gold.

Districts 1	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Ordained 2	Missionaries of the Board: Men: Unordained 3	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Wives 4	Missionaries of the Board: Women: Single 5	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5 6	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S. 7	Other Foreign Workers 8	Ordained National Preachers: Members of Conference: Full Members 9	Ordained National Preachers: Members of Conference: On Trial 10	Ordained National Preachers: Local Preachers: Appointed 11	Ordained National Preachers: Local Preachers: Not Appointed 12	Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters: Appointed 13	Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters: Not Appointed 14	All Other National Workers: Men 15	All Other National Workers: Women 16	The Christian Community: Church Members Now on Roll 17	Preparatory Members Now on Roll 18	Total Preparatory and Full Members 19	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19 20	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19 21
Cagayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	...	3	107	...	14	3330	2156	5486	618	610
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	3	...	24	71	...	15	3427	2433	5860	119	597
Ilocos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	...	11	59	...	17	2098	765	2863	308	317
Pampanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	...	13	...	...	131	...	2	5862	6693	12555	...	1255
Manila	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	4	16	....	218	...	...	8657	1253	9910	484	1039
Pangasinan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	4	1	30	241	2	32	5205	4446	9651	287	993
Tarlac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	1	9	188	...	21	2837	5086	7923	545	846
Total	10	..	10	..	20	23	..	58	10	31	18	77	1015	2	101	31416	22832	54248	2361	5660
Last Year	9	..	9	..	18	21	..	58	10	31	18	77	1015	2	101	31416	22832	54248	2361	5660

MALAY

2. Singapore Area

Unit of local currency is the Straits Settlements dollar, which equals 55 cents gold.

Districts 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ipoh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	7	....	...	...	1425	415	1840	332	217
Kuala Lumpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	4	....	...	...	668	314	982	136	111
Malacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	19	....	...	...	1010	685	1695	206	190
Penang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	6	....	...	...	420	198	618	73	69
Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	1509	754	2263	...	226
Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	1048	221	1269	47	131
Total	24	3	20	12	59	31	..	21	13	...	...	36	....	...	...	6080	2587	8667	794	946
Last Year	14	5	13	8	40	26	..	17	8	66	...	57	....	...	...	4621	2457	7078	633	771

NETHERLANDS INDIE

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

Districts 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	18	...	11	....	...	7	439	62	501	1	50
Palembang	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...	....	....	...	...	63	90	153	22	17
West Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	7	...	4	....	5	1	190	98	288	17	30
Total	2	1	3	1	7	4	..	3	1	26	...	15	....	5	8	692	250	942	40	98
Last Year	6	3	9	4	22	3	..	4	1	...	...	15	....	5	8	696	428	1124	226	135

NORTH SUMATR

Unit of local currency is the Dutch guilder, which equals 40 cents gold.

Districts 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	8	1	9	2	20	..	..	7	...	...	...	14	....	...	...	574	229	803	107	91
Last Year	3	..	3	1	7	..	..	7	...	...	...	14	....	...	...	389	407	796	223	101

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

SOUTH INDI

1. Bangalore Area

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Districts 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore	3	..	3	..	6	7	..	2	...	...	1	27	....	16	60	612	553	1165	394	155
Belgaum	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	2	...	2	...	48	....	13	14	245	4571	4816	1699	651
Gokak	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	...	1	...	47	....	7	44	338	4137	4475	1284	575
Gulbarga	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	...	1	...	14	....	4	34	502	4093	4595	902	549
Madras	3	..	3	..	6	2	..	3	...	3	2	50	....	24	60	1029	2907	3936	1976	591
Raichur	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	...	1	...	38	....	1	12	143	2596	2739	996	373
Total	10	..	10	..	20	17	..	15	...	8	3	224	....	65	224	2869	18857	21726	7251	2897
Last Year	13	1	14	..	28	17	..	15	...	8	3	228	2	68	250	2851	18127	20978	8480	2945

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

APTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
												DEBT							
Adults 22	Children 23	Number of Schools 24	Number of Scholars 25	Number of Churches 26	Estimated Value of Churches 27	Number of Parsonages 28	Estimated Value of Parsonages 29	No. Miss'y Residences 30	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences 31	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc. 32	Estimated Value of W. F. M. S. Property 33	On Real Estate 34	Amount Paid 35	Ministerial Support 36	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference 37	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference 38	New Buildings and Improvements 39	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39 40	Total Contributions on the Field 41
457	420	56	4363	39	34714	10	8646	2	11300	18000	5000	.....	....	4445	19	168	2945	1293	8870
308	302	79	5030	46	71006	21	28600	2	15100	15000	.....	.....	....	16320	24	28	11820	2188	30380
[illegible]	111	26	2593	26	32587	1	150	1	5000	15000	.....	.....	....	3202	21	71	.....	.....	3294
376	414	43	3629	32	51672	19	6646	2	20000	40000	40000	.....	....	8004	15	29	2378	2274	12700
679	319	76	7403	52	291150	21	69000	5	132000	311428	345000	.....	450	24249	....	844	11084	10296	46473
671	405	81	6537	48	93760	15	1785	2	20000	10000	16400	.....	....	6631	35	47	7354	583	14650
131	355	44	2899	36	37000	9	6069	..	....	8500	.....	.....	....	3759	....	6	1826	2170	7761
858	2326	405	32454	279	611889	96	120896	14	203400	417928	406400	.....	450	66610	114	1193	37407	18804	124128
68	1978	413	32645	266	617512	95	112516	14	203400	417928	406400	.....	....	53040	114	1193	26333	12137	92817

ONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

								†	†	†	†								
115	121	19	1258	10	12700	10	27150					3020	150	12843	204	246	2392	2882	18567
53	69	16	1063	8	62850	8	26600	8	65000	400000	195000	5464	930	6620	119	420	1122	5608	13889
164	82	24	1171	19	48050	6	16000					2000	500	11158	5	486	10177	7963	30007
32	45	9	786	3	25300	5	34500	2	35600	350000	110000	526	....	3534	85	213	375	5224	9431
173	199	16	759	18	40000	5	11000	1	5000	.....	.....	.....	....	50	175	100	20000	1510	21865
60	93	10	1359	4	210000	4	20050	8	100000	900000	250000	33157	500	12943	138	175	14939	11118	39313
597	609	94	6396	62	398900	38	135300	19	205600	1650000	555000	44167	2080	47148	774	1640	49005	34305	133072
572	451	85	5471	50	279750	29	103750	19	205600	1650000	555000	18815	3732	40609	617	1686	53145	20012	116069

† Repeated from 1921 Report.

IISSION CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

18	54	14	930	4	67500	6	19000	3	50000	140000	68000	43859	474	2657		86	307	2193	5243
8	5	1	164	1	16000	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	12500	....	1057	....	150	....	.....	1207
6	13	4	80	4	7000	4	2000	1	8000	800	.....	216	....	2040	....	445	788	955	4228
32	72	19	1174	9	90500	10	21000	4	58000	140800	68000	56575	474	5754	....	681	1095	3148	10678
64	63	25	1763	11	107800	8	13600	4	58000	140800	68000	101000	1841	4235	5	629	7115	8540	20524

IISSION CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

49	118	13	480	13	77600	4	4000	..	....	...		11500	..	5903	3	54	..	3437	9397
49	82	14	506	7	67000	1	700	..	....	80000			...	4666	.	112	217	.	4995

ONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

17	52	106	3623	8	33735	3	750	3	31750	260525	219400	68012	....	4635	299	2491	....	1661	9086
4	38	38	1151	4	12400	10	20700	2	30000	33600	78500	24081	....	2455	13	40	....	.....	2508
...	52	49	822	3	1900	16	10670			1830			...	1839	64		...	8	1911
6	34	30	291	..	.....	10	6200	1	15500	7700	.....	5089	....	854	25	6	....	9	894
91	88	83	3223	38	84560	15	4270	4	134000	75411	124811	94976	....	6205	129	255	623	5326	12538
18	105	28	588	..	.....	16	7835	1	10000	16500	60000	4748	....	1308	45	28	....	12	1393
136	369	334	9698	53	132595	70	50425	11	221250	398566	482711	196906	....	17296	575	2820	623	7016	28330
250	492	423	10573	52	133185	71	53425	11	221250	423099	439500	215143	2750	18182	1128	246	1535	8978	30069

HYDERABAD

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community				
	Men		Women					Members of Conference		Local Preachers										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bidar	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	2	3	27	57	....	4	5	792	7128	7920	3364	1128
Hyderabad	2	2	2	..	6	4	..	6	1	6	24	26	....	18	31	1510	2870	4380	1633	601
Sironcha	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	...	4	18	18	....	3	21	156	592	748	424	117
Tandur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	17	21	....	15	25	1867	10153	12020	3494	1551
Vikarabad	2	..	2	..	4	1	..	3	1	3	18	36	....	6	17	1643	10476	12119	1518	1363
Yellandu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2	5	17	....	13	15	252	1690	1942	1087	302
Total	5	2	5	..	12	11	2	19	5	19	109	175	....	59	111	6220	32909	39129	11520	503
Last Year	7	2	9	..	18	..	..	13	6	12	...	252	....	70	123	6733	31625	38358	...	3835

BURMA MISSION

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Pegu-Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	8	....	...	...	182	158	340	62	40
Rangoon-Burmese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	1	...	26	....	...	...	244	271	515	70	58
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	1	....	...	1	180	69	249	164	41
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	7	....	...	...	284	50	334	177	51
Indian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	1	...	20	....	3	2	364	243	607	141	74
Total	9	1	8	1	19	16	..	12	...	2	...	62	....	3	3	1254	791	2045	614	26
Last Year	10	..	9	19	12	..	..	8	7	1	...	55	....	2	2	1183	782	1965	590	255

2. Bombay Area

BOMBAY

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Basim	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	3	...	...	...	10	11	...	26	212	132	344	219	50
Bombay	6	..	6	..	12	4	4	4	1	2	2	3	27	4	22	692	283	975	305	128
Nagpur	3	..	3	..	6	3	..	7	2	1	...	6	28	9	34	327	139	466	259	72
Poona	1	..	1	..	2	5	2	2	...	2	...	4	6	4	32	136	182	318	207	52
Puntamba	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	4	...	1	...	15	4	12	22	305	876	1181	311	149
Total	13	.	13	..	26	18	6	20	3	6	2	33	76	29	136	1672	1612	3284	1301	458
Last Year	12	..	12	..	24	15	1	21	2	7	...	61	....	73	133	2612	1877	4489	1376	580

GUJARAT

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Ahmedabad	3	..	3	1	7	2	1	14	...	9	1	91	....	27	77	1943	4811	6754	3324	1007
Baroda	1	..	1	..	2	5	1	17	...	2	...	61	....	14	42	1569	6154	7723	3764	1148
Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	1	...	25	....	1	18	755	2475	3230	1838	50
Godhra	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	13	...	1	1	40	....	7	43	631	6238	6869	4816	1168
Kathiawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	1	...	6	....	...	10	597	435	1032	343	137
Total	4	..	5	1	10	10	2	52	...	14	2	223	....	49	190	5495	20113	25608	14085	3969
Last Year	5	1	6	2	14	11	1	46	4	16	...	223	....	71	228	5350	19760	25110	14217	3932

INDUS RIVER

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Ajmer	2	1	2	..	5	9	2	5	1	10	3	45	7	3	9	873	759	1632	1111	274
Baluchistan	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	4	...	16	....	...	...	73	138	211	115	32
Batala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2	...	37	....	...	...	1642	7129	8771	3873	1264
Bhatinda	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	...	8	...	56	....	...	...	4233	5851	10084	530	1061
Bikanir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	5	...	28	....	...	...	269	820	1089	4783	587
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	...	20	....	...	...	1757	3083	4840	2082	692
Lahore	3	..	3	..	6	4	1	8	2	3	3	53	5	9	11	4222	8987	13209	9504	2271
Sindh	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	4	...	1	2	15	....	...	...	390	726	1116	575	169
Total	8	1	8	..	17	14	3	33	5	34	8	270	12	12	20	13459	27493	40952	22573	6352
Last Year	9	..	8	..	17	14	3	26	7	34	...	79	35	504	136	12805	28033	40838	22573	6341

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

APTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
												DEBT							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. of Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	For the Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	For all Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	For New Buildings and Improvements	For All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
[illegible]	[illegible]	95	1573	..	.....	16	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	115	....	.	[illegible]
111	167	95	1888	2	40000	18	69645	3	67000	127000	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	85	457	196	2505	[illegible]
23	56	52	975	3	9750	3	8125	1	8000	6500	70095	.....	1310	1030	31	360	130	1492	3043
500	455	114	1677	..	.....	20	5600	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1867	20	70	....	.....	1957
5	94	81	1413	..	.....	24	56320	3	50000	164000	60000	9189	....	2574	18	24	....	3	2619
28	44	30	331	2	108	7	18626	..	....	33000	.....	21875	....	839	5	22	....	8	874
104.	1145	470	7837	7	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	1665	[illegible]
748	1116	402	8147	5	49750	88	173259	9	155500	364935	352995	132938	440	14096	243	1070	8899	3162	27470

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

9	3	7	234	3	11000	3	10100	1	8000	3300	2400	.....	....	816	....	41	....	70	927
34	12	31	1825	3	79600	7	73400	3	67500	747000	227600	111320	1941	3087	194	1460	1700	1332	7773
11	18	3	176	1	60000	..	.....	..	....	207500	78000	107363	13066	3048	20	572	2066	915	6621
3	10	3	210	1	175000	1	12000	1	12000	100000	400000	.....	....	5162	43	1351	....	5836	12392
26	26	15	637	2	2000	3	4650	1	10000	950	.....	.....	....	1987	....	177	....	719	2883
83	69	59	2082	10	327600	11	100150	6	97590	1058750	708000	248683	15007	11160	257	3661	3766	8872	30596
104	67	62	3308	10	327900	8	5720	6	97500	851700	706000	247745	16764	13245	2079	2035	6713	11216	35288

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

11	27	28	659	1	3000	..	.....	1	10000	42250	29100	.....	....	1041	9	92	....	96	1238
19	42	31	743	6	380000	4	110000	2	115000	320000	145500	[illegible]	..	16012	55	1620	3492	17040	38220
8	15	72	2212	3	21000	8	23600	1	30585	106725	100000	23000	....	2838	19	249	9917	6404	19427
16	43	26	761	3	32800	2	19000	1	30000	137800	122000	13000	1500	3841	10	3565	....	1295	8711
50	57	41	704	3	9300	2	1600	2	14000	28900	.....	.....	....	1055	19	107	....	281	1462
104	184	198	5079	16	155100	16	154200	7	229585	635675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	25110	[illegible]
187	136	221	5436	15	345100	22	188409	12	181085	739637	396600	263421	31556	24022	....	10513.	20544.	21844	76923

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

65	183	239	8014	4	22800	6	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	204047	30000	.....	...	8582	156	[illegible]	....	.....	[illegible]
503	495	188	6564	8	47000	4	13500	2	26500	116500	160000	.....	....	6481	9	435	....	....	[illegible]
7	134	56	3064	5	6500	1	1800	..	....	3070	.....	.....	....	2148	....	18	....	...	2166
97	220	191	6603	3	19600	9	13900	2	18000	45425	175000	.....	....	5159	150	463	.	..	[illegible]
36	40	36	1399	..	.....	2	650	..	....	395	.....	.....	....	765	28	37	..	.....	[illegible]
708	1072	710	25644	20	95900	22	69350	6	89500	369437	365000	35483		[illegible]	337	1266	....	....	24741
1085	1661	753	25798	21	92600	7	10950	8	132000	391042	365000	30824	150	26611	1815	.....	....	.....	28426

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

34	107	41	941	3	27350	1	25000	1	25000	*168000	213191	*66000	....	3321	56	.....	....	1651	5028
7	11	6	117	1	20000	1	15000	1	15000	40500	.....	6100	....	1944	47	.....	198	1078	3267
351	253	57	2395	2	1200	9	2886	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3276	17	.....	....	.....	3293
230	315	78	5206	1	5000	1	1500	..	....	1000	.....	.....	....	1771	14	.....	....	.....	1785
18	11	29	1250	.	.	2	5500	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1110	15	.....	....	.....	1125
178	163	29	4302	.	.	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	891	16	.....	....	42	949
316	655	105	3771	5	5400	14	23010	1	20000	41600	70000	.....	....	5175	84	.....	6000	959	12218
32	51	16	785	1	2000	1	12000	..	....	7000	.....	.....	....	5243	50	.....	800	2422	8515
1169	1573	361	15767	13	60950	29	81896	3	60000	258100	283191	72100		22771	295		6998	6152	36186
849	1469	379	15259	12	89950	29	107654	5	56400	229153	223000	66100	....	22271	1820	.....	,....	4018	28109

* Madar Sanitarium—$68,000 valuation, $60,000 debt.

3. Calcutta Area

BENGA

From 192

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Communit				
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Asansol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	6	...	27	....	9	32	939	1188	2127	766	28
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	....	....	12	42	360	71	431	221	6
Pakaur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	28	....	10	11	359	916	1275	370	16
Tamluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	2	....	...	4	65	13	78	51	1
Calcutta Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	...	2	...	27	....	41	67	873	733	1606	493	20
Calcutta Hindustani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	24	....	10	8	323	362	685	155	8
Birbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	...	6	....	2	18	220	120	340	94	4
Total	14	..	13	1	28	24	..	20	...	9	...	114	....	84	182	3139	3403	6542	2150	86
Last Year	13	..	12	..	25	15	3	16	...	9	1	57	43	113	188	2745	4074	6819	2709	95

CENTRAL PROVINCE

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Balaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	...	15	....	11	26	231	278	509	226	7
Gadawara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	1	...	11	....	11	10	124	816	940	319	12
Jagdalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	...	27	....	6	13	335	1876	2211	637	28
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2	...	21	....	5	52	549	650	1199	716	19
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	...	4	...	29	....	3	37	424	1605	2029	691	27
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	18	....	8	35	235	96	331	245	5
Total	11	..	11	..	22	19	..	27	4	7	...	121	....	44	173	1898	5321	7219	2834	100
Last Year	8	..	8	..	16	3	1	26	5	6	6	132	132	46	214	1947	5375	7322	2798	101

LUCKNO

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Arrah	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	7	...	3	...	13	1	8	21	171	2070	2241	893	31
Ballia	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	2	1	2	1	20	1	...	19	291	2854	3145	1065	42
Buxar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	...	...	21	....	3	21	173	3565	3738	1472	52
Cawnpore	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	10	1	7	...	47	6	9	74	1028	3876	4904	1759	66
Gonda	4	..	4	..	8	3	..	3	2	8	...	20	....	3	24	470	904	1374	452	18
Lucknow	9	1	10	..	20	10	..	10	2	5	...	25	10	10	34	656	572	1228	624	18
Rae Bareli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	4	...	11	....	...	18	564	485	1049	429	14
Tirhoot	2	..	2	..	4	2	..	6	...	1	...	9	2	2	27	305	645	950	441	13
Total	20	1	21	..	42	24	..	44	7	30	1	166	20	35	238	3658	14971	18629	7135	257
Last Year (1925)	22	..	18	..	40	32	5	37	9	30	1	212	....	43	238	3597	13767	17364	7417	247

4. Delhi Area

NORTH INDI

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents gold.

Bareilly	3	..	3	..	6	8	..	11	1	13	...	79	....	46	86	4010	3352	7362	3587	109
Bijnor	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	...	12	...	29	....	10	37	2296	6800	9096	4165	132
Budaun	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	10	1	11	...	54	....	22	71	4663	5552	10215	5662	158
Chandausi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	7	...	24	....	11	27	3212	6172	9384	5484	148
Garhwal	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	5	...	3	...	36	....	29	49	720	248	968	474	14
Hardoi	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	4	...	6	...	19	....	3	20	721	842	1563	754	23
Kumaon	3	1	4	..	8	11	..	13	2	12	...	50	....	40	125	985	461	1446	680	21
Moradabad	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	8	1	12	...	61	....	18	76	3642	9532	13174	5469	186
Pilibhit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	4	...	15	....	21	12	1949	2609	4558	1940	64
Sitapur	1	..	1	..	2	3	..	2	...	5	...	10	....	4	25	478	489	967	384	13
Lucknow College	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	....
Special and Furlough	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	...	....
Total	14	3	18	..	35	32	..	62	5	85	...	377	....	204	528	22676	36057	58733	28599	873
Last Year	15	4	20	..	39	32	2	62	9	81	...	408	....	241	607	22006	34827	56833	27244	840

ONFERENCE

inutes

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
												DEBT							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
169	140	43	1466	2	2200	6	53900	1	20000	39000	94080	.....	70	2479	32	114	....	.....	2625
.	22	2	275	3	241000	2	107500	2	107500	2685000	900000	968722	....	12782	4158	4376	286246	287127	594689
20	24	22	611	8	16060	12	18200	1	17000	55000	12550	.....	....	430	....	31	....	.....	461
1	6	4	131	1	1050	2	2400	..	....	10980	24500	8633	....	348	10	40	....	10	408
17	45	28	1308	7	101200	7	15075	..	....	974775	3800	237000	....	3000	45	254	....	37772	41071
41	28	17	722	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	2016	7	19	....	56	2098
1	6	13	400	4	13900	7	44350	3	44000	26200	35900	10000	....	880	32	66	610	.....	1588
249	271	129	4913	25	375110	36	241425	7	188500	3790955	1070830	1224355	70	21935	4284	4900	286856	324965	642940
319	284	145	5330	21	390252	38	244325	7	188500	3044555	770080	1017826		22972	101	16656	10246	356576	406551

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

15	32	60	1617	5	14500	3	20000	2	18000	42700	32280	2590	....	1178	59	269	....	237	1743
19	26	31	904	3	4600	4	6800	..	....	52	.....	.....	....	487	13	136	....	14	650
16	69	38	875	2	3300	3	18900	1	16000	18525	40000	.....	....	1463	142	236	123	21	1985
25	47	64	2255	9	60800	12	113900	7	95000	251150	217000	113000	....	4846	892	946	650	1813	9147
16	58	48	1105	3	7700	14	31960	2	22000	47250	35500	2800	....	2085	102	265	247	193	2892
...	9	48	1375	1	12000	3	32800	1	18000	12700	64350	.....	....	1079	27	134	....	152	1392
91	241	289	8131	23	102900	39	224360	13	169000	372377	389130	118390		11138	1235	1986	1020	2430	17809
220	282	321	9166	23	102900	39	227860	13	169000	374052	374850	121590	....	11209	2080	2094	284	2882	18549

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

67	87	35	462			2	2400	2	22900	40390	53000	43000		1984		315	..	263	2562
45	55	35	679	3	4125	17	36400	1	11000	16000	9200	2270	....	832	....	206	....	75	1113
77	83	40	667	1	1000	10	11075	..	....	4683	.....	.....	....	1372	....	24	....	102	1498
123	200	150	2458	8	114500	24	8700	3	45000	8891	234000	20000		8123		1193	426	1921	11663
23	35	50	1020	5	32400	19	6700	1	12000	94000	49000	25600	....	1730	....	71	....	491	2292
59	54	60	987	6	69140	8	7496	11	168000	1668445	1507000	19374	....	8431	....	1119	636	3456	13642
49	52	36	524	4	4200	11	13300	..	....	5000	.....	.....	....	1034	....	59	....	58	1151
26	40	43	623	2	5000	13	21857	1	18000	28780	60000	.....	....	1217	....	105	485	278	2085
469	606	449	7420	29	230365	101	107928	19	276900	1866189	1912200	110244		24723	.	3092	1547	6644	36006
808	932	477	14825	30	233475	89	96692	15	212400	1668710	1611300	123400	27000	23676	3310	1301	2717	6577	37581

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

70	280	105	3804	15	55200	36	81750	5	90000	479850	289050	.....	....	7162	102	460	....	1181	8905
124	1096	91	3367	7	13150	17	32700	1	9000	34750	55000	.....	....	2708	99	355	....	373	3535
180	499	97	2279	14	27900	30	33450	2	24000	105850	68000	22828	....	4521	199	909	....	547	6176
225	333	71	1602	8	7080	26	7350	..	....	6170	.....	.....	....	565	46	58	....	.....	669
13	27	38	945	4	5140	13	36210	2	45000	389975	146500	.....	....	2132	144	261	....	1520	4057
21	41	54	2020	6	13600	8	5950	1	18000	19100	36000	16000	....	1232	92	143	....	365	1832
37	70	59	2141	15	151800	37	71240	6	125000	673725	398410	89000	....	8086	212	1021	902	2613	12834
182	585	139	3563	12	47000	78	44250	3	48000	292200	140000	72094	....	4511	169	392	15	69	5156
21	140	37	1088	6	6650	17	21600	1	13500	100	.....	.....	....	1541	51	29	....	.....	1621
16	30	33	724	5	34600	9	10830	2	30000	45600	30000	.....	....	795	109	101	....	.....	1005
...	...	...	...	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	....	......	....	...	...	.....	....	.....	......
..	...	...	...	..	.....	.	...	.	..	...	.	..	..			.....	....	.....	.....
889	3101	724	21533	92	362120	271	345330	23	402500	2047320	1162960	199922	....	33253	1223	3729	917	6668	45790
2033	2742	767	23985	92	352490	274	326580	23	402500	1973951	905350	210817	.	36617	1340	5376	707	4604	48644

NORTHWEST INI

Unit of local currency is the rupee, which equals 33⅓ cents g

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Commun			
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers						Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Aligarh	2	..	2	..	4	4	2	6	...	9	...	46	....	11	51	4767	8496	13263	8715
Anupshahr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	...	16	....	17	11	3619	5115	8734	4262
Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	...	6	...	45	....	17	26	2719	6711	9430	8130
Delhi	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	5	1	6	...	20	....	50	27	2069	10847	12916	9622
Meerut	2	..	2	..	4	7	..	14	1	7	...	82	....	11	79	10146	21814	31960	15931
Muttra	4	..	4	..	8	12	..	10	...	9	...	36	....	4	55	4390	4806	9196	5462
Roorkee	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	5	1	4	...	28	....	14	25	3001	5328	8329	3087
Sonepat	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3	...	20	....	162	24	576	8611	9187	6043
Muzarffarnagar	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	5	...	18	....	17	30	4830	9415	14245	7411
Total	10	..	10	..	20	33	4	51	7	51	...	311	....	303	328	36117	81143	117260	68663
Last Year	9	..	9	..	18	23	4	59	11	60	...	352	....	309	388	36071	78309	114380	67065

IV. Africa.

1. Cape Town Area

ANGOLA MISSI

Unit of local currency i

	*		*	*	*	*				*		*							
Loanda	4	..	4	3	11	1	..	1	4	7	...	8	....	...	...	735	695	1430	...
Quessua	7	..	5	..	12	2	..	...	4	21	...	8	....	...	...	419	337	756	...
Sango-Bangala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	...	....	....	...	...	128	81	209	...
Total	11	..	9	3	23	3	..	1	10	28	...	16	....	13	45	1282	1113	2395	...
Last Year	11	..	9	3	23	3	..	1	3	28	...	16	....	...	...	1163	893	2056	...

Repeated from 1925 Report.

CONGO MISSI

Repeated

Unit of local currency is the Belgian franc, which equals 5 cents gol

Elisabethville-Luba	7	1	7	1	16	..	..	...	1	...	...	1	....	60	...	608	837	1445	...
Lunda-Chiokwe	3	..	2	1	6	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	....	52	...	199	310	509	...
Total	10	1	9	2	22	..	..	...	1	...	...	2	....	112	...	807	1147	1954	...
Last Year	10	1	9	2	22	..	2	...	1	1	...	74	....	14	9	299	361	660	47

RHODESIA MISSI

Unit of local currency is the pound sterling, which equals $4.86 gol

Mrewa	4	1	2	1	8	5	..	1	1	...	...	84	....	2	5	1427	1684	3111	643
Mutambara	1	..	1	..	2	6	..	...	...	...	...	19	....	...	3	463	496	889	259
Old Umtali	7	..	5	2	14	5	1	6	...	...	...	56	....	2	5	2728	1806	4534	1404
Total	12	1	8	3	24	16	1	7	1	...	...	159	....	4	13	4618	3916	8534	2306
Last Year	10	4	4	2	26	14	1	...	1	...	...	122	....	21	11	3632	3021	6653	1523

SOUTHEAST AFRIC

Unit of currency is

Inhambane	4	1	5	..	10	3	..	4	1	...	...	118	....	...	8	1439	4366	5805	...
Limpopo	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	...	...	...	85	....	...	...	1111	2459	3570	...
Transvaal	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	...	2	...	...	79	....	...	...	884	1543	2427	...
Total	7	1	8	1	17	3	..	5	3	...	...	282	....	...	8	3434	8368	11802	...
Last Year	7	1	8	..	16	3	..	5	1	...	...	272	....	...	8	3283	7375	10658	...

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)								Debt		Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
Adults 22	Children 23	Number of Schools 24	Number of Scholars 25	Number of Churches 26	Estimated Value of Churches 27	Number of Parsonages 28	Estimated Value of Parsonages 29	No. Miss'y Residences 30	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences 31	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc. 32	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property 33	On Real Estate 34	Amount Paid 35	Ministerial Support 36	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference 37	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference 38	New Buildings and Improvements 39	All other Purposes Not Included in Col. 36, 37, 38, 39 40	Total Contributions on the Field 41
251	770	121	5036	3	35590	8	31550	1	10000	56000	175700	.....	....	6985	139	392	....	.....	7516
205	299	71	1105	1	100	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1892	20	282	....	.....	2194
359	506	116	5273	1	2250	10	19200	..	....	250	30000	.....	....	3141	81	185	....	.....	3407
257	400	79	3151	1	3227	3	92032	1	20000	24477	98090	.....	....	3878	65	423	500	.....	4866
537	1457	264	8824	2	23774	32	108759	2	35000	163700	143600	.....	....	9282	269	328	....	.....	9879
425	896	112	2470	2	23000	6	55500	3	45000	118936	178879	.....	....	4535	80	369	....	.....	4984
196	179	55	2022	1	79300	6	13750	1	20000	18000	36000	.....	....	4261	147	70	....	.....	4478
133	283	155	4199	..	.....	4	21183	1	20000	73646	.....	.....	....	1329	15	153	....	.....	1497
972	972	132	4296	2	6400	3	9300	..	....	20000	.....	.....	....	2728	29	50	....	.....	2807
486	5762	1105	36376	13	173641	72	351265	9	150000	475009	662179	.....	....	38031	845	2252	500	.....	41628
206	6559	1175	39390	18	173641	71	351015	8	110000	475009	634579	.....	....	39519	1058	2019	650	1513	44759

ONFERENCE

nited States gold dollar

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
102	39	15	2705	8	11065	14	19635	2	21000	22150	20000	.....	....	493	....	800	652	250	2195
72	104	19	2370	10	4655	18	8682	5	7800	7000	.....	640	60	187	....	905	50	20	1162
30	20	1	350	4	410	8	7495	2	3000	1000	.....	.....	....	677	....	.....	....	.....	677
204	163	35	5425	22	16130	40	35812	9	31800	30150	20000	640	60	1357		1705	702	270	4034
228	214	26	5068	22	16356	36	35110	9	31800	30350	20000	1210	244	1106	....	1705	3707	227	6745

ONFERENCE

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r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
163	85	6	709	12	350000	5	350000	5	316000	35000	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	25000	25000
46	15	2	490	25	35000	2	100000	4	45000	75000	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	2000	2000
209	100	8	1199	37	385000	7	450000	9	361000	110000	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	27000	27000
76	37	7	1009	7	291300	4	78000	9	361000	12000	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	13279	13279

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
247	88	79	5845	95	1980	81	3813	6	4705	4330	2700			295			207	1243	1745
13	32	17	1949	18	775	26	1290	2	1500	3976	5610	.....	....	69	....	.....	46	648	763
230	197	47	4497	42	5060	53	6590	8	5000	24600	6200	.....	....	688	....	.....	213	1249	2150
490	317	143	12291	155	7815	160	11693	16	11205	32906	14510	.....	....	1052	....	.....	466	3140	4658
485	266	115	8889	126	5935	119	9927	19	12945	31176	11980	.....	....	914	....	.....	418	2077	3409

ISSION CONFERENCE

ited States gold dollar

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
142	128	99	4024	67	3810	3	275	6	28750	40000	25000			869	58	145	450	374	1896
74	60	85	2615	32	1350	2	150	1	6000	500	.....	.....	....	479	18	42	340	223	1102
71	..	1	6	4	1600	2	600	1	10000	5000	.....	.....	....	1955	23	24	280	890	3172
287	188	185	6645	103	6760	7	1025	8	44750	45500	25000	.....	....	3303	99	211	1070	1487	6170
318	409	175	6151	102	6560	6	675	8	44750	45000	25000	.....	....	6598	95	81			6774

2. Covington (U. S. A.) Area

LIBER

Repeated

Unit of currency i

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Communi			
	Men		Women					Members of Conference		Local Preachers									
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bassa	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	...	4	...	21	....	...	...	1138	430	1568	43
Cape Palmas	2	..	2	2	6	..	..	5	1	2	...	34	....	1	12	1445	556	2001	93
Kru Coast	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	4	5	2	...	20	....	25	8	2368	1173	3541	102
Montserrado	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	14	2	5	...	13	....	3	14	2236	149	2385	20
Total	4	2	5	3	14	..	..	36	8	13	...	88	....	29	34	7187	2308	9495	258
Last Year	4	2	5	3	14	..	..	36	8	15	4	37	93	29	34	6409	4090	10499	344

V. LATIN AMERICA

1. Mexico City Area

MEXI

Unit of local currency is the peso, which equals 50 cents go

Central	3	..	3	..	6	11	2	13	...	...	...	13	13	10	20	2237	1972	4209	45
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	...	...	...	10	20	5	9	635	546	1181	15
Puebla	..	2	2	..	4	5	1	15	...	...	...	14	36	7	24	1910	2419	4329	35
Total	3	2	5	..	10	20	3	36	...	...	...	37	69	22	53	4782	4937	9719	95
Last Year	3	4	5	1	13	26	..	32	...	...	...	44	69	22	53	4526	4916	9442	531

CENTRAL AMERI

Repeated

Unit of currency is

Panama	2	2	3	4	10	..	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	8	163	163	326	49
Costa Rica	2	..	2	1	5	..	..	...	1	...	...	....	....	2	7	48	63	111	15
Total	4	2	5	5	15	..	1	...	3	...	...	1	3	3	15	211	226	437	64
Last Year	5	2	6	4	17	..	2	2	...	...	...	2	3	3	11	198	201	399	42

BOLIVIA MISSI

Unit of currency is

Total	1	6	6	4	17	..	1	2	...	...	...	....	....	2	1	114	26	140	34
Last Year (1922)	2	10	9	10	31	..	1	2	1	...	...	....	....	12	10	59	35	94	8

NORTH AND

Unit of local currency is the sol, which equals 45 cents go

Central	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	...	...	2	11	8	4	278	296	574	40
Coast	5	3	8	8	26	6	..	3	1	...	...	3	20	2	8	593	582	1175	53
Total	5	4	9	9	29	6	..	4	3	...	...	5	31	10	12	871	878	1749	93
Last Year	4	7	10	7	28	6	..	7	2	...	...	5	19	...	...	559	485	1044	250

2. Buenos Aires Area

CHI

Repeated f

Unit of local currency is the Chilean peso, which equals 12½ cents gol

Northern	3	1	3	4	11	..	..	4	...	1	...	....	8	...	...	459	513	972	...
Central	9	1	10	6	26	.	2	9	2	1	...	1	23	1	1	845	811	1686	...
Concepcion	1	2	3	5	11	..	..	4	3	...	...	1	9	...	...	518	569	1087	...
Southern	..	4	4	..	8	..	..	4	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	619	771	1390	...
Magellan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	3	....	....	...	1	83	105	188	...
Total	13	8	20	15	56	..	2	21	6	2	4	5	44	1	3	2524	2799	5323	...
Last Year	10	8	17	20	56	..	..	20	4	2	...	17	46	...	...	2717	3564	6281	570

NFERENCE

Report

ed States gold dollar

PTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)								[illegible]		CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	[illegible]	[illegible] Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0	43	19	1291	24	31361	4	3225	..	....	45202	.....	....		[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	151	[illegible]
2	93	24	1598	17	35996	10	2010	3	18000	34803	.....	...		[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	158	[illegible]
0	102	9	440	8	6240	4	4000	2	3000	4305	.....	.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	[illegible]
25	20	24	1835	25	83200	2	5450	4	25000	45365	.....	...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	988	[illegible]
7	258	76	5164	74	156797	20	14685	9	46000	129675	.....	...		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1297	[illegible]
0	329	100	6227	99	217932	17	11383	9	46000	129675	.....			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1547	[illegible]

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

98	178	30	2560	27	461750	15	75000	1	40000	55000	684000	[illegible]	700	17815	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2653	[illegible]
15	60	20	1073	18	106450	13	91660	..	....	237000	100000	2500	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1826	[illegible]
55	145	34	2676	26	171500	7	35000	1	....	336500	136500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1703	[illegible]
78	383	84	6309	71	739700	35	201660	2	40000	628500	920500	[illegible]	11420	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6182	[illegible]
32	303	91	5956	70	724550	35	200660	6	92750	593500	920500	[illegible]	[illegible]	35581	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13965	[illegible]

ISSION CONFERENCE

6 Report

ted States gold dollar

32	15	6	400	3	20000	1	500	4	15000	35000	.....			[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
29	12	5	235	3	8500	2	3500	2	7000	3500	.....	1000		90	[illegible]			262	[illegible]
61	27	11	635	6	28500	3	4000	6	22000	38500	.....	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	1754
48	25	7	502	3	22000	1	1000	2	10000	30000	.....	8500	1000	900			175	[illegible]	1201

ONFERENCE

ted States gold dollar

28	12	6	440	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	550000	.....	.....					500		500
.	4	8	380	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	550000	.....	45000		500					500

SSION CONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

5	40	14	375	..	.....	..	.....	1	8720	73421	.....	8888	1111	665	29	65	88	1111	1958
6	36	9	826	1	25000	..	.....	..	....	20000	80000	13000	7000	6370	171	56	3560	2313	12470
1	76	23	1201	1	25000	..	.....	1	8720	93421	80000	21888	11111	7035	203	121	3618	3424	14431
7	60	15	1010	1	10000	..	.....	1	18162	123606	.....			3790	201	131		4700	8822

ONFERENCE

Report

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

3	32	14	818	6	173000	3	72000	..	....	500000	.....	24000		26685	1892	1893	....	.....	30470
3	40	25	1392	10	637900	5	50000	1	100000	1090000	.....	12000		30664	1073	1074	. .	. .	32811
0	54	20	1432	6	136000	2	40000	..	....	410000	.....			15850	959	959	...		17768
9	73	18	1447	15	249100	6	90000	..	....	3000000	.....	243000		17180	959	959	.		19398
.	6	4	284	5	130000	1	10000	..	....	.....	.....			7900	602	603	.		9105
5	205	81	5373	42	1326000	17	262000	1	100000	5000000	.	279000		98579	5485	5488		.....	109552
6	205	81	5639	44	1371150	10	216350	1	100000	5000000	..	280000	15000	75695	6645	6913	63924	...	153177

EASTERN SOUT

Unit of local currency is the Argentina paper peso, which equals 42.4 cents gold

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Communit			
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers									
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Buenos Aires	5	1	6	..	12	1	2	13	...	6	6	3	34	22	25	2203	699	2902	678
Northern	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	11	1	3	13	4	18	32	43	1705	973	2678	647
Uruguay	2	..	2	..	4	6	..	6	...	...	10	....	12	2	10	1448	544	1992	313
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	1	3	6	16	15	130	96	226	61
Cuyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	...	...	1	....	9	8	21	220	132	352	142
Total	8	1	8	..	17	11	2	36	1	9	31	10	79	80	114	5706	2444	8150	1841
Last Year	7	2	5	4	18	6	2	36	4	9	34	20	73	55	75	5644	2665	8309	2574

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

1. Copenhagen Area

BALTIC AND SLAV

Repeated f

Unit of currency is

Esthonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3	...	....	56	...	3	780	200	980	...
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	...	...	....	18	...	4	418	151	569	...
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	...	....	13	...	2	205	104	309	...
Total	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	9	4	...	....	87	...	9	1403	455	1858	...
Last Year	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	19	3	...	....	66	...	5	1078	618	1696	...

DENMAR

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 27 cents gol

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	1528	84	1612	466
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	...	1	...	....	1	...	...	1148	63	1211	486
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	1147	121	1268	497
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	...	1	...	2	23	...	...	3823	268	4091	1449
Last Year (1924)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	...	...	...	3	20	...	...	3998	315	4313	...

FINLAN

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	3	7	....	....	...	1	1073	669	1742	40
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	...	1	12	....	....	...	1	716	197	913	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	...	4	19	....	....	...	2	1789	866	2655	41
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	...	..	15	....	....	...	3	1665	736	2401	42

FINLAND SWEDIS

Unit of local currency is the Finnish mark, which for property valuation equals 19 cents gold, and

Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	...	...	....	7	...	...	461	53	514	...
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	...	...	....	8	...	...	678	54	732	...
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	...	...	....	15	...	...	1139	107	1246	...
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	...	...	....	14	...	...	1116	105	1221	...

NORWA

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gol

Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	...	1	2	2	88	...	105	3081	267	3348	490
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	...	...	1	3	25	...	...	1018	121	1139	124
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	...	...	1	2	66	...	55	2906	217	3123	527
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	...	1	4	7	179	...	*160	7005	605	7610	1141
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	...	...	3	12	178	...	148	6987	574	7561	978

* Deaconesses.

MERICA CONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)								Debt		Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
27	97	39	2962	14	1556000	11	398500	4	45000	256300	186000	21600	3900	57570	2505	7434	8593	45041	118993
10	188	40	2151	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	217000		....	13000	155000	21823	17116	[illegible]	1466	5788	5407	[illegible]	60589
1	93	28	2321	14	914900	8	122190	..	....	.....	950000	12042	2782	26479	2126	2502	16332	2864	50303
5	29	10	492	6	69000	4	55000	..	....	.....	....	10460	485	6800	370	1206	3676	3724	15776
..	16	9	678	4	66000	3	55138	..	....	9000	.....	6199	600	7069	351	687	2020	2950	13077
43	153	126	8607	57	2984000	37	847828	4	45000	278300	1291000	72124	24883	150611	6818	17617	36028	67052	258729
63	288	126	8534	57	2541275	35	812790	4	177000	290358	1291000	78676	15760	194305	7120	17712	52419	75608	287164

MISSION CONFERENCE

25 Report

nited States gold dollar

							*												
...	20	28	1662	5	67000	6	.....	..	....	15000	.....	.....	....	552	....	44	....	.....	596
...	9	16	978	4	181000	7	.....	..	....	15000	.....	.....	....	1006	....	54	500	.....	1560
...	9	12	660	2	62000	2	.....	..	....	10000	.....	.....	....	640	....	28	....	.....	668
...	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	.....	..	....	40000	.....	.....	....	2198	....	126	500	.....	2824
...	24	50	3272	11	310000	15	.....	..	....	40000	.....	.....	....	111	....	80	....	.....	191

* Included with Churches (under same roof).

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	48	22	1209	14	892940	9	545080	..	....	188980	.....	638704	2619	33748	8918	5906	....	345537	394109
...	30	18	1192	15	492600	5	108500	..	....	397000	.....	285033	29455	25296	5929	4988	....	55699	91912
...	30	16	1216	9	425900	8	207000	..	....	270662	.....	295191	13090	22440	4760	3733	....	64373	95306
.	108	56	3617	38	1811440	22	860580			856642	.	1218928	45164	81484	19607	14627	.	465609	581327
	151	61	4905	37	1759820	24	865280	..	....	1589450	.....	873089	35847	85139	27496	15559	....	305388	433582

CONFERENCE

ntributions (Cols. 36–41) 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	40	19	1491	8	1500000	6	300000	..	....	60000	.....	358000	500	181577	3713	147757	500	.....	333547
..	1	8	864	5	1571000	4	500000	..	....	520000	.....	357200	10000	139543	2650	24007	10000	.....	176200
...	41	27	2355	13	3071000	10	800000	..	....	580000	.....	715200	10500	321120	6363	171764	10500	.....	509747
..	42	24	2578	12	2816000	10	550000	..	....	161000	.....	329200	30848	257081	8593	130073	95631	134082	625460

MISSION CONFERENCE

ntributions (Cols. 36–41) equals 2½ cents gold. For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	2	12	1016	8	1481700	7	450000	..	....	250000	.....	300280	15020	133980	5822	19196	55258	275429	489685
...	6	14	1179	9	3523791	6	1000000		.	1008807		853160	52760	230217	14410	103446	59090	776082	1183245
..	8	26	2195	17	5005491	13	1450000		.	1258807	.	1153440	67780	364197	20232	122642	114348	1051511	1672930
...	7	26	2153	16	4742891	13	1430000	..	....	1258807	.....	1189720	34860	348535	17216	81859	300755	997584	1745949

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	83	28	5260	30	1687000	13	502500	..	....	488000	.....	330657	14614	107088	8653	28914	40887	99253	284795
...	26	12	2501	13	904000	5	95000	..	....	....	.....	264705	6963	46384	4577	14904	5148	46717	117730
1	85	20	6166	21	2148850	11	272420	..	....	336000	.....	715653	30695	96155	6770	34649	26997	117375	281946
1	194	60	13927	64	4739850	29	869920	..	....	824000	.....	1311015	52272	249627	20000	78467	73032	263345	684471
6	194	60	14092	64	4823050	29	957100	..	...	824000	...	1664874	53311	275618	23002	37091	36846	274744	647301

SWEDE

Unit of local currency is the crown, which equals 26 cents gold.

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community				
	men		women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			members of conference		local preachers										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								*	*		*	*	*	*	*					
Northern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	...	...	1	32	1	2	1985	115	2100	...	210
Eastern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	7	...	1	2	53	...	19	4257	231	4488	...	448
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	2	...	3	1	44	2	...	3909	267	4176	...	417
Western	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	5	...	3	1	65	...	14	4312	314	4626	...	462
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	18	...	7	5	194	3	35	14463	927	15390	...	1539
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	21	...	6	13	180	...	38	15497	975	16472	...	1647

* Repeated from 1926 Report.

2. Paris Area

FRANCE MISSIO

Unit of local currency is the franc, which equals 4 cents gold.

France	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	16	1	...	7	....	5	...	1	749	240	989	255	124
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	155	15	170	52	22
Total	2	..	2	..	4	..	2	19	1	...	7	....	5	...	1	904	255	1159	307	146
Last Year (1924)	3	1	4	..	8	2	4	15	3	...	...	5	12	...	...	848	302	1150	...	115

Note.—Spain is not included in 1924 Report.

ITAL

Unit of local currency is the lira, which equals 4 cents gold.

Italy	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	42	1	3	6	....	25	...	...	2538	359	2897	1700	459
Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	3	...	....	5	...	...	266	36	302	300	60
Total	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	44	1	6	6	....	30	...	...	2804	395	3199	2000	519
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	45	1	5	32	1	....	14	24	3273	406	3679	1007	468

NORTH AFRIC

Unit of local currency for North Africa is the franc, which equals 4½ cents gold.

																*	*	*	*	*
Algiers: Bab-el-Oued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	....	....	1	1	6	4	10	1	1
Central Church	3	..	3	..	6	6	..	1	...	...	...	3	....	...	4	82	36	118	8	12
Native City Church	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	10	6	16	5	2
Constantine: French Ch.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	....	11	...	1	43	10	53	7	6
Native Church	3	..	2	..	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	18	30	48	3	5
Grand Kabylia: Fort Nat'l.	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	...	...	1	...	....	....	1	2	6	5	11	11	2
Ouadias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	1	....	...	3	23	47	70	12	8
Azouni Bourar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	....	...	1	2	...	2	3	
Little Kabylia: Il Maten	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	16	21	37	5	4
Sidi Aich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	12	8	20	2	2
Oran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	....	1	...	3	25	8	33	5	3
Sousse: French Church	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	....	....	...	1	11	6	17	...	1
Native Work	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	...	1	...	...	....	....	...	1	2	...	2	2	
Tunis: French Church	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	....	....	...	3	19	9	28	3	3
Native Church and Work	2	..	1	..	3	..	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	10	18	28	5	3
Total	9	..	7	2	18	11	5	8	3	3	1	10	26	2	28	285	208	493	72	56
Last Year	8	1	9	1	19	10	3	7	4	4	...	12	12	5	27	258	235	493	99	59

* Col. 17—European, 195; Native, 95. Col. 18—European, 50; Native, 158. Col. 19—European, 240; Native, 253. Col. 20—European 27; Native, 45. Col. 21—European, 267; Native, 298. Col. 22—European, 2; Native, 13. Col. 23—Native, 2.

ONFERENCE

equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY (LOCAL CURRENCY)										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD (LOCAL CURRENCY)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plant, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	DEBT		Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
												On Real Estate	Amount Paid						
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
										*					*	*			
2	10	46	3013	35	1050550	14	300400	..	....	....	.....	390942	7507	76665	5955	28430	29385	50181	190616
.	19	58	3743	53	1720775	12	476800	..	...	.....	.....	722627	25042	119835	19026	52072	81158	93341	365432
..	25	57	5664	46	1244750	18	355800	..	....	.....	.....	547435	9235	124743	20076	37824	27226	75938	285807
1	33	62	5119	62	2024771	19	799835	..	....	..	.....	1161134	20321	133389	14386	46835	52527	134854	381991
3	87	223	17539	196	6040846	63	1932835	..	....	1712749	.....	2822138	62105	454632	59443	165161	190296	354314	1223846
	74	228	18422	191	5880291	60	1940635	..	....	1431000	.....	2793523	48903	441942	59443	165161	151126	335763	1153435

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

							†												
...	31	21	495	11	4802000	..	.....	..	....	491618	.....	209500	10000	33222	3849	.....	....	136353	173424
...	7	2	950	1	2000000	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	248000	....	....	....	.....	....	18300	18300
...	38	23	1445	12	6802000	..	.....	..	....	491618	.....	457500	10000	33222	3849	.....	....	154653	191724
...	43	29	1877	8	218080	8	.....	..	....	232002	40000	45000	....	4593	292	267	....	.....	5152

† Included in Churches.

ONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

											*							*	
7	57	46	1984	22	10000000	18	1500000	2	260000	5800000	2000000	.....	....	31360	6421	85913	....	148757	272451
.	9	7	406	2	80000	1	20000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	46480	20	15740	....	10100	72340
7	66	53	2390	24	10080000	19	1520000	2	260000	5800000	2000000	.....	....	77840	6441	101653	....	158857	344791
14	49	63	3086	24	10320000	20	1520000	2	260000	6500000	2000000	.....	....	122737	3300	107958	....	158857	392852

* Repeated from 1926 Report.

ISSION CONFERENCE

r equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	*																		
..	...	3	40	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1200	....	.....	....	133	1333
8	...	4	340	..	.....	..	.....	2	210000	580000	665000	98000	10000	11792	....	2270	....	2443	16505
2	...	4	300	..	.....	..	.....	..	...	230000	.....	73125		2250	...	64	....	116	2430
1	...	2	32	1	290000	1	30000	..	....	.....	.....	231733	....	3600	....	136	....	6253	9089
1	1	5	118	..	.....	1	20000	3	150000	230000	300000	.....	1000	6152	....	100	....	3186	9438
..	...	3	85	1	30000	1	35000	1	225000	100000	.....	.....	31420	3840	....	142	....	960	4942
..	...	1	55	1	45000	1	25000	1	30000	15000	.....	2000	4136	840	....	25	....	1020	1885
..	...	1	48	1	5000	1	30000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	300	....	10	....	120	430
..	...	4	180	1	20000	1	20000	1	65000	15000	.....	.....	16900	3900	....	100	....	597	4597
1	...	1	10	..	.....	..	.....	2	80000	245000	.....	22546	4869	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
..	...	2	87	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	236000	.....	2506	....	1216	....	.....	....	4707	5923
..	...	1	15	..	.....	..	.....	1	100000	70000	.....	.....	....	2475	....	40	....	2486	5001
..	...	1	10	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	..	....	.			.....		..	...	...
..	...	1	35	..	.....	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	3000	....	100	....	1400	4500
2	1	1	45	..	.....	..	.....	2	130000	280000	.....	135074	....	3700	....	100	....	1456	5256
15	2	31	1400	5	390000	6	160000	13	990000	2001000	965000	564984	68325	44265		3087	.	24877	72229
26	13	32	1686	5	390000	6	160000	13	910000	1870000	965000	645281	88817	31088	....	1352	2000	17882	52322

MADEI

Unit of local currency is the escudo, which equals 19.4 cents go

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Commun			
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers									
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	4	....	...	3	99	85	184	22
Last Year	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	102	68	170	20

3. Zurich Area

AUSTRIA MISSI

Unit of local currency is the Austrian shilling, which equals 14 cents go

Total	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	7	2	1	1	1	13	...	3	678	293	971	232
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	...	1	13	...	3	726	316	1042	245

BULGARIA MISSI

Unit of local currency is the lev, which equals 1.35 cents go

Sofia	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	6	1	1	4	....	....	...	1	395	123	518	32
Tirnovo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1	1	....	....	...	...	246	115	361	16
Total	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	11	4	2	5	....	....	...	1	641	238	879	48
Last Year	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	11	2	...	7	2	19	...	2	620	201	821	42

CENTRAL GERMA

This Conference receives no grant-in-aid from the Board of Fo

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents go

Dresden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	1	16	....	78	...	...	5242	2376	7618	1523
Leipzig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	3	1	14	....	91	...	...	4436	2172	6608	1339
Total	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	46	6	2	30	....	169	...	...	9678	4548	14226	2862

Last Year—Included in North Germany Conference in 1926.

NORTHEAST GERMA

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents go

Berlin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	...	....	27	...	1	1685	355	2040	421
Stettin-Koenigsberg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	2	...	....	37	...	2	2057	605	2662	843
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	3	...	....	64	...	3	3742	960	4702	1264

Last Year—Included in North Germany Conference in 1926.

NORTHWEST GERMA

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents go

Bremen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	...	...	....	45	...	1	2392	575	2967	1070
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	...	...	....	7	...	1	1016	218	1234	185
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	...	...	....	52	...	2	3408	793	4201	1255

Last Year—Included in North Germany Conference in 1926.

SOUTH GERMA

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents go

Nuernberg	34	1	..	...	35	..	..	31	4	...	38	....	172	...	...	3840	810	4650	868
Stuttgart	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	38	4	...	40	....	355	...	...	6380	890	7270	1455
Total	76	1	..	..	77	..	..	69	8	...	78	....	527	...	...	10220	1700	11920	2323
Last Year*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	....	...

* Divided in 1926.

MISSION

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)										Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
												DEBT							
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	5	5	156	5	*9200	..	.....	1	*24000	.....	.....	*960	*120	...	....	.....	....	4850	4850
...	7	5	251	5	2700	..	.....	3	31000	.....	.....	1080	120	....	....	.....	1040	6012	7052

* United States gold.

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	8	13	571	6	351000	3	200000		.	617000		228975	...	6050	1103	1368	3117	21917	33555
...	7	13	844	6	705000	3	440000	..	.	520000		169375	..	7730	922	2425	3087	22720	36884

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

										*	*	*	*						
.	32	8	850	8	6747000	8	1280000		.	1554400	2060000	1215000	810000	193410	7865	9818	....	9511	220604
	16	9	429	8	303500	8	2050000		..	350000	.			158680	4150	6145		7280	176255
.	48	17	1279	16	7050500	16	3330000			1904400	2060000	1215000	810000	352090	12015	15963		16791	396859
2	42	18	1160	15	8682000	16	3140000		.	1904400	2060000	1215000	810000	131940	21285	17797		17211	188233

* From 1925 Report.

CONFERENCE

Missions. The statistics are included here to complete the record

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

.	152	77	4462	38	636954	14	235000	..	....	.....	.....	375407	....	123426	1398	22986	37411	167358	352579
	98	64	4684	28	945659	14	312000	..	....	200000		450641	...	104965	2141	19680	20691	127746	275223
	250	141	9146	66	1582613	28	547000	.	....	200000		826048		228391	3539	42666	58102	295104	627802

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	19	15	1095	6	363000	6	400000	..	....	.....	.....	83920	....	26304	80	13481	3883	43575	87323
..	38	26	2300	13	439500	10	200000	.	....	.. .		235248	. .	32735	101	17746	3384	43461	97427
..	57	41	3395	19	802500	16	600000	.	....	.....		319168		59039	181	31227	7267	87036	184750

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

..	73	46	2055	21	500000	5	150000	..	....	750000		206000	....	49219	589	605	6720	68820	125953
..	22	12	1050	6	370000	3	170000	..	. .	750000		170000	...	18409	176	255	1017	37554	57411
...	95	58	3105	27	870000	8	320000	..	....	1500000		376000		67628	765	860	7737	106374	183364

CONFERENCE

For equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

...	73	100	3020	60	1546857	14	232000	..	....	.....	.....	207645	....	21325	205	3500	....	24494	49524
..	114	141	5704	82	1918667	8	103000	..	....	.....	.	251663	....	34141	305	4850	....	42959	82255
..	187	240	8724	142	3465524	22	335000	..	....	.....	. .	459308	.	55466	510	8350	....	67453	131779
...	..	...	...	..	.....	..	.....	..	.. .	. . .	. .	.. .	...	.	...	. .	....	.	.....

SOUTHWEST GERMA

Unit of local currency is the gold mark, which equals 23.8 cents go

DISTRICTS	Missionaries of the Board							Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Communi				
	MEN		WOMEN					MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE		LOCAL PREACHERS										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5	Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Frankfurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	...	...	...	....	33	...	2	1404	214	1618	397	
Karlsruhe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	7	...	...	....	113	...	2	3411	763	4174	1120	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	7	...	...	....	146	...	4	4815	977	5792	1517	

Last Year—Included in South Germany in 1926.

HUNGARY MISSI

Unit of local currency is the Hungarian crown, which equals 20 cents go

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	1	....	14	2	3	470	309	779	351	
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	...	1	17	1	4	422	200	712	167	

JUGO-SLAV

Unit of local currency is the dinar, which equals 2 cents go

North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	...	1	1	10	...	1	483	419	902	171	
South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	...	....	5	...	1	320	249	569	465	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	...	1	1	15	...	2	803	668	1471	636	
Last Year	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	2	...	1	4	4	...	...	775	665	1440	595	

RUSSIA MISSI

Unit of currency i

Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	...	†14	....	...	...	†1734	†356	†2090	.	†
Last Year (1919)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	...	...	...	7	....	...	...	1482	205	1687	28	

† 1927 Report. * 1919 Report.

SWITZERLA

Unit of local currency is the Swiss franc, which equals 19.3 cents go

East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	6	...	21	....	76	...	...	6794	595	7389	...	
West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	3	...	8	....	38	...	...	4243	443	4686	...	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	9	...	29	....	114	...	...	11037	1038	12075	...	1
Last Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	5	1	30	....	125	...	...	10944	994	11938	229	1

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

Baptisms		Sunday Schools		Property (Local Currency)								Debt		Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field (Local Currency)					
Adults	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Mission'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions[2] on the Field
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	26	33	1421	10	196661	4	16666	..	....	.....	.....	16553	....	7523	150	2065	462	6948	17148
	76	66	3525	36	405978	8	47619	.	....	....	...	77569	.	19942	215	5657	1283	19672	46769
.	102	99	4946	46	602639	12	64285	..	....	.....	.....	94122	....	27465	365	7722	1745	26620	63917

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

.	10	20	483	5	110000	9	172000	.	..	190000	.	82800	709	7530	398	2938	1578	11072	23516
.	15	22	480	5	110000	8	100000			570000		60000	.	4926	317	7557	3358	2482	18640

MISSION CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

	15	16	522	12	1827500	..	.....	..	....	300000	.....	99500	....	61064	1463	140366	....	.....	202893
1	55	5	217	9	800000	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	38126	1050	30696	5173	.....	75045
1	70	21	739	21	2627500		..	.		300000	.	99500		99190	2513	171062	5173		277938
...	42	17	687	17	2827187	..	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	109074	1731	9405	30673	125488	276371

CONFERENCE

United States gold dollar

..	*10	*10	*1500	*7	*125000	*7	*125000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
...	..	...	900	7	125000	7	125000	..	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....

CONFERENCE

or equivalents in United States currency, see Summary of Statistics

3	107	169	10329	54	4358270	34	1552800	..	....	.....	.....	3060787	94518	142300	8276	83261	117061	440175	791073
2	85	98	9752	40	2688980	8	296570		....	....	..	1475012	35126	89750	6275	42321	77019	274612	489977
5	192	267	20081	94	7047250	42	1849370	..	....	.....	....	4535799	129644	232050	14551	125582	194080	714787	1281050
1	229	265	22068	95	6949580	40	1512970	..	....	.....	.....	4501554	....	256923	17254	128200	261780	469506	1133663

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTI

The figures for Missionaries of the B

CONFERENCES	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community			
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers									
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. Eastern Asia																			
China: Shanghai	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....
1. Central China	13	5	18	2	38	39	1	20	3	5	1	18	47	11	33	1870	711	2581	224
2. Chengtu West China (1926)	11	3	12	1	27	15	..	18	4	12	38	5	71	55	68	2709	2742	5451	71
3. Chungking West China	3	2	5	..	10	17	..	27	5	13	18	2	41	59	58	2107	1968	4075	142
4. Foochow	14	7	21	2	44	47	..	85	8	65	203	24	259	128	144	14469	9683	24152	2617
5. Hinghwa	5	1	6	..	12	24	..	76	9	115	104	16	141	...	...	6168	4548	10716	3621
6. Kiangsi	9	5	14	4	32	26	..	29	4	7	19	....	32	32	73	1963	1383	3346	329
7. North China	17	7	22	2	48	46	1	76	15	69	88	10	122	169	143	10676	5590	16266	2190
8. Shantung	4	..	4	2	10	4	..	19	6	21	9	7	13	8	9	3104	2952	6056	114
9. South Fukien	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	27	5	1	1	46	87	...	5	1645	1120	2765	801
10. Yenping	5	1	6	1	13	6	..	32	4	43	48	17	139	64	35	2751	1891	4642	167
Total for China	84	31	111	16	242	224	2	409	63	351	529	145	952	526	568	47462	32588	80050	10276
11. Japan (1926)	17	2	18	..	37	45	..	94	22	37	..	19	....	...	...	14968	3892	18860	....
12. Korea	14	5	18	2	39	55	..	102	..	37	..	....	973	...	121	12568	23579	36147	5133
Total for Eastern Asia	115	38	147	18	318	324	2	605	85	425	529	164	1925	526	689	74998	60059	135057	15409
II. Southeastern Asia																			
1. Malaya	24	3	20	12	59	31	..	21	13	..	..	36	....	...	...	6080	2587	8667	794
2. Netherlands Indies	2	1	3	1	7	4	..	3	1	26	..	15	....	5	8	692	250	942	40
3. North Sumatra	8	1	9	2	20	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	....	...	...	574	229	803	107
4. Philippine Islands	10	..	10	..	20	23	..	58	10	31	18	77	1015	2	101	31416	22832	54248	2361
Total for Southeastern Asia	44	5	42	15	106	58	..	89	24	57	18	142	1015	7	109	38762	25898	64660	3302
III. Southern Asia																			
1. Bengal (1926)	14	..	13	1	28	24	..	20	..	9	..	114	....	84	182	3139	3403	6542	2150
2. Bombay	12	..	12	..	24	17	6	20	3	6	2	38	76	29	136	1672	1612	3284	1301
3. Burma	9	1	8	1	19	16	..	12	..	2	..	62	....	3	3	1254	791	2045	614
4. Central Provinces	11	..	11	..	22	19	..	27	4	7	..	121	....	44	173	1898	5321	7219	2834
5. Gujarat	7	..	7	3	17	18	2	52	..	14	2	223	....	49	190	5495	20113	25608	14085
6. Hyderabad	7	2	9	..	18	16	2	19	5	19	109	175	....	59	114	6220	32909	39129	11520
7. Indus River	8	1	8	..	17	17	3	33	5	34	8	270	12	12	20	13459	27493	40952	22573
8. Lucknow	15	3	16	..	34	36	..	44	7	30	1	166	20	35	238	3658	14971	18629	7135
9. North India	15	2	17	..	34	48	..	62	5	85	..	377	....	204	528	22676	36057	58733	28599
10. Northwest India	10	1	11	..	22	35	4	51	7	51	..	311	....	303	328	36117	81143	117260	68663
11. South India	12	2	14	..	28	23	..	15	..	8	3	224	....	65	224	2869	18857	21726	7251
Total for Southern Asia	120	12	126	5	263	269	17	355	36	265	125	2081	108	887	2136	98457	242670	341127	166725
IV. Africa																			
1. Angola	8	..	8	3	19	4	..	1	10	28	..	16	....	13	45	1282	1113	2395	....
2. Congo (1926)	10	2	11	3	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	....	112	...	807	1147	1954	....
3. Liberia (1926)	5	2	6	2	15	..	..	36	8	13	..	88	....	29	34	7187	2308	9495	258
4. Rhodesia	9	2	10	3	24	14	1	7	1	...	..	159	....	4	13	4618	3916	8534	2306
5. Southeast Africa	7	1	8	1	17	4	..	5	3	..	..	282	....	...	8	3434	8368	11802	....
Total for Africa	39	7	43	12	101	22	1	49	23	41	..	547	....	158	100	17328	16852	34180	2564
V. Latin America																			
1. Mexico	3	3	6	..	12	25	3	36	..	..	..	37	69	22	53	4782	4937	9719	95
2. Central America (1926)	2	4	5	2	13	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	3	3	15	211	226	437	64
3. Bolivia	4	7	9	4	24	..	1	2	..	..	..	....	....	2	1	114	26	140	34
4. Chile (1926)	9	8	16	19	52	..	2	21	6	2	4	5	44	1	3	2524	2799	5323	....
5. Eastern South America	8	2	10	..	20	18	2	36	1	9	31	10	79	80	114	5706	2444	8150	1841
6. North Andes	4	6	9	10	29	8	..	4	3	..	..	5	31	10	12	871	878	1749	93
Total for South America	5	7	11	2	25	25	5	63	10	11	35	20	154	93	130	9215	6147	15362	1968
Total for Latin America	30	30	55	35	150	51	9	99	13	11	35	58	226	118	198	14208	11310	25518	2127

CONFERENCES

the Society are of May 1, 1928

PTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY								DEBT		CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
					$		$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	.	...	....	..	......	..	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
41	23	33	2120	38	81000	27	13700	13	21500	127500	.....	1060	....	2458	72	31	....	362	2923
[illegible]	35	50	2994	43	41050	20	6200	11	34750	116625	68465	2750	53	1391	34	249	1858	2810	6342
21	6	28	2027	88	45220	34	7125	7	38500	59000	107500	14539	500	962	40	38	66	1289	2395
[illegible]	514	227	10791	165	200028	107	57265	19	117750	307500	569175	3000	500	9620	646	....	2093	6998	19357
43	268	160	6597	146	133633	74	45435	7	20000	107500	80000	.....	....	5380	2014	....	417	1135	8946
18	4	38	2093	33	66100	30	20750	12	31000	115600	87500	400	....	2020	102	....	8	542	2672
72	274	97	7420	129	238815	126	67294	20	100500	647000	216500	475	438	9876	289	1707	2102	4050	18024
77	29	13	1525	31	46050	21	12650	4	26500	25000	30500	5030	2000	1603	40	92	165	1694	3594
39	51	76	2554	72	88300	58	58525	2	9000	35795	.....	888	....	3099	453	2859	539	4480	11430
48	63	54	1833	65	103155	55	17260	9	22500	46525	16247	9877	....	2449	88	50	258	.....	2845
35	1267	776	39954	810	1043351	552	306201	104	422000	1588045	1175887	38019	3491	38858	3778	5026	7506	23360	78528
95	148	309	24502	94	......	94	.....	21	123331	1344000	766130	.....	....	88174	6240	2351	34887	6730	138382
71	749	615	28906	487	444440	157	42195	21	158500	555250	473750	2402	1796	37846	56	7346	23446	53661	122355
01	2164	1700	93362	1391	1487791	803	348396	146	703831	3487295	2415767	40421	5287	164878	10074	14723	65839	83751	339265
97	609	94	6396	62	236390	38	74415	19	113080	907500	305250	24457	1144	26041	426	902	26953	18868	73100
32	72	19	1174	9	36200	10	8400	4	23200	56320	27200	22630	190	2302	....	272	438	1259	4271
49	118	13	480	13	31040	4	1600	..	.....	......	.....	5800	....	2361	1	22	....	1375	3759
58	2326	405	32454	279	305945	96	60448	14	101700	208964	203200	.....	225	33305	57	596	18704	9402	62064
36	3125	531	40504	363	609575	148	144863	37	237980	1172784	535650	52887	1559	64009	484	1792	46095	30904	143284
49	271	129	4913	25	125137	36	80475	7	62833	1263652	356943	408118	23	7312	1428	1633	95618	108322	214313
04	181	198	5079	16	151700	16	51400	7	76528	211892	132200	78383	500	8263	37	1877	4470	8372	23019
83	69	59	3082	10	109200	14	33383	6	32500	352917	236000	72894	5002	4700	86	1200	1255	2957	10198
91	241	289	8131	23	34300	39	74787	13	56333	124126	129710	39463	....	3712	412	662	340	810	5936
08	1072	710	25644	20	31967	22	23117	6	29833	123145	121666	11829	....	7713	112	422	....	.....	8247
49	1145	470	7837	7	16619	88	58255	8	45167	120833	128332	42594	770	4996	61	364	109	1336	6866
69	1576	361	15767	13	20317	29	28299	3	20000	86033	94397	24033	....	7577	100	....	2333	2050	12060
69	606	449	7420	29	76788	104	35976	19	92300	622063	637400	36748	....	8241	....	1030	516	2215	12002
89	3101	724	21533	92	120707	271	115110	23	134167	682440	387653	66641	....	11084	408	1243	305	2223	15263
86	5762	1105	36376	13	57880	72	117088	9	50000	158336	220726	.....	....	12677	282	751	166	.....	13876
36	369	334	9698	53	44198	70	16808	11	73750	132855	160904	65635	....	5765	192	940	208	2338	9443
33	14396	4828	145480	301	788813	761	634698	112	673411	3878292	2005931	846338	6295	82040	3118	10122	105320	130623	331223
04	163	35	5425	22	16130	40	35812	9	31800	30150	20000	640	60	1357	....	1705	702	270	4034
09	100	8	1199	37	19250	7	22500	9	18050	5500	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1350	1350
37	258	76	5164	74	156797	20	14685	9	46000	129675	.....	.....	....	6249	6267	989	3994	1297	18796
90	317	143	12291	155	37981	160	56828	16	54456	159923	70519	.....	....	5113	....	....	2265	15260	22638
87	188	185	6645	103	6760	7	1025	8	44750	45500	25000	.....	....	3303	99	211	1070	1487	6170
27	1026	447	30724	391	236918	234	130850	51	195056	370748	115519	640	60	16022	6366	2905	8031	19664	52988
78	383	84	6309	71	369850	35	100830	2	20000	314250	460250	34998	7210	18026	1335	1608	3684	3091	27744
61	27	11	635	6	28500	3	4000	6	22000	38500	.....	1000	....	890	185	....	....	679	1754
28	12	6	440	..	....	..	.....	..	.....	550000	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	500	.....	500
65	205	81	5373	42	165750	17	32750	1	12500	625000	.....	34875	....	12322	686	686	....	.....	13694
43	453	126	8607	57	1265598	37	359479	4	19080	118009	547384	30580	10550	55380	2891	7470	15276	28684	109701
21	76	23	1201	1	11250	..	.....	1	3924	42039	36000	9850	5150	3166	91	54	1642	1541	6494
57	746	236	15621	100	1442598	54	392229	6	35504	1335048	583384	75305	15700	70868	3668	8210	17418	30225	130389
96	1156	331	22565	177	1840948	92	497059	14	77504	1687798	1043634	111303	22910	89784	5188	9818	21102	33995	159887

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTIC

The figures for Missionaries of the Bo

CONFERENCES	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community				
	Men		Women					Members of Conference		Local Preachers										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single	Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Community, Cols. 19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
VI. Europe and No. Africa																				
1. Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1	1	1	13	...	3	678	293	971	232	120
2. Baltic and Slavic (1925)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	23	9	4	..	....	87	...	9	1403	455	1858	....	185
3. Bulgaria	1	..	1	..	2	4	1	11	4	2	5	....	....	...	1	641	238	879	48	92
4. Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	1	..	2	23	...	...	3823	268	4091	1449	554
5. Finland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	4	19	....	....	...	2	1789	866	2655	41	269
6. Finland-Swedish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	....	15	...	...	1139	107	1246	....	124
7. France	3	..	2	2	7	3	2	19	1	..	7	....	5	...	1	904	255	1159	307	146
8. Central Germany	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	46	6	2	30	....	169	...	...	9678	4548	14226	2862	1708
9. Northeast Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	3	..	....	64	...	3	3742	960	4702	1264	596
10. Northwest Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	....	52	...	2	3408	793	4201	1255	545
11. South Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	8	..	78	....	527	...	...	10220	1700	11920	2323	1424
12. Southwest Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	7	..	..	....	146	...	4	4815	977	5792	1517	730
13. Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	1	...	14	2	3	470	309	779	354	113
14. Italy	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	44	1	6	6	....	30	...	...	2804	395	3199	2000	519
15. Jugo-Slavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	1	1	15	...	2	803	668	1471	636	210
16. Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	1	4	7	179	...	160	7005	605	7610	1141	875
17. Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	14	....	...	...	1734	356	2090	....	209
18. Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	18	..	7	5	194	3	35	14463	927	15390	....	1539
19. Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	9	..	29	....	114	...	...	11037	1038	12075	....	1207
Total for Europe	6	..	4	2	12	11	3	645	81	24	188	30	1647	5	225	80556	15758	96314	15429	11174
20. North Africa	8	2	8	2	20	11	5	8	3	3	1	10	26	2	28	285	208	493	72	56
21. Madeira	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	...	3	99	85	184	22	20

Y CONFERENCES—Continued

the Society are of May 1, 1928

PTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PROPERTY										CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
												DEBT							
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, Etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Included in Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
.	8	13	571	6	49140	3	28000	..	.....	86380	.....	32057	....	847	154	192	436	3068	4697
.	38	56	3300	11	310000	15	.....	..	.....	40000	.....	.....	....	2198	....	126	500	.....	2824
.	48	17	1279	16	95182	16	44955	..	.....	25709	27810	16403	10935	4753	162	216	....	227	5358
.	108	56	3617	38	489089	22	232357		...	231293		329110	12194	22001	5294	3949		125714	156958
.	41	27	2355	13	583490	10	152000	..	.....	110200	.....	135888	1995	8028	159	4294	263	.....	12744
.	8	26	2195	17	951043	13	275500	..	.....	239173	.....	219154	12878	9105	506	3066	2858	26288	41823
.	38	23	1445	12	272080	..	.....	..	.....	19665	.....	18300	400	1329	154	....	....	6186	7669
.	250	141	9146	66	376662	28	130186		....	47600	...	196599		54357	842	10155	13828	70235	149417
.	57	41	3395	19	190995	16	142860		.....		...	75962		14051	43	7432	1730	20714	43970
.	95	58	3105	27	207060	8	76160		.....	357000	..	89488		16095	182	205	1841	25317	43640
.	187	240	8724	142	824795	22	79730		..	.	.	109315		13201	121	1987		16054	31363
.	102	99	4946	46	143428	12	15300	..	.....	......	.....	22401	....	6537	87	1838	415	6335	15212
	10	20	483	5	22000	9	94400	..	.....	38000	.....	16560	142	1506	80	587	316	2214	4703
7	66	53	2390	24	403200	19	60800	2	10400	232000	80000	.....	....	3114	258	4066	....	6354	13792
1	70	21	739	21	52550	..	.....	..	.....	6000	.....	1990	....	1984	50	3421	103	.....	5558
1	194	60	13927	64	1232361	29	226179	..	.....	214240	.....	340864	13589	64903	5200	20401	18988	68470	177962
.	10	10	1500	7	125000	7	125000	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.
3	87	223	17539	196	1570620	63	502537	..	.....	445315	.....	733756	16147	118204	15455	42942	49477	92122	318200
5	192	267	20081	94	1359319	42	356928	..	.....	......	.....	875409	25021	44786	2808	24238	37457	137954	247243
7	1609	1451	100737	824	9258014	334	2542832	2	10400	2092575	107810	3213256	93301	386999	31555	129115	128212	607252	1283133
5	2	34	1400	5	17550	6	7200	13	44550	90045	43425	25424	3074	1992	....	139	....	1119	3250
..	5	5	156	5	9200	..	.....	1	24000	......	.....	960	120	....	....	....	....	941	941

SUMMARY OF GENERA

DIVISIONS	Missionaries of the Board					Missionaries of the W. F. M. S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained National Preachers				Unordained National Preachers and Exhorters		All Other National Workers		The Christian Community				
	Men		Women		Total—Cols. 2, 3, 4, 5			Members of Conference		Local Preachers										
	Ordained	Unordained	Wives	Single				Full Members	On Trial	Appointed	Not Appointed	Appointed	Not Appointed	Men	Women	Church Members Now on Roll	Preparatory Members Now on Roll	Total Preparatory and Full Members	Baptized Children Not included in Cols. 17, 18, 19	Total Christian Com-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I. Eastern Asia	115	38	147	18	318	324	2	605	85	425	529	164	1925	526	689	74998	60059	135057	15409	1504
II. Southeastern Asia	44	5	42	15	106	58	..	89	24	57	18	142	1015	7	109	38762	25898	64660	3302	679
III. Southern Asia	120	12	126	5	263	269	17	355	36	265	125	2081	108	887	2136	98457	242670	341127	166725	5078
IV. Africa	39	7	43	12	101	22	1	49	23	41	..	547	....	158	100	17328	16852	34180	2564	367
V. Latin America	30	30	55	35	150	51	9	99	13	11	35	58	226	118	198	14208	11310	25518	2127	276
VI. Europe	6	..	4	2	12	11	3	645	81	24	188	30	1647	5	225	80556	15758	96314	15429	1117
North Africa	8	2	8	2	20	11	5	8	3	3	1	10	26	2	28	285	208	493	72	5
Madeira	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	....	...	3	99	85	184	22	2
Total, Excluding Europe	357	94	422	87	960	735	34	1205	184	802	708	2926	3300	1698	3263	244137	357082	601219	190221	791
Grand Total	363	94	426	89	972	746	37	1850	265	826	896	2956	4947	1703	3488	324693	372840	697533	205650	9031
Last Year	379	113	463	111	1066	734	44	1749	296	891	747	3327	4744	3021	4463	327564	349992	677555	190992	8685
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	101	..	..	149	....	203	...	...	....	22848	19977	14658	346
Decrease	16	19	37	22	94	..	7	..	31	65	..	371	....	1318	975	2871	....	....	....	..

JAPAN METHODIS

Repeated fr

The Methodist Episcopal Church (Japan Mission Council), t

Unit of local currency is the y

DISTRICTS																				
East Conference:																				
Hokkaido	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	3	..	1	....	...	...	1186	589	1775	....	17
Ou Hokubu (Hirosaki)	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	2	1	5	..	1	....	...	...	706	265	971	....	9
Ou Nambu (Sendai)	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	2	..	..	1	....	...	...	631	87	718	....	7
†Tokyo	10	1	7	2	20	6	..	23	10	3	..	11	....	...	...	5071	984	6055	....	60
†Tokai (Yokohama)	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	25	6	10	..	2	....	...	...	2837	649	3486	....	34
*Yamanashi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	3	....	...	...	1656	150	1806	....	18
*Nagano	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	4	..	....	....	...	...	664	630	1294	....	12
West Conference:																				
*Hokuriku	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	13	..	....	....	...	...	767	99	866	....	8
**Kinki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	11	..	2	....	...	...	3256	145	3401	....	34
**Sanyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	8	..	2	....	...	...	1480	162	1642	....	16
**Hoyo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	13	..	5	....	...	...	1435	116	1551	....	15
Kyushiu North	3	..	3	..	6	10	..	10	2	4	..	....	....	...	...	1496	525	2021	....	20
‡Kyushiu South	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	3	..	3	..	1	....	...	...	875	124	999	....	9
‡Korea	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	9	..	1	....	...	...	1351	196	1547	....	15
Loo Choo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	....	...	...	815	473	1288	....	12
Furlough	3	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	..
Total	21	2	19	2	44	32	..	133	42	87	..	31	....	...	...	24226	5194	29420	....	294
Last Year	19	2	20	2	43	46	2	124	34	106	34	90	....	...	97	24226	5194	29420	....	294

By mutual agreement work in Japan is divided as follows:
* United Church of Canada.
† United Church of Canada and Methodist Episcopal Church.
‡ Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Methodist Episcopal Church.
** Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Unmarked, Methodist Episcopal Church.

ATISTICS BY DIVISIONS

·TISMS		Sunday Schools		Property										Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field					
												DEBT							
	Children	Number of Schools	Number of Scholars	Number of Churches	Estimated Value of Churches	Number of Parsonages	Estimated Value of Parsonages	No. Miss'y Residences	Estimated Value of Missionary Residences	Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants, etc.	Estimated Value, all W. F. M. S. Property	On Real Estate	Amount Paid	Ministerial Support	Total Disciplinary Benevolences Ordered by General Conference	Total Benevolences Ordered by Annual Conference	New Buildings and Improvements	All Other Purposes Not Including Cols. 36, 37, 38, 39	Total Contributions on the Field
:	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
					$		$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	2164	1700	93362	1391	1487791	803	348399	146	703831	3487295	2415767	40421	5287	164878	10071	11723	65839	83751	339265
6	3125	531	40501	363	609575	148	144863	37	237980	1172784	535650	52887	1559	64009	484	1792	46005	35994	148284
5	14396	4828	145180	301	788813	761	634698	112	673411	3878292	2605961	846338	6295	82040	3148	10122	[illegible]	130623	334223
7	1026	447	30724	391	236918	234	130850	51	195056	370748	115519	640	60	16022	6366	2905	8051	19664	52988
5	1156	331	22565	177	1840948	92	497059	14	77504	1687798	1043634	111303	22916	89784	5188	9818	21102	33995	159887
7	1609	1451	100737	821	9258014	334	2542832	2	10400	2092575	107810	3213256	93301	[illegible]	31555	129115	128212	607252	1283123
5	2	34	1400	5	17550	6	7200	13	44550	90045	43425	25424	3074	1992	....	139	....	1119	3250
1	5	5	156	5	9200	..	.....	1	24000	......	.....	960	120	....	....	....	....	941	941
3	21874	7876	334191	2633	4990795	2044	1763069	371	1956332	10686962	6759926	1077973	39305	418725	25230	79499	246387	360997	1030878
5	23183	9327	434928	3457	14248809	2378	4305901	376	1966732	12779537	6867736	4291229	132606	805724	56785	163644	374590	908249	2213971
4	24862	9480	472527	3356	13928434	2249	4095481	392	2131523	13140186	6634160	4200513	108242	899417	63556	146474	306904	962976	2289627
.	...	...	....	101	320375	129	210420	..	....	......	233576	90716	24364	...	..	22140	67695	5273	24644
9	1379	153	37599	..	......	..	.....	16	164791	360649	.....	.....	....	63693	6771	....	....	.....	.....

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Report

ed Church of Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cooperate

n equals 50 cents gold

4	9	39	3639	9	......	8	.....	1	16000	8000	526380	.....	....	16441	1203	716	2516	1896	22772
3	1	23	1496	5	......	6	.....	1	12230	......	145230	.....	....	14031	534	260	4140	783	19748
1	5	9	1155	6	......	4	.....	1	14504	......	10750	.....	....	4240	492	95	....	424	5251
8	34	36	4017	28	......	23	.....	9	58750	2500000	175600	.....	....	43556	3253	1075	3994	2529	54407
7	42	110	8020	20	......	20	.....	2	60000	......	26300	.....	....	31665	2610	774	20002	2619	57670
5	1	25	2420	4	......	4	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	6884	631	290	....	498	8303
5	3	53	4048	13	......	13	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	6912	866	482	6745	910	15915
3	3	31	1951	18	......	9	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	7802	971	390	....	971	10134
6	34	45	3341	12	......	11	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	45049	4291	1895	16950	10279	78464
6	16	41	2841	14	......	10	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	10458	1168	487	1087	969	14169
0	13	50	3467	8	......	9	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	18629	1202	455	18080	1459	39825
5	5	41	2342	9	......	14	.....	4	60000	180000	648000	.....	....	35096	1602	693	35263	1402	74056
5	9	21	1391	7	......	6	.....	1	11477	......	.....	.....	....	7026	564	338	....	651	8579
0	26	22	1876	8	......	11	.....	1	9200	......	.....	.....	....	22125	1953	714	3859	2901	31552
7	17	8	566	2	......	2	.....	1	4500	......	.....	.....	....	2168	270	38	....	254	2730
.	...	...	....	..	......	..	.....	..	.....	......	.....	.....	....	.	.	...	....	.....	.....
0	218	554	42570	163	......	150	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	....	272082	21610	8702	112636	28545	443575
3	437	554	42570	162	......	138	.....	21	246661	2688000	1532260	.....	....	100070	19305	12637	45474	41959	219454

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEMBERS

ALL FIELDS

Conference or Mission	Seniors	Juniors
I. Eastern Asia		
China:		
Central China	...	....
Chengtu	594	....
Chungking	....	....
Foochow	....	....
Hinghwa	....	....
Kiangsi	412	....
North China	1,545	....
Shangtung	215	..
South Fukien	170	....
Yenping	1,575	....
Total for China	4,511	....
Japan	....	....
Korea	949	1,616
Total for Eastern Asia	5,460	1,616
II. Southeastern Asia		
Malaya	1,071	936
Netherlands Indies	197	70
North Sumatra	67	24
Philippine Islands	....	....
Total for Southeastern Asia	1,335	1,030
III. Southern Asia		
India:		
Bengal	546	703
Bombay	489	555
Burma	305	208
Central Provinces	671	610
Gujarat	...	....
Hyderabad	507	576
Indus River	599	223
Lucknow	777	332
North India	2,412	1,147
Northwest India	2,041	2,940
South India	....	....
Total for Southern Asia	8,347	7,294
IV. Africa		
Angola	180	....
Congo	....	28
Liberia	45	....
Rhodesia	...	....
Southeast Africa	...	....
Total for Africa	225	28
V. Latin America		
Mexico	1,004	1,166
Central America	....	55
Bolivia	....	....
Chile	....	....
Eastern South America	2,586	761
North Andes	307	264
Total for South America	2,893	1,025
Total for Latin America	3,897	2,246
VI. Europe and North Africa		
Austria	220	171
Baltic and Slavic	819	521
Bulgaria	204	37
Denmark	1,595	1,131
Finland	683	413
Finland-Swedish	718	604
France	....	....
Central Germany	....	3,064
Northeast Germany	1,141	....
Northwest Germany	888	....
South Germany	3,706	134
Southwest Germany	1,554	98
Hungary	....	137
Italy	310	432
Jugo-Slavia	....	....
Norway	4,159	2,377
Russia	....	....
Sweden	5,431	4,740
Switzerland	....	....
Total for Europe	21,419	13,859
North Africa	198	32
Total Excluding Europe	19,462	12,246
Grand Total	40,881	26,105

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

	1926	1927	Increase	Decrease
Board Missionaries (June 1, 1928):				
Men:				
Ordained	379	363	.....	16
Unordained	113	94	.....	19
Women:				
Wives	463	426	.....	37
Single	111	89	.....	22
Total	1,066	972	.....	94
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Missionaries	734	746	12	.....
Other Foreign Workers	44	37	.....	7
Total Foreign Workers	1,844	1,755	.....	89
Ordained National Preachers:				
Members of Conference: In Full	1,749	1,850	101	.....
On Trial	296	265	.....	31
Local Preachers: Appointed	891	826	.....	65
Not Appointed	747	896	149	.....
Total	3,683	3,837	154	.....
Unordained National Preachers:				
Appointed	3,327	2,956	.....	371
Not Appointed	4,744	4,947	203	.....
Total	8,071	7,903	.....	168
All Other Workers: Men	3,021	1,703	.....	1,318
Women	4,463	3,488	.....	975
Total	7,484	5,191	.....	2,293
Total Ordained and Unordained National Workers	19,238	16,931	.....	2,307
The Christian Community:				
Church Members	327,564	324,693	.....	2,871
Preparatory Members	349,992	372,840	22,848	.....
Total	677,556	697,533	19,977	.....
Baptized Children Under Instruction	190,992	205,650	14,658	.....
Total Christian Community	868,548	903,183	34,635	.....
Baptisms: Adults	23,204	18,825	.....	4,379
Children	24,862	23,483	.....	1,379
Total	48,066	42,308	.....	5,758
Sunday Schools: Number	9,480	9,327	.....	153
Scholars	472,527	434,928	.....	37,599
Epworth League Members: Seniors	54,785	40,881	.....	13,904
Juniors	27,048	26,105	.....	943
Churches and Chapels: Number	3,356	3,457	101	.....
Parsonages and Homes: Number	2,249	2,378	129	.....
Missionary Residences: Number	392	376	.....	16

Estimated Value:				
Churches and Chapels	$13,928,434	$14,248,809	$320,375	$.....
Parsonages and Homes	4,095,481	4,305,901	210,420	.....
Missionary Residences	2,131,523	1,966,732	.....	164,791
Schools, Hospitals, Printing Plants	13,140,186	12,779,537	.....	360,649
Total Estimated Value	$33,295,624	$33,300,979	$5,355	$.....
Estimated Value Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Property	$6,634,160	$6,867,736	$233,576	$.....
Debt	4,200,513	4,291,229	90,716	.....
Paid on Debt	102,242	132,606	30,364	.....
Contributions of Churches on Foreign Field:				
Ministerial Support	$869,417	$805,724	$.....	$63,693
Disciplinary Benevolences	63,556	56,785	.....	6,771
Annual Conference Benevolences	146,474	168,614	22,140	.....
New Buildings and Improvements	306,904	374,599	67,695	.....
All Other Purposes	902,976	908,249	5,273	.....
Total Contributions	$2,289,327	$2,313,971	$24,644	$.....
Contributions of Churches on Foreign Field Excluding Europe:				
Ministerial Support	$433,306	$418,725	$.....	$14,581
Disciplinary Benevolences	28,282	25,230	.....	3,052
Annual Conference Benevolences	40,551	39,499	.....	1,052
New Buildings and Improvements	177,475	246,387	68,912	.....
All Other Purposes	278,220	300,997	22,777	.....
Total Contributions	$957,834	$1,030,838	$73,004	$.....

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italic type*, those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

University of Nanking, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, and Southern Presbyterian Churches. Maintains College of Liberal Arts, College of Agriculture and Forestry (in which the Board of Northern Baptist Church cooperates), Junior College, School of Education, Department of Missionary Training and University Hospital.

Ginling College, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), and Methodist Episcopal Churches, and by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal South and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Fukien Christian University, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Dutch Reformed Churches, and the Church Missionary Society (British).

Hua Nang College, Foochow, Fukien.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Peking University, Peking, China. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Northern Presbyterian Churches and the London Missionary Society. Maintains the College of Arts and Sciences and Theological School.

Yenching College, Peking, China. Affiliated with Peking University. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational (Women's Auxiliary), Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Shantung Christian University Medical School, Tsinanfu, Shantung. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Baptist Missionary Society (British), the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Northern Presbyterian, the Southern Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal, the Wesleyan Methodist (British), the English Presbyterian, the United Lutheran Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the China Medical Board, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China. Conducted by the China Medical Board which carries all costs and has preponderance of control and with which are associated the Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (British), the London Medical Missionary Association.

CHENGTU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the United Church of Canada, the British Church Missionary Society, and Friends Foreign Mission Association. Maintains the School of Arts and Sciences, School of Religion, School of Medicine, and School of Education.

INDIA

INDUS RIVER CONFERENCE

Forman Christian College, Lahore. Conducted chiefly by the Missionary Board of the Northern Presbyterian Church. Methodist Episcopal Board provides two professors.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, India.

Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India. Conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Northern Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Madras Christian College for Women, Madras, India. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Congregational (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the London Missionary Society, Canadian Presbyterian Church (Women's Auxiliary), Dutch Reformed Church (Women's Auxiliary), United Free Church of Scotland (Women's Auxiliary), the British Wesleyan Methodist Society (Women's Auxiliary), and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAPAN

JAPAN

Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki.

Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

Women's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo. Conducted by the Missionary Board of the Northern Baptist, Northern Presbyterian, and Dutch Reformed (Women's Auxiliary) Churches, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples); and the United Church of Canada.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South Churches and the United Church of Canada.

Ewha Haktang, Seoul, Korea.

Severance Union Medical College, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian Churches.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

Nanking School of Theology, Nanking, Kiangsu. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, and the Christian (Disciples) Churches.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

Union Theological School, Foochow, Fukien. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational and the Methodist Episcopal Churches, and the British Church Missionary Society.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Theology of Peking University, Peking, Chihli. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian Churches, the London Missionary Society, and the British United Methodist Church Missionary Society.

Peking Theological Seminary. Formerly the Peking Bible Institute and distinct from the School of Theology of Peking University.

CHENGTU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

School of Religion of West China Union University, Chengtu, Szechuan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches, the British Church Missionary Society, the Friends Foreign Mission Association (British), and the United Church of Canada.

EUROPE

DENMARK CONFERENCE
Theological Seminary, Copenhagen, Denmark.

FINLAND CONFERENCE
Theological Seminary, Helsingfors, Finland.

SOUTHWEST GERMANY CONFERENCE
Martin Missions Institute, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

ITALY CONFERENCE
Reeder Theological Seminary, Rome, Italy.

NORWAY CONFERENCE
Theological School, Oslo, Norway.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE
Theological School, Gothenburg, Sweden.

INDIA

BOMBAY CONFERENCE
Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE
Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

ALL INDIA
India Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore.

JAPAN

JAPAN
Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association.

KOREA

KOREA CONFERENCE
Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, Korea. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal South Churches.

LATIN-AMERICA

CHILE CONFERENCE
Union Theological Seminary, Santiago, Chile. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and the Northern Presbyterian Churches.

MEXICO CONFERENCE
Evangelical Seminary, Mexico City, Mexico. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian Churches, the American Friends and the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE
Union Theological Seminary, Manila, P. I. Conducted by Missionary Boards of the Congregational, Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches, and the United Brethren in Christ.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, MEDICAL SCHOOLS, THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Schools under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are in italics unless otherwise noted

Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)						
					Foreign	National	Primary	Middle	High	College	Graduate Course		Other
CHINA													
Univ. of Nanking (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	6	M	45	110	197	298	..	518	..	..	171
Ginling College (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	13	17	...	...	..	95	..	..	..
School of Theology, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	M	9	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	91
Fukien Christian Univ. (Union), Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	15	18	...	...	..	175	..	..	..
Theological Seminary (Union), Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	3	9	...	...	..	..	..	..	37
Peking University (Union), Peking	North China	Peking	2	M	32	68	...	32	..	458	31	..	26
Yenching College (Union), Peking	North China	Peking	1	F	17	8	...	76	..	108	3	..	..
Theological Seminary, Peking	North China	Peking	1	M	1	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	29
West China Union Univ., Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	9	M F	73	21	...	125	..	173	..	..	100
Shantung Christian University (Union), Tsinanfu	Shantung	Taian	4	M F	42	84	...	25	..	258	..	..	187
EUROPE													
Theological Seminary, Helsingfors	Finland		1	M	..	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	7
Theological Seminary, Frankfort	South Germany		1	M	..	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	59
Theological Seminary, Gothenburg	Sweden		1	M	..	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	40
INDIA													
India Meth. Theol. Coll., Jubbulpore	All India		1	M	5	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	16
Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda	Gujarat	Baroda	1	M	..	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	41
Theological Seminary, Bareilly	North India	Bareilly	1	M F	2	10	...	...	..	..	..	..	62
JAPAN													
Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	4	M F	15	155	...	1100	1002	884	..	..	130
Woman's Christian Coll. (Union), Tokyo	East Japan	Tokyo	1	F	5	45	...	...	..	309	..	..	..
KOREA													
Chosen Christian Coll. (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	11	27	...	...	..	234	..	..	..
Theological Seminary (Union), Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	Not	Rep	orted	...	..	..	..	..	63
LATIN AMERICA													
Theological Seminary (Union), Mexico	Mexico	Central	1	M F	5	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	31
Theological Sem. (Union), Buenos Aires	East'n So. Am.	Buenos Aires	1	M	2	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	5
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS													
Theological Seminary (Union), Manila	Philippine Islands	Manila	1	M F	9	7	...	...	..	..	...	..	77
Board (Union)			28	..	237	353	197	480	..	1816	31	..	697
Society (Union)			3	..	35	70	...	76	..	512	3	..	..
Board			12	..	32	197	...	1100	1002	884	..	..	475
*Total			43	..	304	620	197	1656	1002	3212	34	..	1172

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* These figures are not included in Grand Total on last page of Educational Statistics.

ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)						
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH					Foreign	National	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High				Other
Teacher Training School	Angola	Loanda	1	M F	2	3	175	25	..	..	..	..	..
District Day Schools	Angola	Loanda	4	M F	..	6	400	...	..	..	..	..	..
Day School, Quiongua	Angola	Malanje	1	M	..	1	75	...	..	..	..	..	..
District Day Schools	Angola	Malanje	28	M F	..	34	750	...	..	..	..	..	..
Central Institute, Quessua	Angola	Malanje	1	M	4	4	140	10	..	..	..	..	..
Boarding School, Quessua	Angola	Malanje	1	F	4	2	150	10	..	..	.	.	.
Total			36	..	10	50	1690	45	..	..	..	..	..

NAME PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
RICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH					Foreign	National	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	High				Other	Total Pupils
o Institute, Kanene	Congo	Elisabethville	1	M F	2	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	21	21
ge Schools, Elisabethville Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	10	M F	2	7	268	...	..	..	..	..	70	338
ge Schools, Kabongo Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	14	M F	1	14	906	...	..	..	..	..	..	906
ls' Boarding School, Kabongo	Congo	Elisabethville	1	F	1		10	2						12
ge Schools, Kanene Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	8	M F	..	10	110	...	..	..	..	..	..	110
ge Schools, Likasi Circuit	Congo	Elisabethville	14	M F	..	15	626	...	..	..	..	..	..	626
ge Schools, Kapanga Circuit	Congo	Lunda	15	M F	2	25	800	...	..	..	..	..	..	800
ge Schools, Sandoa Circuit	Congo	Lunda	23	M F	2	28	910	...	..	..	..	..	..	910
Total	Congo		86	M F	10	99	3630	2	..	..	..	..	91	3723
tzell Academy, Grand Bassa	Liberia	Bassa	1	M F		3	87	46						133
pe River Indus. Inst., Jacktown	Liberia	Bassa	1	M F	1	3	73	7	..	..	..	..	..	80
inary, Cape Palmas	Liberia	Cape Palmas	1	M F	..	6	205	94	..	..	..	..	..	299
alla River Indus. Inst., Wissika	Liberia	Cape Palmas	3	M F	1	4	115	8	..	..	..	..	..	123
ning School, Garraway	Liberia	Cape Palmas	1	M F	2	4	25	131					52	208
lage Schools, Nana Kru	Liberia	Kru Coast	15	M F	2	29	741	33	..	..	..	..	..	774
lege of West Africa, Monrovia	Liberia	Montserrado	1	M F	1	11	159	107	16	..	..	..	..	282
Paul River Indus. Inst., White Plains	Liberia	Montserrado	1	M F	1	3	33	44	..	..	..	..	..	77
ten Memorial Day School, Monrovia	Liberia	Montserrado	1	M F	..	1	102	...	..	..	..	..	..	102
Total	Liberia		25	..	8	64	1540	470	16	..	..	..	52	2078
y Schools, Headlands Circuit	Rhodesia	Mrewa	11	M F	..	11	632	...	..	..	..	..	..	632
y Schools, North Mrewa Circuit	Rhodesia	Mrewa	24	M F	..	24	1499	...	..	..	..	..	..	1499
y Schools, Mrewa	Rhodesia	Mrewa	2	M F	1	4	150	92	..	..	..	..	..	242
y Schools, South Mrewa Circuit	Rhodesia	Mrewa	12	M F	..	12	756	...	..	..	..	..	..	756
y Schools, Nzumba Circuit	Rhodesia	Mrewa	11	M F	..	8	611	...	..	..	..	..	..	611
rding School, Nyadiri	Rhodesia	Mrewa	1	F	4	3	163	...	..	..	..	..	..	163
y School, Nyadiri	Rhodesia	Mrewa	1	M	1	5	103	...	..	..	..	..	..	103
y Schools, Mtoko Circuit	Rhodesia	Mrewa	32	M F	..	31	1541	...	..	..	..	..	..	1541
y Schools, Mutambara	Rhodesia	Mutambara	1	M	1	3	85	...	..	..	..	..	..	85
lli. Dingley School, Mutambara	Rhodesia	Mutambara	1	F	2	7	150	...	..	..	..	..	..	150
y Schools, Mutambara Circuit	Rhodesia	Mutambara	4	M F	..	4	199	...	..	..	..	..	..	199
y Schools, Marange Circuit	Rhodesia	Mutambara	14	M F		16	618							618
y Schools, Chiduhu Circuit	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	8	M F	..	9	460	...	..	..	..	..	..	460
rfield School, Old Umtali	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	1	F	4	5	130	9	..	..	..	..	16	155
y School, Old Umtali	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	1	M	1	7	235	...	..	..	..	..	..	235
y Schools, Old Umtali Circuit	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	8	M F	..	8	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	363
y Schools, Gandanzara Circuit	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	7	M F		8	455							455
y Schools, Umtali Circuit	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	11	M F	..	11	800	...	..	..	..	..	..	800
y Schools, Umtasa Circuit	Rhodesia	Old Umtali	11	M F	.	12	561	.						561
Total	Rhodesia		161	.	14	188	9511	101					16	9628
ay Schools	Southeast Africa	Inhambane	89	M F	..	106	2852	...	..	..	..	..	..	2852
artzell Girls' School, Inhambane	Southeast Africa	Inhambane	1	F	2	4	87							87
ay Schools	Southeast Africa	Limpopo	81	M F	..	82	1978	...	..	..	..	..	..	1978
ay Schools	Southeast Africa	Transvaal	80	M F	..	123	1459	...	..	..	..	..	..	1459
Total	Southeast Africa		251	..	2	315	6376	...	..	..	..	..	..	6376
Board	Africa		555	.	30	699	22151	599	16	..	..	..	159	23928
Society	Africa		4		14	17	593	19	..	..	..	..	..	612
Total	Africa		559		44	716	22747	618	16	..	..	..	159	23540
CHINA							Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle				
ay Schools	Central China	Chinkiang	5	M F	..	10	...	180	12	..	..	..	..	192
iddle School, Chinkiang	Central China	Chinkiang	1	M	..	8	...	...	90	50	..	..	..	140
iddle School, Chinkiang	Central China	Chinkiang	1	M F	4	13	...	51	31	66	..	..	..	148
rimary Schools	Central China	Kiangning	10	M	..	16	...	175	66	..	..	..	..	241
rimary Schools	Central China	Kiangning	6	F	..	8	...	143	11	..	..	..	..	154
rimary Schools	Central China	North Anhwei	6	M F	..	10	...	105	59	..	..	..	..	164
rimary Schools	Central China	North Anhwei	4	M F	..	7	...	117	5	..	..	..	..	122
iddle School, Hochow	Central China	North Anhwei	1	M	..	4	...	11	12	12	..	..	..	35
rimary Schools	Central China	Nanking	5	M F	..	17	...	256	117	..	..	..	..	373
onference Academy, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	M	2	7	...	...	..	96	..	..	..	96
iddle School Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	5	20	...	...	..	235	..	..	..	235

NAME PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						
CHINA					Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			Other
Hitt Training School, Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	2	9	...	18	27	35	..	..	..
Women's Bible School (Union), Nanking	Central China	Nanking	1	F	10	9	...	...	..	..	..	..	91
Primary Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu	6	M F	..	16	...	226	27	3	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Central China	Ningkwofu	1	M F	..	3	...	65	15	..	..	..	..
Middle School, Ningkwofu	Central China	Ningkwofu	1	M	..	18	...	...	30	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools, Wannan	Central China	Wannan	1	M F	..	2	...	34	6	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Central China	Wuhu	12	M F	..	19	...	312	67	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Central China	Wuhu	6	M F	..	14	...	285	37	..	..	..	..
Green Hill School, Wuhu	Central China	Wuhu	1	F	2	9	...	...	37	..	..	..	..
Total	Central China		71	..	25	219	...	1978	649	622	..	..	91
Goucher School, Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M	3	10	...	...	35	60	..	..	..
Middle School, Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	2	18	...	...	30	74	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F	1	31	...	682	49	..	..	..	..
Harmony Crassett, Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F	1	9	...	110	50	..	..	..	..
Girls' School, South Gate, Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	F	..	2	...	38	10	..	..	..	..
Primary School, Kienchow	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M	..	3	...	18	20	..	..	..	..
Primary School, Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F	..	3	...	65	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chengtu	Chengtu	16	M F	1	19	...	466	11	..	..	..	..
Kindergarten, Chengtu	Chengtu	Chengtu	1	M F	..	3	60	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chengtu	Tzechow	10	M	..	25	...	377	160	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chengtu	Tzechow	20	F	2	51	...	1015	15	..	..	..	..
Caldwell School, Tzechow	Chengtu	Tzechow	1	F	1	9	...	...	61	57	..	..	..
Middle School, Tzechow	Chengtu	Tzechow	1	M	2	18	...	...	..	78	..	..	35
Bible Training School, Tzechow	Chengtu	Tzechow	1	F	1	9	...	35	20	9	..	..	4
Total	Chengtu		57	..	14	210	60	2806	461	278	..	..	39
Primary Schools	Chungking	Chungking	5	M	..	10	...	200	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Chungking	19	F	1	37	...	896	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Chungking	5	M	..	15	...	...	136	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Chungking	4	F	..	8	...	...	23	..	..	..	..
Middle School, Chungking	Chungking	Chungking	1	M	2	15	...	...	..	136	..	..	..
Middle School, Chungking	Chungking	Chungking	1	F	2	6	...	...	42	40	..	..	..
Kindergarten, Chungking	Chungking	Chungking	1	M F	1	9	134	...	..	..	..	..	..
Woman's Industrial School, Chungking	Chungking	Chungking	1	F	1	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	25
Woman's School, Chungking	Chungking	Chungking	1	F	..	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	19
Primary Schools	Chungking	Hochow	6	M	..	9	...	242	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Hochow	6	F	..	12	...	367	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Hochow	5	M	..	9	...	...	55	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Hochow	2	F	..	4	...	...	18	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Suining	10	M	..	10	...	323	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Suining	15	F	1	25	...	616	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Suining	7	M	..	8	...	...	160	17	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Chungking	Suining	8	F	1	10	...	...	58	..	..	..	..
Middle School, Suining	Chungking	Suining	1	M	2	5	...	...	..	67	..	..	..
Middle School, Suining	Chungking	Suining	1	F	2	8	...	...	35	51	..	..	..
Kindergarten, Suining	Chungking	Suining	1	M F	..	2	42	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Chungking		98	..	13	206	176	2644	527	311	..	..	44
Primary Schools	Foochow	Binghu	8	M	..	10	...	158	11	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Binghu	9	F	..	17	...	195	11	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Bingtang	4	M	..	4	...	96	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Bingtang	15	F	..	12	...	191	..	..	..	..	..
Kindergarten, Tangtau	Foochow	Bingtang	1	F	..	1	25	...	..	..	..	..	..
Middle School, Bingtang	Foochow	Bingtang	1	M	..	6	...	38	20	16	..	..	..
Middle School, Bingtang	Foochow	Bingtang	1	F	1	5	...	8	13	19	..	..	..
Kindergartens, Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	3	M F	..	13	317	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Foochow	15	M	..	26	...	434	60	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Foochow	15	F	..	24	...	303	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools	Foochow	Foochow	2	M	..	15	...	...	68	52	..	..	..
Middle Schools	Foochow	Foochow	2	F	4	38	...	184	74	86	..	..	..
Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	3	34	...	...	122	162	..	..	..
Hwa Nan School, Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	F	6	5	...	...	..	164	..	..	..
Women's Bible School, Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	F	1	6	...	30	12	8	..	..	..
Norm'l and Middle Sch. (Union), Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	M	1	4	...	16	4	32	..	..	..
Kindergarten Training Sch., Foochow	Foochow	Foochow	1	F	1	3	50	...	..	15	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Futsing	4	M	..	6	...	159	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Futsing	6	F	..	8	...	156	..	..	..	..	..
Middle School, Futsing	Foochow	Futsing	1	M	1	5	...	8	29	21	..	..	..
Middle School	Foochow	Futsing	1	F	3	6	...	...	28	33	..	..	..
Women's Bible School, Futsing	Foochow	Futsing	1	F	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	24
Kindergarten, Kutien	Foochow	Kutien	1	F	1	9	24	50	11	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Foochow	Kutien	11	M	..	12	...	218	3	..	..	..	..

NAME	PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)							
						Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			Other	Total Pupils
imary Schools		Foochow	Kutien	22	F	..	28		345	10				50	405
iddle School,	Kutien	Foochow	Kutien	1	M	..	7	.		17	46	.			63
iddle School,	Kutien	Foochow	Kutien	1	F	2	6			20	41	..	.	4	65
omen's Bible School,	Kutien	Foochow	Kutien	1	F	1	4	...	8	4	12				24
imary Schools		Foochow	Lungtien	5	M	..	6	...	140	.				.	149
imary School		Foochow	Lungtien	3	F	..	5	...	83						83
iddle School,	Lungtien	Foochow	Lungtien	1	M	..	8	...	19	46	37				102
omen's Bible School,	Lungtien	Foochow	Lungtien	1	F	..	1	...	...					22	22
imary Schools		Foochow	Mintsing	37	M	..	41	...	856	11			.		867
imary Schools		Foochow	Mintsing	21	F	..	27	...	460	26		.			486
iddle School,	Mintsing	Foochow	Mintsing	1	M	1	7	...	...	40	58	.	.		98
iddle School,	Mintsing	Foochow	Mintsing	1	F	1	6	...	10	19	30	..	.		59
omen's Bible School,	Mintsing	Foochow	Mintsing	1	F	..	3	...	...	.	..	.		19	19
imary Schools		Foochow	Yukie	5	M	..	7	...	174			.			174
imary Schools		Foochow	Yukie	2	F	..	3	...	61						61
Total		Foochow		210	..	27	428	416	4400	659	832	.		119	6426
imary Schools		Hinghwa	Hankong	2	M	..	5	...	61	62		.			123
imary Schools		Hinghwa	Hinghwa	12	M	..	16	...	399	52	.	.			451
imary Schools		Hinghwa	Heoh Bing	8	M	..	11	...	287	..	.	.			287
imary Schools		Hinghwa	Sienyu	9	M	..	12	...	266	24	..	.			290
imary Schools		Hinghwa	All Districts	15	F	2	39	84	576	60		.			720
uthric High School,	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1	M	2	23	...	40	50	266	.			356
unior High School,	Ng Sauh	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1	M	1	12	...	60	40	30	.			130
iblical School,	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1	M	1	5	...	...	..		..	.	32	32
amilton Girls' High School,	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1	F	3	11	...	...	..	108	.	.		108
alid Turner Training Sch.,	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	Hinghwa	1	F	..	4	...	...	..	.	.	.	35	35
irls' Schools		Hinghwa	Sienyu	2	F	2	21	60	122	59	61	..	.		302
rieda Knoechel Bible School,	Sienyu	Hinghwa	Sienyu	1	F	2	2	...	...	..	.	.	.	25	25
Total		Hinghwa		54	..	13	161	144	1811	347	465	..	.	92	2859
rimary Schools		Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	12	M F	..	34	82	652	..	.	.	..	.	734
illiam Nast College,	Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	1	M	5	13	7	165	44	..	..	..		216
ulson High School,	Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	1	F	4	17	40	152	83	..	..	..	.	275
noaks Bible Training Sch.,	Kiukiang	Kiangsi	North Kiangsi	1	F	4	12	...	71	57	..	.	.	.	128
rimary Schools		Kiangsi	Nanchang	5	M F		10		122		..	..	.	.	122
igher Primary,	Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	M	..	3	...	...	25	.	.	.	.	25
vening School,	Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	M	..	4	32	...	..	.	..	..	.	32
anchang Academy,	Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	M	6	18	...	119	201	.	.	..		320
aldwin Girls' School,	Nanchang	Kiangsi	Nanchang	1	F	5	13	...	64	131	.	.	.	12	207
rimary Schools		Kiangsi	Hwangmei	11	M F	..	25	45	387	..	.	.	.	.	432
igher Primary,	Taihu	Kiangsi	Hwangmei	1	M	..	9	...	...	69	..	.	.	.	69
igher Primary,	Taihu	Kiangsi	Hwangmei	1	F	..	3	...	6	20	..	.	.	..	26
rimary Schools		Kiangsi	Kienchang	8	M F	..	14	...	250	..	..	.	.		250
igher Primary,	Fuchow	Kiangsi	Kienchang	1	M	..	4	...	6	24	..	.	.		30
rimary School		Kiangsi	Kan River	1	M F	..	1	...	33	..	.	.	..	.	33
igher Primary,	Changshu	Kiangsi	Kan River	2	M F	..	6	...	50	32	.	.	..		82
Total		Kiangsi		49	..	24	186	206	2077	686	.	.	.	12	2981
rimary Schools		North China	Chingchao	8	M	..	10	...	98	115	.	..	..	..	213
rimary Schools		North China	Chingchao	9	F	..	9	...	179	..	.	..	..	..	179
rimary Schools		North China	Lanhsien	19	M F	..	20	...	670	..	.	..	..	..	670
rimary Schools		North China	Lanhsien	13	F	..	14	...	288	..	.	..	..	..	288
igher Primary,	Lanhsien	North China	Lanksien	1	M	..	8	...	...	91	14	..	..	..	105
ndustrial School,	Lanhsien	North China	Lanhsien	1	M	..	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	18	18
olt School,	Lanhsien	North China	Lanhsien	1	F	..	3	...	36	36	.	..	..	..	72
rimary Schools		North China	Peking	5	M	..	5	...	240	72	..	..	..	.	312
rimary Schools		North China	Peking	5	M F	..	11	...	193	..	.	..	..	..	193
iddle School,	Chushihkou	North China	Peking	1	M	..	8	...	75	101	20	..	..	..	196
iddle School,	Shunchihmen	North China	Peking	1	M	..	7	...	80	100	20	..	..	..	200
igher Primary,	Peking	North China	Peking	1	M	..	18	...	...	458	.	..	..	..	458
eking Academy,	Peking	North China	Peking	1	M	4	51	...	...	..	895	..	..	..	895
amewell Higher Primary,	Peking	North China	Peking	1	F	1	7	...	...	113	..	..	..	..	113
amewell Middle School,	Peking	North China	Peking	1	F	5	12	...	...	..	62	..	..	..	62
omen's Training School,	Peking	North China	Peking	1	F	1	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	50	50
indergartens		North China	Peking	4	M F	..	4	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
rimary Schools		North China	Shanhaikuan	13	M	..	12	...	329	..	..	..	..	..	329
rimary Schools		North China	Shanhaikuan	7	M F	..	9	...	201	..	..	..	..	..	201
oarding School,	Shanhaikuan	North China	Shanhaikuan	1	F	..	5	...	53	26	..	..	..	..	79
iddle School,	Shanhaikuan	North China	Shanhaikuan	1	M	1	9	...	41	32	54	..	..	..	127
cademy,	Changli	North China	Shanhaikuan	1	M	3	13	...	...	27	218	..	..	..	245
iderman School,	Changli	North China	Shanhaikuan	1	F	2	12	...	91	40	92	..	..	..	223
hompson Memorial,	Changli	North China	Shanhaikuan	1	F	1	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	40	40

Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)						
					Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Middle			Other
Primary Schools	North China	Tientsin	16	M	..	20	...	379	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	North China	Tientsin	13	M F	1	18	...	308	9	..	..	..	75
Academy, Tientsin	North China	Tientsin	1	M	3	16	...	...	..	302	..	..	..
Higher Primary, Tientsin	North China	Tientsin	1	M	..	8	...	153	139	..	..	..	..
Keen School, Tientsin	North China	Tientsin	1	F	7	16	...	45	65	112	..	..	17
Primary Schools	North China	Tsunhua	3	M	..	4	...	88	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	North China	Tsunhua	10	M F	..	10	...	156	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Primary, Tsunhua	North China	Tsunhua	1	M	..	2	...	...	32	..	..	..	..
Junior Middle, Tsunhua	North China	Tsunhua	1	M	..	5	...	...	..	48	..	..	..
Boarding School, Tsunhua	North China	Tsunhua	1	F	..	4	...	34	26	..	..	..	..
Total	North China		139	..	29	361	80	3737	1482	1837	..	..	200
All Schools	Shantung	Taianfu	11	M	2	31	...	247	108	227	..	..	..
All Schools	Shantung	Tungping	10	M	..	13	...	...	..	..	..	..	278
All Schools	Shantung	Yenchow	14	M	..	28	...	125	30	239	..	..	..
(*588 in *W.F.M.S. Schs.*) Total	Shantung		35	..	2	72	...	372	138	466	..	..	278
Hardy Boys' School, Yungchun	South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M	..	8	...	38	30	23	..	..	..
Girls' and Women's School, Yungchun	South Fukien	Yungchun	1	F	1	8	...	45	30	..	..	..	..
Bible School, Yungchun	South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M	..	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	6
Kindergarten, Yungchun	South Fukien	Yungchun	1	M F	1	3	32	...	..	..	..	..	..
All Other Schools	South Fukien	Tatien	10	M F	..	13	...	175	23	13	..	..	..
All Other Schools	South Fukien	Tehwa	18	M F	..	26	...	436	42	28	..	..	..
All Other Schools	South Fukien	Yungchun	24	M F	..	33	...	774	56	..	..	..	..
Total	South Fukien		56	..	2	94	32	1468	181	64	..	..	6
Primary Schools	Yenping	Changhufan	3	M	..	8	...	159	26	..	..	..	..
Primary School, Changhufan	Yenping	Changhufan	1	F	..	3	...	40	2	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Shahsien	3	M	..	6	...	81	3	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Shahsien	5	F	..	6	...	103	1	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Shunchang	3	M	..	8	...	91	13	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Shunchang	2	F	..	5	...	77	4	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Yenping	3	M	..	9	...	107	24	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Yenping	5	F	..	7	...	160	10	..	..	..	..
Nathan Sites Academy, Yenping	Yenping	Yenping	1	M	1	11	...	...	..	51	..	..	4
Emma Fuller School, Yenping	Yenping	Yenping	1	F	2	5	...	...	..	30	..	..	..
Women's Bible School, Yenping	Yenping	Yenping	1	F	..	3	...	6	5	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Yuki	3	M	..	8	...	82	12	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Yuki	2	F	..	6	...	81	6	..	..	..	..
Women's Bible School, Yuki	Yenping	Yuki	1	F	..	1	...	12	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Yungan	3	M	..	6	...	86	12	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Yenping	Yungan	2	F	..	8	...	80	7	..	..	..	..
Total	Yenping		39	..	3	100	...	1165	125	81	..	..	4
Board	China		486	..	152	1191	515	13103	3632	3567	..	..	423
Society	China		322	..	94	846	599	9355	1623	1389	..	..	462
Total	China		808	..	152	2037	1114	22458	5255	4956	..	..	885
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA								Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Secondary			
Girls' School, Lovetch	Bulgaria	Sofia	1	F	4	16	...	163	40	..	..	..	..
Orphanage, Epila	Finland		1	M F	..	2	...	8	10	..	..	..	..
Orphanage, Viborg	Finland		1	M F	..	2	...	7	10	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Charvieu	France		1	M	..	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	85
Girls' School, Poissy	France		1	F	1	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	50
Girls' School, Grenoble	France		1	F	..	2	...	30	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Institute, Venice	Italy		1	M	..	9	...	...	27	10	..	..	17
Casa Materna (Orphanage), Naples	Italy		1	M F	..	6	...	85	85	..	..	..	10
Monte Mario, Rome	Italy		1	M	..	16	...	...	35	82	..	..	21
Crandon Hall, Rome	Italy		1	F	5	31	72	111	75	..	..	..	111
Girls' Training School, Novi Sad	Italy		1	F	1	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	51
Evangelistic Schools, Seville	Spain		2	M F	..	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	177
Board	Europe		10	..	2	53	...	100	167	92	..	..	411
Society	Europe		3	..	9	49	72	304	115	..	..	..	111
Total	Europe		13	..	11	102	72	404	282	92	..	..	522

Name Place	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)							
					Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Lower Primary	Higher	Secondary			Other	Total Pupils
imary Schools	Madeira		6	M F	..	6	...	95	..	..	..	..	76	171
ys' Home, Algiers	North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	40	40
ls' Home, Algiers	North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	40	40
udent Hostel, Algiers	North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	10	10
ys' Home, Constantine	North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	18	18
ls' Home, Constantine	North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	30	30
ys' Home, Tunis	North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	19	19
rls' Home, Tunis	North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	11	11
lns. and Agri. School, Sidi Aich	North Africa		1	M	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools		15	15
imary Schools, Il Maten	North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	..	20	20
imary School, Ouadhias	North Africa		1	F	At	tend	Gov	ernm	ent	Sch	ools	.	35	35
Board	North Africa		5	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	102	102
Society	North Africa		5	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	136	136
Total	North Africa		10	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	238	238
INDIA AND BURMA Schools marked * are jointly operated							Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College		
rimary Schools	Bengal	Asansol	12	M	..	13	288	22	..	..	..	..	..	310
rimary Schools	Bengal	Asansol	7	F	..	11	198	10	..	..	..	..	..	208
oys' School, Ashabaree	Bengal	Asansol	1	M	1	7	...	...	..	76	..	..	..	76
irls' School, Ashabaree	Bengal	Asansol	1	F	1	7	...	...	..	89	..	..	..	89
oys' School, Calcutta	Bengal	English	1	M	..	14	61	36	..	..	71	..	..	168
irls' School, Calcutta	Bengal	English	1	F	..	19	242	79	..	..	78	..	..	399
rimary Schools	Bengal	Birbhum	5	M	..	5	147	5	..	..	..	..	..	152
rimary Schools	Bengal	Birbhum	6	F	1	14	141	.		.	.	.	.	141
rimary Schools	Bengal	Birbhum	6	M	..	13	156	12	8	..	..	..	..	176
rimary Schools	Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	11	F	..	20	517	8	..	..	..	..	..	525
ollins Boys' School, Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	1	M	..	20	52	65	..	79	210	..	..	406
ee Memorial, Calcutta	Bengal	Calcutta-Bengali	3	F	1	21	130	40	..	24	22	19	..	235
rimary Schools, Calcutta	Bengal		2	M F	..	2	66	...	..	..	..	..	..	66
rimary Schools	Bengal	Cal.-Hindustani	17	M	..	23	366	5	..	..	..	..	..	371
rimary Schools	Bengal	Pakaur	2	F	..	4	126	8	..	..	..	..	..	134
rimary Schools	Bengal	Pakaur	2	M F	..	6	109	11	5	1	4	..	..	130
Total	Bengal		78	..	4	199	2599	301	13	269	385	19	..	3586
Primary Schools	Bombay	Basim	2	M F	..	4	53	...	..	..	..	..	..	53
irls' Boarding School, Basim	Bombay	Basim	1	F	..	5	37	9	..	11	..	..	..	57
oys' Boarding School, Basim	Bombay	Basim	1	M	..	4	28	11	..	22	4	..	..	65
rimary Schools	Bombay	Bombay	2	M F	..	2	90	...	..	..	..	..	..	90
rimary Schools	Bombay	Bombay	6	M F	.	12	165	35		.	.	.	.	200
rimary Schools	Bombay	Nagpur	7	M F	..	21	481	59	..	..	..	..	..	540
iddle School, Mecosa Bagh	Bombay	Nagpur	1	M	..	5	33	24	51	2	1	..	..	111
rimary Schools	Bombay	Nagpur	3	F	..	4	120	5	..	..	..	..	..	125
irls' School, Mecosa Bagh	Bombay	Nagpur	1	F	.	4	73	26	13	7	..	..	.	119
anual Training School, Nagpur	Bombay	Nagpur	1	F	1	1	..	.	.	.	..	..	6	6
oys' Hostel, Poona	Bombay	Poona	1	M	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	9	9
rimary Schools	Bombay	Poona	2	M F	..	4	195	77	..	..	..	..	..	272
aylor High School, Poona	Bombay	Poona	1	F	1	7	76	46	..	..	23	..	..	145
nglo-Indian High School, Poona	Bombay	Poona	1	F	1	10	61	34	..	37	11	..	..	143
ilman Memorial, Telegaon	Bombay	Poona	1	M F	1	9	86	...	..	38	2	..	7	133
rimary Schools	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat'ri.	2	M F	..	2	39	...	..	..	..	..	..	39
rimary Schools*	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat'ri.	4	M F	..	8	163	...	..	..	..	..	..	163
oys' School, Puntamba	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat'ri.	1	M	..	2	64	...	..	..	..	..	..	64
arathi Biblical Institute, Puntamba	Bombay	Puntamba-Igat'ri.	1	M F	1	1	.	...	..	..	.	..	11	11
Total	Bombay		39	..	5	105	1764	326	64	117	41	..	33	2345
oys' High School, Rangoon	Burma	Burmese	1	M	2	42	138	221	..	401	183	..	..	943
exter Reid School, Rangoon	Burma	Burmese	1	M F	..	2	12	17	8	..	..	..	..	37
nglo-Chinese School, Rangoon	Burma	Chinese	1	M	..	9	112	61	..	54	..	..	..	227
ethodist School, Kalaw	Burma	English	1	M F	..	5	28	19	16	..	..	..	..	63
Total	Burma		4	..	2	58	290	318	24	455	183	..	..	1270

NAME PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)						
INDIA AND BURMA					Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Balaghat	3	M F	..	10	237	31	..	..	.	.	.
Coeducational School,* Baihar	Central Provinces	Balaghat	1	M F	2	8	53	17	..	38	.	.	..
Primary Schools*	Central Provinces	Gadawara	5	M F	..	5	73	...	..	..	.	.	..
Primary School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces	Jagdalpur	1	M F	..	1	6	...	..	..	.	..	..
Primary School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces	Jagdalpur	1	M F	..	1	19	...	..	..	..	..	..
Alderman School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces	Jagdalpur	1	F	..	10	91	47	..	23	.	..	..
Boys' School, Jagdalpur	Central Provinces	Jagdalpur	1	M	..	3	23	30	..	18	..	..	..
Primary School,* Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	1	M F	..	1	15	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	2	F	..	2	165	...	..	..	..	..	..
Thoburn Biblical Institute,* Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	1	M F	2	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	20
Johnson High School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	1	F	4	15	146	19	.	138	30	.	15
Hardwicke High School, Narsinghpur	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	1	M	1	17	50	25	.	130	80	..	..
Normal School, Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	1	F	..	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	29
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Khandwa	3	M F	..	3	44	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools*	Central Provinces	Khandwa	3	M F	..	3	27	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Khandwa	3	M F	..	3	51	...	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' School, Khandwa	Central Provinces	Khandwa	1	F	..	7	51	24	15	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Khandwa	Central Provinces	Khandwa	1	M	..	6	86	21	23	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Central Provinces	Raipur	5	M F	..	6	81	3	..	..	.	..	..
Primary School	Central Provinces	Raipur	1	F	..	4	66	4	..	..	..	..	..
Stevens Girls' School, Raipur	Central Provinces	Raipur	1	F	..	9	74	17	..	57	..	..	..
Boys' School, Raipur	Central Provinces	Raipur	1	M	1	7	26	20	39	..	..	..	..
Total	Central Provinces		39	..	10	128	1384	258	77	404	119	..	64
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	65	M F	..	117	2100	31	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	M	..	..	92	33	...	..	..	..	..
Industrial School, Nadiad	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	M	..	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	60
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Baroda	31	M F	..	39	813	...	..	..	..	..	..
Webb Memorial, Baroda Residency	Gujarat	Baroda	3	M F	4	17	147	38	..	79	32	..	3
Boys' School, Baroda City	Gujarat	Baroda	1	M	1	10	...	...	..	111	172	2	..
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Central	26	M F	..	36	920	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Godhra	32	M F	..	37	680	...	..	..	..	..	..
Normal College, Godhra	Gujarat	Godhra	1	F	1	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	53
Girls' School, Godhra	Gujarat	Godhra	1	F	1	14	98	78	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Godhra	Gujarat	Godhra	1	M	..	5	126	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools*	Gujarat	Kathiawar	8	M F	..	11	216	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Gujarat		171	..	7	297	5192	180	..	190	204	2	116
Boys' School, Bidar	Hyderabad	Bidar	1	M	1	6	22	34	..	15	..	..	7
Girls' School, Bidar	Hyderabad	Bidar	1	F	1	9	30	17	..	13	..	..	3
Primary School	Hyderabad	Bidar	37	M F	..	40	580	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	20	M	..	21	402	...	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' High School, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1	M	2	18	114	...	..	66	46	..	..
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	36	F	..	27	721	...	..	..	..	..	..
Stanley High School, Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1	F	2	25	128	69	..	89	48	..	..
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Sironcha	1	M	..	1	15	...	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Sironcha	Hyderabad	Sironcha	1	M	..	5	95	19	..	17	5	..	1
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Sironcha	6	M F	..	6	84	...	..	..	..	..	..
Girls' Boarding Schools	Hyderabad	Sironcha	2	F	1	6	50	18	..	31	..	..	..
Primary School	Hyderabad	Tandur	1	M F	..	1	35	8	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools*	Hyderabad	Tandur	39	M F	..	39	572	224	..	..	..	..	..
Crawford School, Vikarabad	Hyderabad	Vikarabad	1	M	..	8	56	17	..	31	6	1	2
Mary Knott School, Vikarabad	Hyderabad	Vikarabad	1	F	..	12	83	17	..	30	.	..	16
Primary Schools	Hyderabad	Yellandu	13	M F	..	13	101	...	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' School, Yellandu	Hyderabad	Yellandu	1	M	..	4	54	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Hyderabad		163	..	9	241	3142	423	..	292	105	1	29
Primary Schools*	Indus River	Ajmer	13	M F	..	13	256	22	..	..	..	..	..
Bowen School, Ajmer	Indus River	Ajmer	1	M	..	5	33	19	18	7	3	..	..
Avery School, Ajmer	Indus River	Ajmer	1	F	..	9	54	55	..	53	6	..	21
Christian Institute, Baluchistan	Indus River	Baluchistan	1	M F	..	5	10	7	..	2	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Batala	8	M F	..	8	212	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Bhatinda	3	M F	..	3	32	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Bhatinda	8	M F	..	8	137	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Bikanir	6	M F	..	5	70	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Hissar	7	M F	..	7	89	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Lahore	14	M F	..	14	237	...	4	..	..	..	..
Lucie Harrison School, Lahore	Indus River	Lahore	1	F	..	9	80	...	..	22	3	..	..
Christian Institute, Raewind	Indus River	Lahore	1	M	..	10	40	36	..	84	12	..	..
Primary Schools	Indus River	Sind	6	M F	..	7	99	...	..	...	..	..	.
Total	Indus River		70	..	..	103	1349	139	22	168	24	..	21

NAME PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
INDIA AND BURMA					Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other	Total Pupils
nary Schools	Lucknow	Arrah	6	M	1	8	92	...	..	..	..	..	..	92
rding School, Arrah	Lucknow	Arrah	1	M	1	4	...	...	..	27	4	..	..	31
mary Schools	Lucknow	Arrah	2	F	1	5	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	58
nary School	Lucknow	Ballia	2	M	..	2	25	...	..	..	..	..	..	25
nary School	Lucknow	Buxar	1	M	..	1	12	...	..	..	..	..	..	12
mary Schools	Lucknow	Cawnpore	26	M	1	38	404	84	..	..	..	..	..	488
tral Middle School, Cawnpore	Lucknow	Cawnpore	1	M	5	7	37	...	..	..	..	..	..	37
lson Memorial School, Cawnpore	Lucknow	Cawnpore	1	M F	..	2	25	...	..	6	..	..	..	31
s' *High School*, Cawnpore	Lucknow	Cawnpore	1	M F	2	13	52	33	..	23	28	..	..	136
know College, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	M	9	31	...	...	..	..	..	503	..	503
s' School, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	M	2	16	...	...	.	175	..	..	..	175
Bagh School, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	F	3	13	...	...	..	313	..	..	..	313
mary School, Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	F	..	1	28	...	..	..	..	..	..	28
ella Thoburn High Sch., Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	F	15	10	...	...	..	..	124	..	..	124
nary Schools	Lucknow	Rae-Bareli	2	M F	..	3	62	...	..	..	..	..	..	62
ian Girls' School, Muzaffarpur	Lucknow	Tirhoot	1	F	1	7	...	...	..	59	..	..	..	59
Total	Lucknow		49	..	41	161	792	120	..	603	156	503	..	2174
s' Middle School, Bareilly	North India	Bareilly	1	M	1	13	...	...	..	203	..	..	..	203
's' *Boarding School*, Bareilly	North India	Bareilly	1	F	..	14	...	141	42	..	23	..	..	206
ining School, Shahjahanpur	North India	Bareilly	1	M	1	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	5	5
s' Middle School, Shahjahanpur	North India	Bareilly	1	M	..	30	...	76	..	339	138	..	..	553
ustrial School, Shahjahanpur	North India	Bareilly	1	M	7	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	92	92
nary Schools	North India	Bareilly	7	M	..	15	72	120	..	..	..	..	..	192
mary Schools	North India	Bareilly	2	F	..	4	42	...	..	..	..	..	..	42
rding School, Bijnor	North India	Bijnor	2	M F	1	10	82	25	..	5	17	..	9	138
mary Schools	North India	Bijnor	4	M	..	4	121	...	..	..	..	..	..	121
mary Schools	North India	Bijnor	7	F	..	7	67	...	..	..	..	..	..	67
ining Schools, Budaon	North India	Budaon	4	M F	..	9	...	...	..	..	..	..	59	59
rding School, Budaon	North India	Budaon	1	M	..	16	...	...	..	164	2	..	..	166
rding School, Budaon	North India	Budaon	1	F	1	5	...	...	..	63	..	..	..	63
mary Schools	North India	Budaon	12	M	..	12	189	...	..	..	..	..	..	189
mary Schools	North India	Budaon	14	F	..	12	233	...	..	..	..	..	..	233
mary Schools	North India	Chandausi	6	M F	..	6	88	...	..	..	..	..	..	88
l School, Gadoli	North India	Garhwal	1	M F	..	8	50	29	..	19	..	..	..	98
h School, Pauri	North India	Garhwal	1	M	1	20	...	228	..	114	53	..	..	395
mary Schools	North India	Garhwal	13	M	..	22	267	81	..	..	..	..	..	348
rding School, Hardoi	North India	Hardoi	1	M F	2	8	40	33	..	21	..	..	..	94
arding School, Almora	North India	Kumaon	1	M	2	35	35	110	..	272	126	..	..	543
arding School, Almora	North India	Kumaon	3	F	2	15	127	26	..	31	12	..	..	196
arding School, Dwarahat	North India	Kumaon	1	M	..	11	17	48	..	88	..	..	..	153
rding School, Dwarahat	North India	Kumaon	2	F	..	8	33	8	..	13	..	..	..	54
h School, Naini Tal	North India	Kumaon	1	M	10	..	28	44	..	72	54	..	..	198
gh School, Naini Tal	North India	Kumaon	1	F	10	..	36	23	..	34	38	..	..	131
arding School, Pithoragarh	North India	Kumaon	1	M	..	6	...	45	..	37	..	..	..	82
rding School, Pithoragarh	North India	Kumaon	1	F	..	6	...	20	..	12	..	..	..	32
arding School, Ranikhet	North India	Kumaon	1	F	..	6	...	...	..	155	..	..	..	155
imary Schools	North India	Kumaon	12	M	..	24	365	...	..	..	..	..	..	365
imary Schools	North India	Kumaon	4	F	..	8	267	...	..	..	..	..	..	267
rker High School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	M	1	17	...	89	..	193	60	..	..	342
rker Branch School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	M	1	6	142	...	..	..	..	..	..	142
rmal School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	F	..	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	15	15
rls' School, Moradabad	North India	Moradabad	1	F	2	11	41	...	..	183	..	..	..	224
imary Schools	North India	Moradabad	16	M	..	21	274	5	..	..	..	..	..	279
imary Schools	North India	Moradabad	12	F	..	20	207	3	..	..	..	..	..	210
imary Schools	North India	Pilibhit	7	M	..	7	74	...	..	..	..	..	..	74
rimary Schools	North India	Pilibhit	2	F	..	2	32	...	..	..	..	..	..	32
arding School, Sitapur	North India	Sitapur	1	M	1	8	66	22	..	..	..	..	..	88
arding School, Sitapur	North India	Sitapur	1	F	2	8	54	23	..	25	..	..	..	102
rimary School, Lakhimpur	North India	Sitapur	1	F	3	2	77	...	..	..	..	..	..	77
Total	North India		153	..	48	451	3126	1199	42	2043	523	..	180	7113
dustrial Institute, Aligarh	Northwest India	Aligarh	1	M	1	10	...	..	..	..	..	.	39	39
iddle School, Aligarh	Northwest India	Aligarh	1	M	1	6	...	40	..	3	..	..	..	43
iddle School, Aligarh	Northwest India	Aligarh	1	F	2	10	...	93	32	21	..	..	..	146
imary Schools	Northwest India	Aligarh	34	M	..	36	617	...	..	..	..	..	..	617
imary Schools	Northwest India	Aligarh	22	F	..	18	285	...	..	..	..	..	..	285
imary Schools	Northwest India	Anupshahr	5	M	..	5	64	...	..	..	..	..	..	64
imary Schools	Northwest India	Anupshahr	1	F	..	1	11	...	..	..	..	..	..	11
imary Schools	Northwest India	Bulandshahr	9	M	..	12	146	...	..	..	..	..	..	146
imary Schools	Northwest India	Bulandshahr	3	F	..	3	28	...	..	..	..	..	..	28
imary School	Northwest India	Delhi	1	F	..	6	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	35
aining School, Meerut	Northwest India	Meerut	1	F	1	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	18	18
iddle School, Meerut	Northwest India	Meerut	1	M	3	10	...	27	..	90	..	..	..	117

NAME PLACE INDIA AND BURMA	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)						
					Foreign	National	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Vernacular Middle	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	High	College	Other
Middle School, Meerut	Northwest India	Meerut	1	F	2	10	...	38	..	29	38	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Meerut	30	M	..	35	603	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Meerut	6	F	..	10	154	...	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools, Muttra	Northwest India	Muttra	2	F	4	7	...	...	..	..	..	..	60
Middle School, Muttra	Northwest India	Muttra	1	M	..	12	...	...	..	165	..	..	..
Middle School, Muttra	Northwest India	Muttra	1	F	1	12	...	...	..	123	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muttra	25	M	..	30	429	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muttra	6	F	..	7	49	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muzaffarnagar	5	M	..	5	101	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Muzaffarnagar	7	F	..	7	66	...	..	..	..	..	..
Boarding School, Roorkee	Northwest India	Roorkee	1	M	1	4	...	9	..	9	..	..	..
Boarding School, Roorkee	Northwest India	Roorkee	1	F	1	5	...	29	..	..	3	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Roorkee	16	M	..	12	289	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Roorkee	4	F	..	4	103	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	Northwest India	Sonepat	6	M F	..	7	107	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Northwest India		192	..	17	286	3082	241	32	440	41	..	117
Primary Schools	South India	Bangalore	2	M F	..	6	54	...	..	..	..	..	..
Baldwin High School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	1	M	..	12	...	40	..	60	20	..	..
Boys' Boarding School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	2	M	..	6	28	41	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Sch., Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	1	M	..	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	35
Biblical Training School,* Kolar	South India	Bangalore	1	M F	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	54
Baldwin High School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	1	F	..	10	29	36	..	..	12	..	..
Girls' Boarding School, Bangalore	South India	Bangalore	1	F	..	16	74	40	..	85	20	1	..
Primary Schools	South India	Bangalore	20	M F	..	47	797	55	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Belgaum	18	M F	..	20	361	173	..	..	..	..	..
Beynon Smith High School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum	1	M	..	28	...	...	..	215	372	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Belgaum	8	M F	..	19	420	...	..	..	..	..	..
Sherman Girls' School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum	1	F	..	7	123	...	..	..	..	..	2
Taylor Smith High School, Belgaum	South India	Belgaum	1	F	1	8	...	...	..	42	18	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Gokak	30	M F	..	30	373	...	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial School, Gokak Falls	South India	Gokak	1	M	..	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	7
Anglo-Vernacular School, Gokak Falls	South India	Gokak	1	M F	..	7	82	32	16	..	..	..	6
Primary Schools	South India	Gokak	8	M F	..	8	122	...	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Gulbarga	2	M F	..	2	12	...	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' Boarding School, Gulbarga	South India	Gulbarga	1	M	..	1	25	...	..	6	3	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Gulbarga	4	M F	..	11	87	20	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Madras	35	M F	..	51	1815	26	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' Boarding School, Madras	South India	Madras	1	M	..	7	31	29	..	36	3	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Madras	5	M F	..	22	302	27	15	..	..	..	..
Skidmore School, Madras	South India	Madras	1	F	..	11	60	36	..	35	3	..	..
Primary Schools	South India	Raichur	1	M F	..	1	19	...	..	..	..	..	..
Boys' Boarding School, Madras	South India	Raichur	1	M	..	7	40	...	..	13	..	..	..
Girls' Boarding School, Madras	South India	Raichur	1	F	..	11	78	21	25	..	..	..	1
Primary Schools	South India	Raichur	14	M F	..	14	174	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total	South India		164	..	1	368	5106	576	56	492	451	1	105
Board	India		512	..	67	1205	17443	2291	171	3652	1683	525	301
Society	India		378	..	73	883	9481	1496	159	1783	549	1	230
Jointly Operated	India		230	..	4	309	902	294	..	38	..	..	74
Total	India		1120	..	144	2397	27826	4081	330	5473	2232	526	665

NAME PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)							
					Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	High	College		Other	Total Pupils
JAPAN														
Gijuku, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	M	4	20	...	...	550	..	..	..	..	550
kko, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	F	..	17	...	...	..	206	..	..	..	206
ander Memorial, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	M F	1	3	55	...	..	..	..	..	..	55
Kinderegarten, Hirosaki	East Japan	Hirosaki	1	M F	1	3	45	...	..	..	..	..	..	45
Jo Gakko, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	F	3	19	...	...	..	290	..	..	..	290
rson Memorial, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	M F	..	6	110	...	..	..	..	..	..	110
oe Memorial, Hakodate	East Japan	Hokkaido	1	M F	..	3	70	...	..	..	..	..	..	70
dergarten, Kanagawa	East Japan	Kanagawa	1	M F	1	4	97	...	..	..	..	..	..	97
hes, Aizawa	East Japan	Kanagawa	2	M F	..	7	...	...	..	..	..	..	186	186
ol for Blind (Union), Yokohama	East Japan	Kanagawa	1	M F	1	12	...	...	..	..	..	..	31	31
Memorial, Sendai	East Japan	Sendai	1	M F	1	2	46	...	..	..	..	..	..	46
Kindergarten, Yonezawa	East Japan	Sendai	1	M F	..	6	34	...	..	..	..	..	..	34
zei Gakuin, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	M	2	22	...	...	490	..	..	..	..	490
ai Jo Gakko, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	F	5	29	...	...	..	380	..	..	56	436
ssui College, Nagasaki	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	F	3	9	...	...	..	..	126	..	..	126
dergartens	West Japan	North Kyushiu	2	M F	..	7	153	...	..	..	..	..	..	153
akko, Fukuoka	West Japan	North Kyushiu	1	F	5	19	...	...	..	330	..	..	..	330
dergartens, Kumamoto	West Japan	South Kyushiu	3	M F	..	6	112	...	..	..	..	..	..	112
ai Kindergarten, Kagoshima	West Japan	South Kyushiu	1	M F	..	3	69	...	..	..	..	..	..	69
Board	Japan		2	..	6	42	...	...	1040	..	..	..	..	1040
Society	Japan		21	..	21	155	791	...	..	1206	126	..	273	2396
Total	Japan		23	..	27	197	791	...	1040	1206	126	..	273	3436
KOREA														
mary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	7	F	..	16	...	438	..	..	..	..	..	438
mary Schools	Korea	Chemulpo	2	M F	..	3	102	38	..	..	..	..	30	170
mary School	Korea	Chunan	2	M F	..	36	20	...	..	..	..	..	..	20
s' School, Haiju	Korea	Haiju	1	M	..	7	...	270	..	..	..	..	..	270
ndergartens	Korea	Kangnung	4	M F	..	5	139	...	..	..	..	..	..	139
mary School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	M	1	5	...	50	..	..	..	..	..	50
mary Schools	Korea	Kongju	3	F	..	7	...	99	..	..	..	..	..	99
ndergarten	Korea	Kongju	1	M F	..	2	37	...	..	..	..	..	..	37
ls' School, Kongju	Korea	Kongju	1	F	1	7	...	115	..	30	..	..	..	145
mary Schools	Korea	Manchuria	9	M F	..	17	...	260	..	..	..	..	..	260
ndergartens	Korea	Manchuria	2	M F	..	3	49	...	..	..	..	..	..	49
mary Schools	Korea	Pyeng Yang	26	M	..	82	...	3020	..	..	..	..	..	3020
ys' School, Pyeng Yang	Korea	Pyeng Yang	1	M	..	24	...	...	..	564	..	..	..	564
ls' Schools	Korea	Pyeng Yang	2	F	2	25	...	725	..	..	..	..	..	725
mary Schools	Korea	Pyeng Yang	13	M F	..	27	...	614	..	..	..	..	..	614
Chai, Seoul	Korea	Seoul	1	M	1	25	...	...	..	750	..	..	..	750
mary Schools	Korea	Suwon	2	F	..	9	72	204	..	..	..	..	132	408
ys' School, Suwon	Korea	Suwon	1	M F	..	6	...	295	..	..	..	..	..	295
ndergartens	Korea	Wonju	6	M F	..	10	195	...	..	..	..	..	..	195
paratory School, Wonju	Korea	Wonju	1	F	..	1	...	...	..	20	..	..	..	20
ndergartens	Korea	Yengbyen	4	M F	..	8	154	...	..	..	..	..	..	154
imary Schools	Korea	Yengbyen	4	M F	1	16	...	328	..	..	..	..	..	328
ght Schools	Korea	Yengbyen	2	F	..	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	55	55
ys' School, Yichun	Korea	Yichun	1	M	..	2	...	40	..	..	..	..	..	40
imary Schools	Korea	Yichun	2	F	..	3	...	85	..	..	..	..	..	85
ndergartens	Korea	Yichun	4	M F	..	6	133	...	..	..	..	..	..	133
Board	Korea		54	..	1	195	...	4549	..	1314	..	..	..	5863
Society	Korea		49	..	5	160	901	2032	..	50	..	..	217	3200
Total	Korea		103	..	6	355	901	6581	..	1364	..	..	217	9063

Name Place LATIN AMERICA	Conference	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)						
					Foreign	National	Kindergarten	Primary	Middle	Grammar	Commercial		Other
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	6	M F	.	12	...	340	..	..	..	..	..
Sarah L. Keen School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	M F	5	14	54	130	94	45	..	..	6
Industrial School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	F	4	4	...	32	31	..	..	..	..
Bible Training School, Mexico City	Mexico	Central	1	F	3	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	8
Day Schools	Mexico	Central	2	M F	..	4	...	173	10	..	..	..	..
Day Schools	Mexico	Northern	5	M F	..	9	39	195	6	..	..	..	..
Velasco Institute, Queretaro	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	..	6	15	65	20	..	..	..	..
Villagran School, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern	1	M	..	12	20	123	40	..	..	..	..
Ludlow Institute, Pachuca	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	4	11	60	175	71	..	..	..	..
Colegio Juarez, Guanajato	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	2	7	23	34	18	..	..	..	..
Day School	Mexico	Northern	1	M F	..	2	26	61	..	..	..	..	..
Day Schools	Mexico	Puebla	18	M F	..	23	82	636	18	..	..	..	..
Methodist Mexican Institute, Puebla	Mexico	Puebla	1	M	3	18	...	130	199	..	..	..	..
Day Schools	Mexico	Puebla	3	M F	..	5	85	113	24	..	..	..	..
Normal Institute, Puebla	Mexico	Puebla	1	M F	7	19	70	336	217	..	..	..	..
Board	Mexico		32	..	3	80	156	1489	283	..	..	..	..
Society	Mexico		12	..	25	67	318	1054	465	45	..	..	14
Total	Mexico		44	..	28	147	474	2543	748	45	..	..	14
Pan-American Institute, Panama	Central America	Panama	1	M F	4	10	...	60	79	40	..	..	..
Pan-American Institute, David	Central America	Panama	1	M F	2	3	...	11	10	10	..	..	28
Methodist School, San Jose	Central America	Costa Rica	1	M F	4	6	...	26	6	17	..	..	8
Methodist School, Alajuela	Central America	Costa Rica	1	M F	2	3	...	27	..	14	..	..	25
Total—Board	Central America		4	..	12	22	...	124	95	81	..	..	61
American Institute, La Paz	Bolivia	La Paz	1	M F	12	22	...	282	171	..	52	..	..
American Institute, Cochabamba	Bolivia	Cochabamba	1	M F	5	12	...	118	..	..	128	..	27
Total—Board	Bolivia		2	..	17	34	...	400	171	..	180	..	27
Santiago College, Santiago	Chile	Central	1	F	7	22	54	201	..	65	..	..	4
Colegio Americano, Concepcion	Chile	Concepcion	1	M	6	9	...	42	..	37	29	..	11
Concepcion College, Concepcion	Chile	Concepcion	1	F	6	7	20	31	..	62	..	..	64
Bunster Farm Agri. Inst., Angol	Chile	Southern	2	M F	4	2	...	26	..	..	..	..	24
Total—Board	Chile		5	..	23	40	74	300	..	164	29	..	103
Colegio Americano e Instituto Commercial Ward, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.	Buenos Aires	1	M	6	20	...	120	77	35	30	..	..
Evangelical School, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.	Buenos Aires	1	M F	..	3	...	50	..	..	..	..	..
Instituto Modelo, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.	Buenos Aires	1	F	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	8
Evangelical Orphanage, Buenos Aires	East'n So. Amer.	Buenos Aires	1	M	..	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	60
Evangelical School	East'n So. Amer.	De Cuyo	1	M F	..	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	82
Evangelical School, Mercedes	East'n So. Amer.	De Cuyo	1	M F	..	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	79
Evangelical Schools	East'n So. Amer.	Northern	6	M F	5	9	...	260	..	..	..	..	..
Colegio Americano, Rosario	East'n So. Amer.	Northern	1	M F	6	20	8	56	..	30	..	..	14
Gleason Institute, Rosario	East'n So. Amer.	Northern	1	M F	..	8	21	63	..	34	..	..	..
Crandon Institute, Montevideo	East'n So. Amer.	Uruguay	1	F	6	21	16	101	79	120	..	..	42
Pan-American Institute, Montevideo	East'n So. Amer.	Uruguay	2	M F	1	5	23	110	..	..	..	..	..
Board	East'n So. Amer.		14	..	14	48	23	540	77	35	30	..	229
Society	East'n So. Amer.		3	..	12	49	45	220	79	184	..	..	56
Total	East'n So. Amer.		17	..	26	97	68	760	156	219	30	..	285
Instituto Andino, Huancayo	North Andes	Central	1	M F	3	6	80	120	..	..	30	..	..
Primary Schools	North Andes	Central	4	M F	..	7	...	151	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-American Schools, Callao	North Andes	Coast	2	M F	4	22	50	450	80	..	..	..	..
Anglo-American School, Victoria	North Andes	Coast	1	M F	1	7	40	170	..	..	..	..	..
Wolfe Memorial Seminary, Lima	North Andes	Coast	1	M	1	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	7
Board	North Andes		7	..	5	35	120	441	..	..	30	..	7
Society	North Andes		2	..	4	22	50	450	80	..	..	..	..
Total	North Andes		9	..	9	57	170	891	80	..	30	..	7
Board	Latin America		64	..	74	259	897	3036	441	379	89	..	427
Society	Latin America		17	..	41	138	413	1724	624	229	..	..	70
Total	Latin America		81	..	115	397	1310	4760	1065	608	89	..	497

Name Place	[illegible]	District	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	No. of Teachers		Pupils (Day and Boarding)							
					Foreign	National	Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Industrial	Commercial	Other	Total Pupils
MALAYA														
nese School, Ayer Tawar	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F	..	2	...	57	..	..	..	..	..	57
lo-Chinese School, Ipoh	Malaya	Ipoh	2	M F	6	28	166	373	184	76	..	..	..	799
s' School, Ipoh	Malaya	Ipoh	1	F	4	12	120	153	48	18	..	..	..	339
glo-Chinese School, Kampar	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F	..	16	130	141	68	13	..	..	..	352
inese Vernacular School, Pusing	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F		1	32							32
rnacular School, Tronoh	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	..	1	25	...	..	..	..	..	..	25
lo-Chinese School, Sitiawan	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F	..	7	69	113	16	..	..	..	..	198
[illegible] *Girls' School*, Taiping	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F	1	11	107	85	30	14	..	..	..	236
lo-Chinese School, Telok Anson	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F	..	15	116	177	93	34	..	..	..	420
inese School, Sungei Wangi	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M F	..	2	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	31
[illegible] School, Ipoh	Malaya	Ipoh	1	M	..	8	88	103	27	..	..	..	..	218
inese School, Kajang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M F	..	2	...	45	..	..	..	..	..	45
glo-Chinese School, Klang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	3	15	81	274	165	32	..	..	..	552
s' School, Klang	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M F	..	5	67	58	9	..	..	..	..	134
ys' School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M	6	20	164	330	217	78	..	..	..	789
s' School, Kuala Lumpur	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	2	F	1	15	151	146	70	32	..	..	..	399
lo-Chinese School, Port Swettenham	Malaya	Kuala Lumpur	1	M F	..	5	64	74	..	..	..	..	..	138
inese School, Asahan	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	..	2	40	...	..	..	..	..	..	40
inese School, Durian Tunggal	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	..	1	25	...	..	..	..	..	..	25
glo-Chinese School, Malacca	Malaya	Malacca	1	M	1	12	75	125	52	14	..	..	..	266
ydam Girls' School, Malacca	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	2	10	75	97	65	6	..	..	..	243
inese School, Sepang	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	..	1	31	...	..	..	..	..	..	31
glo-Chinese School, Seremban	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	4	8	67	122	74	35	..	..	..	298
inese School, Sungei Rambei	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	..	1	5	...	..	..	..	..	..	5
inese School, Tampin	Malaya	Malacca	1	M F	..	1	30	...	..	..	..	..	..	30
inese School, Ayer Itam	Malaya	Penang	1	M F	..	1	15	...	..	..	..	..	..	15
glo-Chinese School, Bukit Mertajam	Malaya	Penang	1	M F	1	3	70	24	..	..	..	..	..	94
glo-Chinese School, Dato Kramat	Malaya	Penang	1	M	..	4	41	104	..	..	..	..	..	145
inese School, Kulim	Malaya	Penang	1	M F	..	1	25	...	..	..	..	..	..	25
nglo-Chinese School, Nebong Tebal	Malaya	Penang	1	M F	..	7	73	162	..	..	..	..	..	235
nglo-Chinese School, Parit Buntar	Malaya	Penang	1	M F	..	13	101	132	63	15	..	..	..	311
mil School, Parit Buntar	Malaya	Penang	1	M F	..	2	22	...	..	..	..	..	..	22
glo-Chinese School, Penang	Malaya	Penang	1	M	8	70	413	917	339	146	..	..	..	1815
ndsay Girls' School, Penang	Malaya	Penang	1	F	6	17	93	305	95	21	..	..	..	514
glo-Chinese School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	6	45	239	536	417	150	..	..	..	1342
rangoon English School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M F	..	8	187	...	..	..	..	..	76	263
ya Lear English School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M F	..	7	97	128	..	..	..	..	..	225
ntinuation School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	..	21	209	264	143	..	..	25	.	641
dham Hall Day School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	1	9	126	214	..	..	..	..	..	340
rls' School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	F	2	20	131	278	144	42	..	..	70	665
irfield Girls' School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	2	M F	4	11	163	253	38	..	..	..	..	454
eland Training School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	F	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	12	12
milton Training School, Singapore	Malaya	Singapore	1	M	2	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	4
l Schools	Malaya	Sarawak	20	..	9	17	65	748	599	..	..	..	98	1510
Board	Malaya		54	.	47	355	2895	5175	2457	593	..	25	178	11323
Society	Malaya		12	.	22	104	922	1375	499	133	..	..	82	3011
Total	Malaya		66	.	69	159	3817	6550	2956	726	..	25	260	14334
NETHERLANDS INDIES														
rnacular Schools	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	14	M F	..	18	433	36	7	.	..		.	476
raining School	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	1	M	1	2	...	...	27	.	.	.	.	27
nglish School, Buitenzorg	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	1	M	3	7	65	127	49	..	..	10	..	251
nglish School, Palembang	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	1	M F	1	5	53	48	42	.	..	..	..	143
nglish School, Malang	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	1	M	2	..	...	6	9	1	..	5	..	21
irls' School, Bartoni	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	2	F	2	2	14	21	7	..	..	..	18	60
irls' School, Buitenzorg	Netherl'nds Indies	Java	1	F	3	5	68	40	30	4	..	..	..	142
rnacular Schools	Netherl'nds Indies	West Borneo	5	M F	..	5	127	...	..	..	..	..	..	127
Board	Netherl'nds Indies		23	..	7	37	678	217	134	1	..	15	..	1045
Society	Netherl'nds Indies		3	..	5	7	82	61	37	4	..	..	18	202
Total	Netherl'nds Indies		26	..	12	44	760	278	171	5	..	15	18	1247

NAME PLACE	CONFERENCE	DISTRICT	Number of Schools	Sex of Pupils	NO. OF TEACHERS		PUPILS (DAY AND BOARDING)							
					Foreign	National	Primary	Lower Elementary	Higher Elementary	Cambridge	Industrial	Commercial	Other	
NORTH SUMATRA														
Primary Schools	North Sumatra	Asahan	4	M	..	4	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary Schools	North Sumatra	Asahan	4	M F	..	4	74	5	10	..	..	..	6	
Primary School, Tandjong Balei	North Sumatra	Asahan	1	M F	..	2	36	...	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary Schools	North Sumatra	Medan	4	M F	5	7	135	190	38	..	..	..	..	
Boys' School, Medan	North Sumatra	Medan	1	M	3	15	126	221	58	..	..	..	2	
Girls' School, Medan	North Sumatra	Medan	1	F	2	5	38	63	11	..	..	..	54	
Total—Board	North Sumatra		15	..	10	37	428	485	117	..	..	..	62	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS														
Harris Memorial Training Sch., Manila	Philippine Islands	Central	1	F	3	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	50	
Training School, Lingayen	Philippine Islands	Central	1	F	3	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	45	
Total—Society	Philippine Islands		2	..	6	11	...	...	..	..	..	..	95	
Grand Total—Board	All Fields		1786	..	396	4079	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	9
Grand Total—Society	All Fields		816	..	290	2370	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	4
Jointly Operated	India		230	..	4	309	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total	All Fields		2832	..	690	6758	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	13

MEDICAL STATISTICS, 1927

Only those Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Board of Foreign Missions from which statistics have been received are reported here.

NAME AND LOCATION	STAFF								HOSPITAL							OUT-PATIENTS					DISPENSARY				
	FOREIGN				NATIONAL																				
Union Hospitals are Starred	Missionary Doctors	Missionary Nurses	Other Doctors	Total	Doctors	Nurses	Other Workers	Total	Number of Beds	Number of In-Patients	Number of Patient Days	Average Days Per Patient	Number of Major Operations	Number of Minor Operations	Obstetrical Cases	First Visits	Return Visits	Obstetrical Cases	Number of Itinerary Treatments	Total Out-Patient Treatments	First Calls	Return Calls	Total Treatments	Number of Minor Operations	Number of Preventive Inoculations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
EASTERN ASIA																									
CHINA																									
Central China																									
Wuhu General	2	..	..	2	3	8	9	20	40	1457	17789	12¾	414	129	23	60	18	3	..	78	2912	7847	10759		..
Tunki Hospital	1	..	..	1	..	1	4	5	12	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1814	3718	5532		
Chengtu																									
Hospital	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	5	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	1580	4001	15581	120	..
Baby Welfare Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	90	77	167	..	..
University Clinic*	3	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	40	80	5	..	125	500	700	1200	60	50
Chadwick, Tzechow	..	.	..	..	1	1	1	3	26	..	...	..	..	8	..	263	..	7	..	278	4240	2002	6242	60	162
Chungking																									
Syracuse-in-China	1	1	1	3	2	1	16	19	50	542	9107	16	57		8	20		2		25	2072	6974	9046		
Foochow																									
Sek-baik-du Dispensary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	20	25	3	..	48	526	723	1249	52	48
Wiley General, Kutien	1	1	..	2	1	..	6	7	40	481	5752	12	107	125	2	548	500	6	80	1134	1325	1530	2855	125	715
Fifth Ward Dispensary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	418	1719	2137	100	20
Hammond Dispensary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1226	1447	2679	139	..
Kiangsi																									
Water of Life, Kiukiang	1	2	1	4	2	2	18	22	80	894	1198	13	351	4	..	40	32	..	..	72	4683	6172	10879	128	24
Ensign Mem'l, Nanchang	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5	..	416	4950	122	93	13	45	106	321	56	..	427	2651	7564	10215	86	
North China																									
Changli General	1		..	1	1		3	5	27	235	3604	15	139			26	149		525	750	1943	5752	7695	367	83
Hopkins Mem'l, Peking	4	2	1	7	5	5	62	72	67	649	13293	208	205	347		28	12			40	13863	30798	44061	652	120
General, Shanhaikwan	1	1		2	1	2	3	6	25	180	3600	20	85	560	60	390	560	34	340	769	1566	4698	9144	560	1000
Dispensary, Tsunhua	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	...	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	857	462	2279	3598	..	..
Yenping																									
Speare Mem'l, Yenping	1	1	..	2	4	4	7	15	55	485	6074	12½	62	26	..	25	..	..	..	25	855	1876	2741	..	53
Dispensary, Shahsien	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	4	6	...	..	..	17	..	62	40	6	..	108	408	850	1258	54	28
Dispensary, Sunchang	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	9	...	..	4	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	39	61	100	..	
Hospital, Yuki	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	10	8	62	7¾	4	24	..	21	6	..	..	27	512	1950	2150		
Hospital, Yungan	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	20	29	226	6¾	14	21	..	23	12	2	..	35	120	525	645	54	
KOREA																									
Norton Mem'l, Haiju	2	1	.	3	1	4	3	8	20	177	1735	9+	22	96		91	77		2	170	2241	5369	7880	96	340
Dispensary,* Kongju	1	1	..	2	1	2	3	6	..	13	170	13	..	..	..	99	917	23	1703	2719	609	5230	5839	44	10
Union Christ'n*, Pyengyang	2	3		5	4	24	32	60	54	1088	12479	11½	321	91	35	625		3	..	628	9890	23623	35659	620	2146
Severance Union*, Seoul	11	4	..	15	38	33	102	173	100	2147	24697	11½	1720	..	72	..	..	..	..	...	16734	39848	56582	..	..
Swedish Mem'l, Wonju	1	1	..	2	1	2	3	6	17	41	128	30	40	45	..	48	94	5	4	146	1527	5483	7010	20	4
SOUTHERN ASIA																									
INDIA																									
Gujarat																									
Thoburn Mem'l, Nadiad	1	3	..	4	..	9	10	19	100	729	...	..	498	1199	..	..	..	..	..	13900	...	..	.	.	..
Hyderabad																									
Crawford Mem'l, Vikarabad	.	..	..		1	5	7	13	21	332	365	14	38	155	10	2		2	56	58	4133	9093	13226	82	826
AFRICA																									
Angola																									
Dispensary, Quessua	1	1	..	2	..	.	..	.	24	500	5000	10	100	300	2	1000	5000	3	1000	7000					100
Dispensary, Quiongua	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	200	1000	5	..	25	..	..	..	5	..	5	500	2500	3000	..	..
Rhodesia																									
Washburn Mem'l, Nyadisi	1	1	..	2	..	2	3	5	19	237	3780	15 +	.	3		.			.	.	2922	2955	5877	.	..
LATIN AMERICA																									
MEXICO																									
Latin-American,* Puebla	2	2	..	4	..	17	1	18	41	380	5600	15	150	35	25	850	1600	4	40	2490	...	...	.	.	..
North Andes-Peru																									
British-American, Bellavista	2	17	..	19	1	40	49	90	72	890	14297	17	360	..	76	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	6455	..	..

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

Institutions in roman type are those of the Board of Foreign Missions; in *italics* those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

EASTERN ASIA

China
- Central China.
  - Chinkiang—*Letitia Mason Quine Hospital.*
  - Nanking—University of Nanking Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist, Christian (Disciples), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian and Southern Presbyterian Churches.
  - Wuhu—Wuhu General Hospital.
- Foochow
  - Foochow City—*Magaw Memorial Hospital.*
  - Foochow City—*Woolston Memorial Hospital.*
  - Futsing—*Lucie F. Harrison Hospital.*
  - Haitang—*Dispensary.*
  - Kutien—Wiley General Hospital.
  - Lek Du—*Nathan Sites Good Shepherd Hospital.*
  - Lungtien—*Dispensary.*
- Hinghwa
  - Hankong—Richmond Methodist Hospital.
  - NgSauh—Otis A. Jakway Dispensary.
  - Sienyu—*Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.*
- Kiangsi
  - Kiukiang—Water of Life Hospital.
  - Kiukiang—*Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital.*
  - Nanchang—Ensign Memorial Hospital.
  - Nanchang—*Women's and Children's Hospital.*
- North China
  - Changli—Martyrs' Memorial Hospital.
  - Peking—Hopkins Memorial Hospital.
  - Peking—*Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital.*
  - Shanhaikwan—Shanhaikwan Dispensary.
  - Taianfu—Taianfu Men's Hospital.
  - Tientsin—*Isabella Fisher Hospital.*
  - Tsouhsien—Hospital.
  - Tsunhua—Kwangchi Dispensary.
- West China
  - Chengtu—Chengtu Hospital.
  - Chungking—Chungking General Hospital.
  - Chungking—*William Gamble Memorial Hospital.*
- Yenping
  - Changhufan—Dispensary.
  - Shahsien—Dispensary.
  - Shunchang—Dispensary.
  - Yenping—Alden Speare Memorial Hospital.
  - Yuki—Hospital.
  - Yungan—Yungan Christian Hospital.

Korea
- Chemulpo—*Dispensary.*
- Haiju—Louisa Holmes Norton Memorial Hospital.
- Kongju—*Dispensary.*
- Pyengyang—Union Christian Hospital (Hall Memorial): conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches: Woman's Department under Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
- Seoul—Severance Union Medical College Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Australian, Presbyterian and United Church of Canada.
- Seoul—*Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital; Public Health Clinic; Dispensary.*
- Wonju—Swedish Methodist Hospital.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Netherlands Indies
- Tjisaroea, Java—Tjisaroea Methodist Hospital.
- Palembang, Sumatra—Dispensary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
  Manila—*Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.*

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA
  Bengal
    Calcutta—At 140 Dharamtala St., Dispensary.
    Pakaur—*Edith Jackson Fisher Memorial Hospital.*
  Bombay
    Igatpuri—Dispensary.
    Poona—Dispensary.
    Puntamba—Dispensary.
  Gujarat
    Baroda—*Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.*
    Nadiad—Thoburn Memorial Hospital.
  Hyderabad
    Sironcha—*Clason Memorial Hospital.*
  Indus River
    Chaman—Dispensary.
    Lahore—Dispensary.
    Madar—Tuberculosis Sanitarium.
    Sheik Mandah—Dispensary.
    Tilaunia—*Mary Wilson Sanitarium.*
  Lucknow
    Rasra—*Dispensary.*
  North India
    Bareilly—*Clara A. Swain Memorial Hospital.*
    Ujhani—*Hospital.*
  Northwest India
    Brindaban—*Sarah E. Creighton Memorial Hospital.*
  South India
    Bidar—Bidar Methodist Hospital.
    Kolar—*Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital.*
    Vikarabad—Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital.

AFRICA

AFRICA
  Angola
    Loanda—Dispensary.
    Quessua—Dispensary.
    Quiongua—Dispensary.
  Congo
    Kabongo—Dispensary.
    Kapanga—Hospital.
  Liberia
    Ganta—Dispensary.
  Rhodesia
    Mtoko—Dispensary.
    Mutambara—*Riley Dispensary.*
    Nyadiri—Washburn Memorial Hospital.
    Old Umtali—Dispensary and Nurses' Training School.
  Southeast Africa
    Gikuki—Inhambane Hospital.
    Kambini—Dispensary.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO
    Guanajuato—Good Samaritan Hospital.
    Mexico City—Gante St. Dispensary.
    Mexico City—Aztecas Dispensary.
    Puebla—Latin-American Hospital: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Northern Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches.
BOLIVIA
    La Paz—Dispensary.
CHILE
    Concepcion—Dispensary.
    Santiago—Dispensary.
PERU
    Callao—British-American Hospital.

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

NORTH AFRICA
    Tunis—Dispensary for Arab Women.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING AGENCIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD

EASTERN ASIA

CHINA
Methodist Publishing House, Foochow.
Hinghwa Mission Press, Hinghwa City.

JAPAN
Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA
Methodist Publishing House, Singapore.

NETHERLANDS INDIES
Java Book Concern, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Methodist Publishing House, Manila.

SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA
Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.
Methodist Publishing House, Madras.

AFRICA

AFRICA
Methodist Mission Press, Monrovia, Liberia.
Patton Mission Press, Malanje, Angola.
Congo Mission Press, Kambove, Congo.
Rhodesia Mission Press, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Inhambane Mission Press, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

LATIN-AMERICA

MEXICO

Evangelical Press of Mexico City, Mexico City: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Northern Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, Northern Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Presbyterian Churches, and the Y. M. C. A.

SOUTH AMERICA

Methodist Publishing House, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Union Book Store, Buenos Aires: conducted by the Mission Boards of the Methodist Episcopal, Northern Presbyterian, Disciples and Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and the American Bible Society, the Y. W. C. A. and the Religious Tract Society of London.

Union Depository for Literature, Santiago, Chile: conducted by the Missionary Boards of the Methodist Episcopal and Northern Presbyterian Churches.

Methodist Book Depository, Lima, Peru.

EUROPE

DENMARK
Methodist Book Concern, Copenhagen.

HUNGARY
Methodist Book Concern (Christian Book House), Budapest.

GERMANY
Buchhandlung und Verlag des Traktalhauses, Bremen.

ITALY
Methodist Publishing House, Rome.

NORWAY
Methodist Book Concern, Oslo.

SWEDEN
Methodist Book Concern, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND
Methodist Book Concern, Zurich.

NORTH AFRICA
Bible Depot of the North Africa Mission, Constantine, Algeria.

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 1, 1926, to October 31, 1927

AUDIT

Pages 469 to 485 of this report have been prepared by the Treasurer, as working sheets for the information and use of the Board. All of the figures used have been taken from the books that have been audited, but they are set up here in different form to meet the needs of this Annual Meeting. Pages 487 to 495 are taken from the Auditors' report as certified by the Auditors on page 486. The entire audit is at the disposal of the Board.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIABLE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

RECEIPTS

World Service Divisible Receipts		
World Service, Direct	$367,228.91	
World Service, Designated	362,349.74	
World Service, Treasurer	1,638,667.92	
Our Share of Divisible Receipts		$2,368,246.57
World Service Non-Divisible Receipts		
World Service Specials, Designated	$75,445.86	
World Service Specials, Undesignated	9,664.01	
Total Non-Divisible Receipts		85,109.87
Receipts from Other Sources		
Annuity Fund, Designated	$8,409.87	
From Legacies, Undesignated	248,354.86	
From Legacies, Designated	44,555.73	
Interest, Permanent Fund, Undesignated	11,989.62	
Interest, Permanent Fund, Designated	50,603.79	
Miscellaneous, Undesignated	6,833.49	
Miscellaneous, Designated	45,942.21	
Total Receipts from Other Sources		416,689.57
TOTAL APPROPRIABLE RECEIPTS		$2,870,046.01
Total Appropriable Receipts for 1926	$2,817,975.46	
Increase for this year (Exclusive of Conditional Appropriations and Debt)	52,070.55	

DISBURSEMENTS

Board Obligations	(Schedule A)	$383,996.38
General Expense	(Schedule B)	239,041.41
Indirect Appropriations	(Schedule C)	166,685.45
Direct Appropriations	(Schedule D)	2,098,366.00
Non-Recurring Items, Field Projects Fund	(Schedule E)	74,350.00
Non-Recurring Items, Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	(Schedule F)	50,000.00
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER THE APPROPRIATION		$3,012,439.24

RECAPITULATION

Total Disbursements under the Appropriation	$3,012,439.24
Total Appropriable Receipts	2,870,046.01
Excess of Expenditures	$142,393.23

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS AND THE DEBT

RECEIPTS

Conditional Appropriations		
Non-Recurring	$257,964.06	
Recurring	177,678.72	
TOTAL CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		$435,642.78
Receipts for the Debt		
Preferential	$600,000.00	
Contributions	2,036.66	
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE DEBT		602,036.66
Total		$1,037,679.44

DISBURSEMENTS

Conditional Appropriations (Schedule G)		
Non-Recurring Items	$257,964.06	
Recurring Items	177,678.72	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		$435,642.78
Debt		
Applied on the Debt		602,036.66
TOTAL		$1,037,679.44

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

INTEREST PAID Interest on bank loans, made necessary by the Board Obligations and on funds borrowed to maintain the necessary current work of the Board, because of delay in forwarding funds from the churches.	$123,934.74	
Less interest received On bank balances and on advances to mission fields.	14,707.36	
Net interest		$109,227.38
DEFICIT Disbursements on account of current work for 1926 in excess of receipts for that year.		263,899.00
LOSS IN EXCHANGE The loss in exchange in China for 1925 as reported to December 31, 1925.		10,870.00
Total Board Obligations		$383,996.38

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Corresponding Secretaries...... Salaries of the corresponding secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, for the general supervision of all the work of the Board.	$18,336.90
2. Secretary-Counsel............ Salary of the secretary-counsel and stenographic help.	6,621.20
3. Office Service	
a. Reception................ Salary of reception clerk and office messenger. Incidental supplies.	2,444.00
b. Stenographers and Clerks.. Salaries of stenographers and clerks not assigned to special departments, telephone operator, incoming and outgoing mail.	7,355.11
c. Filing................... Salaries of clerical help for the filing of all correspondence.	5,273.28
d. Porters.................. Salaries of porters.	3,586.25
e. Postage................. For all correspondence.	3,292.00
f. Telephones and Telegrams.	2,136.01
g. Insurance................ Liability and group insurance of office and staff, fire insurance on office furniture.	490.73
h. Office Supplies........... Cost of supplies not charged to special departments.	$1,974.24
i. Incidentals.............. Miscellaneous charges of administration.	256.02
4. Board and Committee Meetings. Travel expense and entertainment of the members of the Board for the annual meeting and expense of Board Committees.	5,987.55
5. Rent....................... For office of the Board at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	19,500.00
6. Light........................	1,414.52

II. TREASURER

1. Treasurer's Office............ Salaries of treasurer, assistant treasurer, stenographic help, auditing and office expense. The treasurer and assistant treasurer supervise all the receipts and expenditures of the Board under the Board's direction, including cultivation of annuities and legacies and the care of all property received by gift or will.	18,875.89
2. Accountant's Office........... Salaries of the accountants, stenographic and clerical help. The bookkeeping connected with receipts and disbursements of both designated and undesignated funds to the various treasurers throughout the world; accounting for all appro-	22,697.86

GENERAL EXPENSE—(Continued)

priations; dealing with exchange, letters of credit, and payment of bills for purchases made in the United States by individual missionaries and institutions.		
3. Cashier's Office...............	$10,211.21	
Less refund from annuity fund....	3,000.00	
		$7,211.21
Salaries of cashier, stenographic and clerical help. Under the direction of the treasurer, the cashier handles the cash, the bank accounts, and the records of investments and reinvestments of the permanent and annuity funds.		
4. Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one quarter)...........	$3,572.52	
Less commissions..............	390.60	
		3,181.92
Proportion of expense of purchasing supplies and transportation properly charged against office administration.		
III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION		
1. Associate Secretaries...........		19,438.00
Salaries of associate secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, foreign field visitation, and office expense. The associate secretaries co-operate with the corresponding secretaries and under their direction aid in conducting correspondence with all the fields and the business related thereto. They are also engaged in the public presentation of foreign missions.		
2. Records and Research.........		$12,806.57
Salary and office expense of the recording secretary, stenographic and clerical help, for keeping the minutes of the Board and its committees and staff; preparation and editing of the annual report, and all forms and schedules of reports from the fields; editing and revising the surveys; research for the church at large, the editors, the secretaries, and the missionaries.		
IV. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION		
1. Designated Income............		21,366.48
Salaries, stenographic and clerical help involved in preparing and sending out information regarding objects for designated gifts and keeping in touch with all persons, organizations, and churches that through the years have maintained designated objects for their foreign missionary giving. Securing from the field and distributing reports of the work made possible by designated gifts.		
2. Legal and Property............		2,536.58
Watching over the legal status of all phases of the Board's work; the direction of all cases of contested wills; the settlement of estates; the investigation of the value and title of all property offered the Board on the annuity or other plan.		
3. Field Cultivation...............		33,650.93
Salary of associate secretary in charge of field cultivation, stenographic help. One half the maintenance of the offices		

GENERAL EXPENSE—(Continued)

of the Board in Chicago and San Francisco; supplementary allowances for missionaries on furlough assigned to special field work.			
4. Publications		$9,454.93	
Printing and distribution of the annual report and special foreign missionary literature.			
5. Travel	$16,586.17		
Less amount	8,996.88	7,589.29	
Travel expense of secretaries and missionaries for field cultivation.			
6. Annuity Cultivation		11,324.24	
Proportionate cost of salaries and travel expense of annuity agents employed by Home and Foreign Boards. One half the cost of annuity advertising in the Church Press.			
		$248,801.71	
Less income from permanent fund for Administration and Home Cultivation		9,760.30	
Total General Expense			$239,011.41

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

EMERGENCY FUND		$40,290.61
Homecoming of missionaries on account of sickness, salaries of missionaries on extended furlough on account of ill health; emergency repairs on mission property.		
Incidental Fund		23,872.10
Outfit allowance of new missionaries, children's allowance not provided in field budget, medical grants, travel expense of candidates for examination, cablegrams.		
Co-operation Fund		8,686.00
The Board's share of the cost of co-operation committees, like the Foreign Missions Conference, Committees on Co-operation in Latin America.		
Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (three quarters)	$11,313.00	
Less commissions	1,236.92	10,076.08
Proportion of cost properly charged to the fields for the purchase and shipping of personal supplies for missionaries, building materials and supplies for churches, educational institutions and hospitals, involving every conceivable sort of article from a pin to a central heating plant.		
Personnel Department		5,997.37
Salaries and clerical help involved in the selection of all candidates for the mission field; and one half of the expense of the Chicago and San Francisco offices of the Board.		

Medical Department	$13,836.58		
Less refund for services rendered	6,165.17	7,671.41	
Salaries and clerical help involved in the medical examination of all candidates for the mission field; medical examination of all missionaries arriving on furlough and before returning to their fields; examinations of written health reports sent regularly from missionaries on the fields.			
Retired Missionaries' Fund	$68,234.26		
Less income from permanent fund	7,274.38	60,959.88	
Allowances for retired missionaries, their widows and orphans, on the basis of the average claim of retired members of Conferences in the United States.			
Personnel Preparation Fund	9,132.00		
For co-operation with theological seminaries and departments of religious education in certain universities for the training of prospective foreign missionaries, and for scholarships.			
Total Indirect to Field			$166,685.45

SCHEDULE D

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

EASTERN ASIA			
China			
Central China	$58,400.00		
Chengtu, West China	36,840.00		
Chungking, West China	35,865.00		
Foochow	69,900.00		
Hinghwa	31,100.00		
Kiangsi	45,700.00		
Shantung	21,600.00		
North China	97,100.00		
South Fukien	14,100.00		
Yenping	31,300.00		
China Connectional	15,868.00		
Fukien Christian University	4,292.00		
Nanking University	7,000.00		
Peking University	2,500.00		
West China Union University	4,000.00	$475,565.00	
Japan and Korea			
Japan	$103,500.00		
Korea	90,000.00		
Manchuria	1,380.00		
Chosen Christian College	3,000.00		
Severance Union Medical School	540.00	$198,420.00	$673,985.00
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			
Malaya		$32,250.00	
Netherlands Indies		24,000.00	
North Sumatra		17,200.00	
Philippines		38,178.00	$111,628.00

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS Continued

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal	$28,800.00	
Bombay	30,400.00	
Burma	25,500.00	
Central Provinces	36,900.00	
Gujarat	49,000.00	
Hyderabad	44,300.00	
Indus River	40,387.00	
India Theological College	12,300.00	
Lucknow	54,500.00	
Lucknow Christian College	29,600.00	
North India	90,400.00	
Northwest India	68,500.00	
South India	38,690.00	
India General	27,000.00	
		$576,277.00

AFRICA

Angola	$27,000.00	
Congo	32,050.00	
Liberia	34,550.00	
Rhodesia	33,950.00	
Southeast Africa	32,190.00	
		$159,740.00

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia	$26,738.00	
Central America	28,082.00	
Chile	44,827.00	
Eastern South America	56,240.00	
Mexico	63,660.00	
North Andes	32,550.00	
Latin America General	16,738.00	
		$268,835.00

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Baltic and Slavic	$12,711.00	
Denmark	10,170.00	
Finland	5,800.00	
Finland-Swedish	4,830.00	
Norway	12,550.00	
Sweden	16,000.00	
		$62,061.00

Zurich Area

Austria	$6,000.00	
Bulgaria	7,560.00	
Frankfort Theological School	5,000.00	
Hungary	5,500.00	
Jugo Slavia	9,950.00	
Northeast Germany	8,078.00	
Northwest Germany	7,882.00	
Russia	3,250.00	
South Germany	5,074.00	
Southwest Germany	9,056.00	
Switzerland	6,000.00	
Area General	1,500.00	
		$74,850.00

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS—Continued

Paris Area			
France	$47,130.00		
Italy	60,366.00		
Monte Mario	7,750.00		
Madeira Islands	4,915.00		
North Africa	45,479.00		
Spain	4,600.00		
Area General	750.00		
		$170,990.00	
			$307,901.00
Total Direct Appropriations, Recurring Items			$2,098,366.00

SCHEDULES E AND F

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

DESIGNATED GIFT ADJUSTMENT FUND....... $50,000.00

Designated gifts disbursed for building and other non-recurring items. All designated gifts for current work are charged to the recurring items budget of each field. Since there is no appropriation for the individual fields for property it is necessary to charge to a special fund all such designated gifts.

FIELD PROJECTS FUND...................... $74,350.00

Amounts which have been disbursed by the Executive Committee for property obligations and commitment.

$124,350.00

The following figures give the expenditure of the above funds by Conferences:

EASTERN ASIA	Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
China		
Central China	$2,328.98	$8,000.00
Chengtu, West China	380.00	6,000.00
Chungking, West China	551.10	1,000.00
Foochow	2,762.62	
Hinghwa	2,450.00	
Kiangsi	7,814.60	
North China	20,300.00	
Shantung	4,962.84	
South Fukien	1,367.53	
Yenping	20.00	
China Connectional	500.00	
Peking Union University	39,564.30	
Fukien Union University	300.00	
West China University	763.50	
Nanking University	24.14	
TOTAL	$84,089.61	$15,000.00
Japan and Korea		
Japan	$6,382.37	
Korea	12,847.50	
TOTAL EASTERN ASIA	$103,319.48	$15,000.00

NON-RECURRING ITEMS—(Continued)

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya	$3,991.82	
Netherlands Indies	5,113.37	$3,000.00
North Sumatra	981.00	1,500.00
Philippines	4,501.37	
TOTAL SOUTHEASTERN ASIA	$14,587.56	$4,500.00

SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal	$2,138.00	
Bombay	1,491.00	$11,500.00
Burma	11,804.10	3,000.00
Central Provinces	163.00	
Gujarat	384.75	
Hyderabad	3,694.29	
Indus River	764.73	
India Theological College	50.00	
Lucknow	684.50	
Lucknow Christian College	2,198.00	
North India	1,180.00	5,350.00
Northwest India	3,739.50	3,000.00
South India	1,589.15	3,000.00
India General	1,493.50	
TOTAL SOUTHERN ASIA	$31,374.52	$25,850.00

AFRICA

	Designated Gift Adjustment Fund	Field Projects Fund
Angola	$1,381.50	
Congo	1,457.48	
Liberia	3,866.83	$5,000.00
Rhodesia	7,219.80	
Southeast Africa	3,979.10	
TOTAL AFRICA	$17,904.71	$5,000.00

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia	$128.31	$2,500.00
Central America	12.00	
Chile	505.40	
Eastern South America	1,000.00	2,200.00
Mexico	1,310.00	
North Andes	8,594.38	6,000.00
Latin America General	3,169.00	
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	$14,719.09	$10,700.00

EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

Copenhagen Area

Baltic and Slavic	$3,000.00	
Denmark	402.00	
Sweden	162.50	$1,200.00
TOTAL	$3,564.50	$1,200.00

NON-RECURRING ITEMS—(Continued)

Zurich Area		
Austria	$100.00	
Bulgaria	500.00	$5,000.00
Jugo-Slavia	118.00	
Southwest Germany	345.25	
TOTAL	$1,063.25	$5,000.00
Paris Area		
France	$1,695.00	
Italy	1,134.13	
Monte Mario	4,504.90	
North Africa	774.48	$3,500.00
Spain		3,600.00
TOTAL	$8,108.51	$7,100.00
TOTAL EUROPE AND N. AFRICA	$12,736.26	$13,300.00
MISCELLANEOUS	$820.25	
GRAND TOTAL	$195,461.87	**$74,350.00
	*145,461.87	
	$50,000.00	

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* Paid from Preferential.

** Of this amount $25,490.08 was received in Designated Gifts.

SCHEDULE G

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING

EASTERN ASIA			
China			
Central China	$250.00		
Chengtu, West China	260.00		
Chungking, West China	1,220.47		
Foochow	11,564.61		
Hinghwa	2,700.42		
Kiangsi	6,194.13		
North China	3,604.00		
Shantung	1,230.00		
South Fukien	562.32		
Yenping	960.00		
China General	9,945.03		
Nanking University	375.00		
Fukien Christian University	20.00		
West China Union University	1,935.00		
		$40,820.98	
Japan and Korea			
Japan	$6,287.55		
Korea	11,848.40		
		18,135.95	
			$58,956.93
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			
Malaya		$519.00	
Netherlands Indies		942.50	
North Sumatra		810.00	
Philippines		1,359.55	
			$3,631.05

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING —Continued

SOUTHERN ASIA			
Bengal		$2,647.60	
Bombay		4,345.85	
Burma		6,288.29	
Central Provinces		1,375.00	
Gujarat		13,597.83	
Hyderabad		7,373.76	
India Theological College		1,253.59	
Indus River		1,817.83	
Lucknow		2,023.16	
Lucknow Christian College		3,036.70	
North India		12,686.83	
Northwest India		10,658.51	
South India		7,424.60	
India General		7,783.00	
			$82,312.55
AFRICA			
Angola		$925.00	
Congo		6,481.98	
Liberia		499.56	
Rhodesia		2,563.26	
Southeast Africa		1,009.75	
			11,479.55
LATIN AMERICA			
Bolivia		$72.75	
Central America		550.00	
Chile		891.00	
Eastern South America		125.00	
Latin America		690.00	
Mexico		3,844.36	
North Andes		75.00	
			6,248.11
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA			
Copenhagen Area			
Baltic and Slavic	$204.00		
Norway	20.00		
Sweden	200.00		
		$424.00	
Zurich Area			
Austria	$5.00		
Bulgaria	345.80		
Hungary	50.00		
Jugo Slavia	5.00		
Northeast Germany	343.55		
Russia	55.00		
		804.35	
Paris Area			
France	$1,554.60		
Italy	925.00		
Madeira	212.65		
Monte Mario	2,000.00		
North Africa	3,010.56		
Spain	2,000.00		
		9,702.81	
			$10,931.16
MISCELLANEOUS			4,119.37
TOTAL CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECURRING			$177,678.72

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM DIRECT APPROPRIATION, AND CONDI-

	DIRECT APPROPRIATION	NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION	
	Recurring Schedule D	Field Projects Fund Schedule E	Designated Adjustment Schedule F
EASTERN ASIA			
China			
Central China	$58,400.00	$8,000.00	$2,328.98
Chengtu, West China	36,840.00	6,000.00	380.00
Chungking, West China	35,865.00	1,000.00	551.10
Foochow	69,900.00		2,762.62
Hinghwa	31,100.00		2,450.00
Kiangsi	45,700.00		7,814.60
North China	97,100.00		20,300.00
Shantung	21,600.00		4,962.84
South Fukien	14,100.00		1,367.53
Yenping	31,300.00		20.00
China Connectional	15,868.00		500.00
Fukien Christian University	4,292.00		300.00
Nanking University	7,000.00		24.14
Peking University	2,500.00		39,564.30
West China Union University	4,000.00		763.50
Total	$475,565.00	$15,000.00	$84,089.61
Japan and Korea			
Japan	$103,500.00		$6,382.37
Korea	90,000.00		12,847.50
Manchuria	1,380.00		
Chosen Christian College	3,000.00		
Severance Union Medical Sch.	540.00		
Total	$198,420.00		$19,229.87
Total Eastern Asia	$673,985.00	$15,000.00	$103,319.48
SOUTHEASTERN ASIA			
Malaya	$32,250.00		$3,991.82
Netherlands Indies	24,000.00	$3,000.00	5,113.37
North Sumatra	17,200.00	1,500.00	981.00
Philippine Islands	38,178.00		4,501.37
Total Southeastern Asia	$111,628.00	$4,500.00	$14,587.56
SOUTHERN ASIA			
Bengal	$28,800.00		$2,138.00
Bombay	30,400.00	$11,500.00	1,491.00
Burma	25,500.00	3,000.00	11,804.10
Central Provinces	36,900.00		163.00
Gujarat	49,000.00		384.75
Hyderabad	44,300.00		3,694.29
Indus River	40,387.00		764.73
India Theological College	12,300.00		50.00
Lucknow	54,500.00		684.50
Lucknow Christian College	29,600.00		2,198.00
North India	90,400.00	5,350.00	1,180.00
Northwest India	68,500.00	3,000.00	3,739.50
South India	38,690.00	3,000.00	1,589.15
India General	27,000.00		1,493.50
Total Southern Asia	$576,277.00	$25,850.00	$31,374.52
AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH			
Angola	$27,000.00		$1,381.50
Congo	32,050.00		1,457.48
Liberia	34,550.00	$5,000.00	3,866.83
Rhodesia	33,950.00		7,219.80
Southeast Africa	32,190.00		3,979.10
Total Africa, Cent. and South	$159,740.00	$5,000.00	$17,904.71

APPROPRIATION, NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION, INDIRECT TIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

INDIRECT APPROPRIATION		CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		
Emergency Fund Schedule C	Incidental Fund Schedule C	Non-Recurring Schedule G-1	Recurring Schedule G-2	TOTAL
$1,211.66	$1,295.83		$250.00	$71,486.47
336.00	732.33		260.00	44,548.33
926.55	108.33		1,220.47	39,671.45
726.50	686.00	$5,000.00	11,564.61	90,639.73
1,180.00			2,700.42	37,430.42
175.00	411.66	8,999.84	6,194.13	69,295.23
186.50	699.99		3,604.00	121,890.49
	150.00		1,230.00	27,942.84
	250.00		562.32	16,279.85
392.78	341.67		960.00	33,014.45
			9,945.03	26,313.03
			20.00	4,612.00
			375.00	7,399.14
				42,064.30
			1,935.00	6,698.50
$5,134.99	$4,675.81	$13,999.84	$40,820.98	$639,286.23
$3,140.11	$191.66	$30,000.00	$6,287.55	$149,501.69
828.13	1,416.67		11,848.40	116,940.70
				1,380.00
				3,000.00
				540.00
$3,968.24	$1,608.33	$30,000.00	$18,135.95	$271,362.39
$9,103.23	$6,284.14	$43,999.84	$58,956.93	$910,648.62
$436.00	$1,616.66		$519.00	$38,813.48
227.93	637.96		942.50	33,921.76
422.00	200.00		810.00	21,113.00
1,131.50	101.66		1,359.55	45,272.08
$2,217.43	$2,556.28		$3,631.05	$139,120.32
$2,144.32	$993.07		$2,647.60	$36,722.99
76.48	197.52		4,345.85	48,010.85
562.77	375.00		6,288.29	47,530.16
	16.66		1,375.00	38,454.66
2,823.33	150.00		13,597.83	65,955.91
401.00	95.92		7,373.76	55,864.97
1,419.00	1,121.00		1,817.83	45,509.56
	200.00		1,253.59	13,803.59
440.13	188.00		2,023.16	57,835.79
2,969.18	845.00		3,036.70	38,648.88
2,044.00	824.99		12,686.83	112,485.82
1,603.00	200.00		10,658.51	87,701.01
641.05	283.34		7,424.60	51,628.14
769.40	16.67	$75,000.00	7,783.00	112,062.57
$15,893.66	$5,507.17	$75,000.00	$82,312.55	$812,214.90
	$110.00		$925.00	$29,416.50
$1,141.74	416.66	$49,000.00	6,481.98	90,547.86
148.06	466.66		499.56	44,531.11
635.00	58.33		2,563.26	44,426.39
240.50	206.66		1,009.75	37,626.01
$2,165.30	$1,258.31	$49,000.00	$11,479.55	$246,547.87

TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED FOR THE FIELDS FROM DIRECT APPROPRIATION, AND CONDI-

	DIRECT APPROPRIATION	NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION	
	Recurring Schedule D	Field Projects Fund Schedule E	Designated Adjustment Schedule F
LATIN AMERICA			
Bolivia	$26,738.00	$2,500.00	$128.31
Central America	28,082.00		12.00
Chile	44,827.00		505.40
Eastern South America	56,240.00	2,200.00	1,000.00
Mexico	63,660.00		1,310.00
North Andes	32,550.00	6,000.00	8,594.38
Latin America General	16,738.00		3,169.00
Total Latin America	$268,835.00	$10,700.00	$14,719.09
EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA			
Copenhagen Area			
Baltic and Slavic	$12,711.00		$3,000.00
Denmark	10,170.00		402.00
Finland	5,800.00		
Finland Swedish	4,830.00		
Norway	12,550.00		
Sweden	16,000.00	$1,200.00	162.50
Total	$62,061.00	$1,200.00	$3,564.50
Zurich Area			
Austria	$6,000.00		$100.00
Bulgaria	7,560.00	$5,000.00	500.00
Frankfort Theological Seminary	5,000.00		
Hungary	5,500.00		
Jugo-Slavia	9,950.00		118.00
Northeast Germany	8,078.00		
Northwest Germany	7,882.00		
Russia	3,250.00		
South Germany	5,074.00		
Southwest Germany	9,056.00		345.25
Switzerland	6,000.00		
Area General	1,500.00		
Total	$74,850.00	$5,000.00	$1,063.25
Paris Area			
France	$47,130.00		$1,695.00
Italy	60,366.00		1,134.13
Monte Mario	7,750.00		4,504.90
Madeira Islands	4,915.00		
North Africa	45,479.00	$3,500.00	774.48
Spain	4,600.00	3,600.00	
Area General	750.00		
Total	$170,990.00	$7,100.00	$8,108.51
Total Europe & No. Africa	$307,901.00	$13,300.00	$12,736.26
MISCELLANEOUS			$820.25
			$195,461.87 **145,461.87
GRAND TOTALS	$2,098,366.00	$74,350.00	$50,000.00

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* Of this amount $25,490.08 was received in Designated Gifts.

** Paid from Preferential.

APPROPRIATION, NON-RECURRING APPROPRIATION, INDIRECT TIONAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

INDIRECT APPROPRIATION		CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		
Emergency Fund Schedule C	Incidental Fund Schedule C	Non-Recurring Schedule G-1	Recurring Schedule G-2	TOTAL
$795.00	$200.00	$25,178.06	$72.75	$55,612.12
323.50	74.99		550.00	29,042.49
641.00	591.66	10,574.16	891.00	58,030.22
1,891.00	125.00	17,200.00	125.00	78,781.00
2,583.00			3,844.36	71,397.36
1,132.00	51.00		75.00	48,402.38
106.00	200.00	4,180.00	690.00	25,083.00
$7,471.50	$1,242.65	$57,132.22	$6,248.11	$366,348.57
			$204.00	$15,915.00
			100.00	10,672.00
				5,800.00
				4,830.00
			20.00	12,570.00
			100.00	17,462.50
			$424.00	$67,249.50
			$5.00	$6,105.00
$1,000.00	$300.00		345.80	14,705.80
				5,000.00
			50.00	5,550.00
			5.00	10,073.00
			343.55	8,421.55
				7,882.00
500.00			55.00	3,805.00
				5,074.00
				9,401.25
				6,000.00
				1,500.00
$1,500.00	$300.00		$804.35	$83,517.60
$581.49			$1,554.60	$50,961.09
			925.00	62,425.13
		$32,832.00	2,000.00	47,086.90
500.00			212.65	5,627.65
858.00	$300.00		3,010.56	53,922.04
			2,000.00	10,200.00
				750.00
$1,939.49	$300.00	$32,832.00	$9,702.81	$230,972.81
$3,439.49	$600.00	$32,832.00	$10,931.16	$381,739.91
	$6,423.55		$4,119.37	$11,363.17
				$2,867,983.36
				145,461.87
$40,290.61	$23,872.10	$257,964.06	$177,678.72	$2,722,521.49

To determine the total disbursed for the Fields add the following items:

Schedule C (in part)

Cooperation Fund	$8,686.00	
Purchasing, Shipping, Transportation (three fourths)	10,076.08	
Retired Missionaries	60,959.88	
Personnel Department	5,997.37	
Medical Department	7,671.41	
Personnel Preparation	9,132.00	
		$102,522.74

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS

	General Fund	Permanent Fund	W.A.Williams 10% Loan Fund	Annuity Fund
Eastern Asia				
Chengtu			$450.00	
Hinghwa				$14,000.00
North China			850.00	
China General		$14,114.80		
		$14,114.80	$1,300.00	$14,000.00
Japan			1,200.00	
Korea	$26,848.09		4,030.00	26,067.33
Totals, Eastern Asia	$26,848.09	$14,114.80	$6,530.00	$40,067.33
Southeastern Asia				
Malaya			6,000.00	$20,000.00
North Sumatra			3,500.00	
Totals, Southeastern Asia			$9,500.00	$20,000.00
Southern Asia				
Burma				$5,000.00
North India				2,000.00
Totals, Southern Asia				$7,000.00
Africa				
Angola			$480.00	
Rhodesia			1,080.00	
Southeast Africa			2,068.80	$2,000.00
Totals, Africa			$3,628.80	$2,000.00
Latin America				
Central America			$2,250.00	
Bolivia	$13,000.00			
Chile	79,553.08			
Eastern South America			5,000.00	
Mexico			8,950.00	
Totals, Latin America	$92,553.08		$16,200.00	
Europe and North Africa				
Finland	$56,500.00		1,200.00	
France	418,254.35			
Germany	110,000.00			
Italy	506,907.00	$77,739.24		
Madeira			960.00	
North Africa	54,371.60			
Sweden			4,660.00	
Switzerland	60,150.00			
Totals, Europe and North Africa	$1,206,182.95	$77,739.24	$6,820.00	
GRAND TOTALS	$1,325,584.12	$91,854.04	$42,678.80	$69,067.33

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO THE MISSION FIELDS—Continued

General Fund	$1,325,584.12
Permanent Fund	91,854.04
W. A. Williams 10% Loan Fund	42,678.80
Annuity Fund	69,067.33
Total Loans and Advances	$1,529,184.29

STATEMENT OF DEBT

OCTOBER 31, 1927

Total debt, as of October 31, 1924		$3,101,330.27
Received to October 31, 1926		
Preferential World Service Commission	$850,000.00	
Contributions	30,130.96	
Appropriation 1926	17,402.00	897,532.96
Debt as of October 31, 1926		$2,203,797.31
Received to October 31, 1927		
Preferential World Service Commission	$600,000.00	
Contributions	2,036.66	$602,036.66
Debt as of October 31, 1927		$1,601,760.65

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
MEMBERS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS
110 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

November 4, 1927

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS:

We have examined the accounts of your treasurer for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1927, verified the cash balances, securities, mortgages and other investments called for by the books, comprising the following funds:

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

General Fund
Permanent Fund
Annuity Fund:
Designated
Undesignated

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH:

Annuity Fund.

Based upon our examination and the information submitted to us, we certify that, in our opinion, the funds have been properly accounted for, and that the accompanying statements of income and expenditures and receipts and disbursements are correct summaries of the transactions for the year ended October 31, 1927. We further certify that we have examined the balance sheets submitted herewith and, in our opinion, they set forth the condition of the several funds accepting as correct the values at which the various items are carried on the books.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927 and 1926

GENERAL FUND

ASSETS	1927		1926	
Cash:				
Cash in banks and on hand		$172,673.51		$221,246.45
Investments:				
Stocks and bonds, book value	$42,611.50		$83,876.50	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate, etc	566,187.09	608,798.59	514,518.92	598,395.42
Notes receivable		3,168.00		3,384.00
Accounts receivable:				
Travel advances pending settlement	$2,448.50		$2,748.50	
Sundry items	11,674.98	14,123.48	19,251.09	21,999.59
Loans and advances:				
Board's institutions in United States	$305,931.11		$232,286.74	
Missions	1,325,584.12		1,325,584.12	
Advance remittances to missionaries	10,298.28	1,641,813.51	14,769.93	1,572,640.79
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, principal		45,038.19		60,936.96
Advance to pay the deficit of Monte Mario Association		13,331.20		24,492.66
Deferred items:				
Advances to missions on next year's appropriation		26,899.83		23,838.94
		$2,525,846.31		$2,526,934.81

NOTE.—Contingent liability as accommodation endorser for North China Mission for Peking University property purchased, $75,000. For Denmark Mission $26,024.11, for France Mission $18,944.75, and for Italy Mission $31,994.19.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927 and 1926

GENERAL FUND

LIABILITIES	1927		1926	
Obligations outstanding:				
Bills of exchange	$234,128.17		$177,322.86	
Branch Treasurer's credits	190,685.72	$424,813.89	254,671.52	$431,994.38
Notes payable:				
Banks	$950,000.00		$1,350,000.00	
Individuals and Episcopal Fund	63,785.85	1,013,785.85	221,120.91	1,571,120.91
Accounts payable:				
Due to missionaries	$64,611.38		$56,979.42	
Sundries	2,029.16		2,757.18	
Funds held in abeyance:				
Personal, subject to call	112,165.71		114,763.97	
Designated gifts not covered by appropriations	231,927.36		294,830.15	
Special fund unallocated	231,172.46		294,336.81	
Subject to call of missions	301,642.91		258,912.53	
Special China funds	260,000.00		260,000.00	
Unallocated funds	11,634.64		32,692.97	
Miscellaneous	75,771.82	1,290,955.44	82,407.19	1,397,680.22
Legacies held in abeyance, net of expenses in connection with administration of unsettled estates		322,707.02		304,331.45
Deficit:				
Balance, beginning of year	**$1,178,192.15**		**$1,672,549.52**	
Excess of expenditures for year, as annexed	**142,393.23**		**263,899.36**	
Adjustment of foreign exchange	10,870.54		48,177.25	
Adjustment of current work debt, 1923–4–5–6	720,474.15		653,688.40	
Reserved for designated gifts subject to call of missions, not yet covered by appropriations	62,902.79		56,391.08	
Special deficit	**77.99**	**526,415.89**		**1,178,192.15**
		$2,525,846.31		$2,526,934.81

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927 and 1926

PERMANENT FUND

ASSETS	1927		1926	
Cash		$76,929.81		$233,713.40
Stocks and bonds (book value)		777,327.37		663,752.37
Bonds and mortgages:				
Guaranteed	$1,008,000.00		$769,750.00	
Other mortgages, not guaranteed	299,855.00	1,307,855.00	392,200.00	1,161,950.00
Real property:				
McGregor, Mrs. M.	$12,000.00			
Crawford, R. W.	6,400.00		$6,400.00	
Winterbourne, George	3,000.00		3,000.00	
	$21,400.00		$9,400.00	
Less, mortgage payable	1,000.00		1,000.00	
		20,400.00		8,400.00
Loans receivable				400.00
Loans on mission properties		134,532.84		123,766.64
Rindge Fund, investment in missionary literature		2,500.00		2,500.00
		$2,319,545.02		$2,194,482.41

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927 and 1926

PERMANENT FUND

CAPITAL	1927	1926
Balance at beginning of year	$2,199,134.76	$2,168,916.55
Add: Increase for year	129,695.02	30,218.21
	$2,328,829.78	$2,199,134.76
Deduct: Losses, net of profits from sale of investments	13,502.43	11,107.43
	$2,315,327.35	$2,188,027.33
Income held subject to the call of the missions	4,217.67	6,455.08
	$2,319,545.02	$2,194,482.41

PERMANENT FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1927

Balance, November 1, 1926		$233,713.40
RECEIPTS:		
Payments on notes receivable, etc	$400.00	
Refund of loans to Foreign Missions	7,483.80	
Bequests	187,998.00	
Interest, dividends, etc	123,613.52	
Investments sold	63,657.50	
		383,152.82
		$616,866.22
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Loans to Foreign Missions	18,250.00	
Refunds on bequests, etc	57.98	
Income paid to General Fund, etc	125,850.93	
Investments purchased	395,777.50	
		539,936.41
Balance October 31, 1927		$76,929.81

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

ASSETS

Cash		$86,128.43
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds	$1,235,363.92	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed	362,750.00	
Other mortgages	402,370.80	
Real estate, etc	892,801.86	
Loans to Stephens Apartments	20,000.00	
		2,913,286.58
Loans to Mission properties (assigned by the annuitants)		43,000.00
Loans to Foreign Missions		26,067.33
Accounts receivable, agents, etc		1,499.47
Bills receivable		5,050.00
Special deficit		12,510.00
Annuities paid on outstanding agreements in excess of income from investment of Annuity Funds, etc		199,312.34
		$3,286,854.15

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

LIABILITIES

Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year		$1,555,453.17
Deduct—Agreements lapsed during year		49,615.00
		$1,505,838.17
Add:		
Transferred from Undesignated Annuity Fund	$500.00	
Agreements issued during year	478,296.00	
		478,796.00
		$1,984,634.17
Special or designated annuity agreements, etc		1,049,568.71
		$3,034,202.88
Mortgages payable		64,000.00
Board of Home Missions, property interest		164,100.00
Accounts payable, personal accounts, etc		12,014.39
Redemption fund for checks outstanding		580.04
Receipts for which annuity agreements have not been issued		11,956.84
		$3,286,854.15

DESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ended October 31, 1927

Balance, November 1, 1926		$36,104.63
RECEIPTS:		
Agreements	$473,796.00	
Personal accounts, agents, etc	28,732.71	
Income from interest, etc	99,610.21	
Investments sold	205,437.94	
Attleboro Springs loan	44,107.52	
Property earnings	966.63	
Prospective annuitants	5,333.60	
Annuity redemptions	552.44	
Special agreements	5,290.00	
Miscellaneous	237.79	
		864,064.84
		$900,169.47
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Agreements	$1,100.00	
Personal accounts, agents, etc	29,091.16	
Annuity expense	3,331.68	
Mortgages paid off	315,018.97	
Property sold	2,287.20	
Investments sold	292,283.25	
Lapsed annuities	19,248.44	
Annuities paid	137,879.76	
Property expense	6,981.68	
Prospective annuitants	5,274.90	
Special agreement	1,544.00	
		814,041.04
		$86,128.43

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

ASSETS

Cash		$25,000.37
Investments (book value):		
Stocks and bonds	$114,543.75	
Bonds and mortgages:		
Guaranteed	268,750.00	
Other mortgages	44,250.00	
Baltimore ground rents	10,731.30	
Real estate, etc	641,489.79	
		1,079,764.84
Accounts receivable, agents and personal		7,191.27
Paid up insurance policies		7,500.00
		$1,119,456.48

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

LIABILITIES

Reserve for liquidation of annuities as calculated to October 31 1926:	
Reserve for liquidation of principal amount of $1,426,659	$734,965.05
Additional reserve set aside account of property values, not to be made available until properties are sold	186,733.85
Annuity agreements, 1927	166,305.00
Excess of annuities paid, etc., over income for year	**66,257.47**
	$1,021,746.43
Mortgages payable	50,739.54
Board of Home Missions, property interest	30,715.00
Reserved for outstanding checks	417.53
Deferred income, Edge property	15,837.98
	$1,119,456.48

UNDESIGNATED ANNUITY FUND

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended October 31, 1927

Balance, November 1, 1926		$6,039.45
RECEIPTS:		
Agents	$1,660.48	
Agreements	171,805.00	
Interest and dividends	21,861.14	
Investments sold	49,008.50	
Property earnings	20,780.57	
Refund of annuities paid	869.90	
Personal accounts	785.18	
Mortgages receivable	2,580.10	
Miscellaneous	438.00	
		269,788.87
		$275,828.32
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Mortgages payable	$281.70	
Investments purchased	66,000.00	
Property expenses	11,352.74	
Personal accounts	30.25	
Annuities paid	93,174.19	
Board of Home Missions	230.00	
Property purchased	77,200.00	
Sundry expenses	1,366.34	
Annuity agreements transferred to Designated Fund	500.00	
Interest on investments purchased	227.11	
Miscellaneous	465.62	
		250,827.95
Balance, October 31, 1927		$25,000.37

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927 and 1926

Assets	1927		1926	
Cash		$4,052.65		$4,052.65
Investments (book value):				
Stocks and bonds	$121,535.00		$121,535.00	
Mortgages on real estate guaranteed by Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company	59,250.00		65,250.00	
Mortgages on real estate not guaranteed	1,800.00		1,800.00	
		182,585.00		188,585.00
		$186,637.65		$192,637.65

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31, 1927 and 1926

Liabilities	1927	1926
Annuity agreements outstanding:		
Balance at beginning of year	$192,600.00	$211,800.00
Deduct: Agreements lapsed during the year	6,000.00	19,200.00
	$186,600.00	$192,600.00
Redemption fund for checks outstanding	37.65	37.65
	$186,637.65	$192,637.65

ANNUITY FUND OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Year Ended October 31, 1927

Balance, November 1, 1926		$4,052.65
Receipts:		
Investments sold	$14,500.00	
Interest, dividends, etc	9,959.46	
Refund of annuities paid	300.00	
		24,759.46
		$28,812.11
Disbursements:		
Board of Home Missions	$2,746.76	
Board of Foreign Missions	2,746.76	
Interest, etc	125.37	
Investments purchased	8,500.00	
Annuities paid	9,250.57	
Expenses, etc	500.00	
Transferred to Designated Annuity Fund account Weldback	890.00	
		24,759.46
Balance, October 31, 1927		$4,052.65

ANALYSIS OF TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

The receipts for the year which were available to pay the appropriation of 1927 total $2,870,046.01. This amount, compared with last year's receipts, shows an increase of $52,070.55.

Our share of the divisible World Service receipts, exclusive of the preferential on the debt, total $2,368,246.57. Compared with the previous year's receipts, this is a decrease of $136,617.66. This is our chief source of income and this decrease is the most discouraging feature of this year's report.

World Service non-divisible receipts acknowledged with "Specials" vouchers, total $85,109.87, an increase of $9,836.29 above the receipts of the previous year. This source of income is still considerably below that of 1925, when $182,314.49 was secured.

The receipts from other sources which are also non-divisible, total $416,689.59, an increase of $178,851.92.

By reference to page 469 where the details of receipts are given, it will be observed that this increase was due almost wholly to receipts from undesignated legacies. During 1926 there was received in undesignated legacies $81,925.02. This year the receipts were $248.-354.86, an increase of $166,429.84.

A comparative summary for the two years of these three sources of income shows the following:

Receipts	*1926*	*1927*	*Decrease*
World Service, Divisible	$2,504,864.23	$2,368,246.57	$136,617.66
			Increase
World Service, Non-divisible	75,273.58	85,109.87	9,836.29
Other Sources	237,837.65	416,689.57	178,851.92
	$2,817,975.46	$2,870,046.01	$52,070.55

Receipts for Conditional Appropriations

Under this heading of income there are two items: first, receipts for non-recurring objects, chiefly property on the foreign field which this year amounts to $257,964.06, an increase of $122,964.06 over the previous year. The second is, gifts for recurring purposes, chiefly the support of nationals on the foreign field. This totals $177,678.72 and shows a decrease of $27,619.95 below 1926. Previous to last year these gifts were labeled under the heading, "restore the cut."

Designated Income

The figures below show an increase in each of the three main divisions of designated funds, a total of $125,964.33. It will be noted that more than one half of the total income last year was for designated purposes. Probably three fourths of the undesignated income which will be appropriated this year will be for purposes which will not appeal to donors as objects of designated gifts. It should be noted that we are faced with an increasing desire to designate gifts for specific purposes while the opportunity for such designations is steadily decreasing. We, therefore, reemphasize the suggestion made in last year's report that friends and organizations desiring to support specific items of work should permit the Board to have as much liberty as possible in allocating their gifts to items or fields whose budgets are not already cared for by designated money. Any other course will tend toward a program with certain parts out of balance. Some work will be relatively well cared for while other work will be neglected.

Classification of Funds

	Regular Designated Gifts	Relief Funds	Parish Abroad Funds	Total
1923......	$1,096,985.66	$71,184.51	$338,906.26	$1,507,076.43
1924......	778,445.63	129,855.70	333,066.86	1,241,368.19
1925......	901,302.48	11,129.54	403,411.47	1,315,843.49
1926......	928,516.18	3,121.13	404,217.26	1,335,854.57
1927......	1,024,986.64	30,749.91	406,082.35	1,461,818.90

Disbursements

The Disbursements on account of the appropriations have been $3,012,439.24, a saving of $10,834.76.

The chief over expenditure has been for interest, which totaled $9,227.38 more than the appropriation. This is due to the action of the Finance Committee that interest on advances to our properties in the United States be not charged against these properties as heretofore, but covered in our general interest item.

The chief saving is in Schedule C, Indirect Appropriations, and of the various items within that schedule, the larger saving was in connection with the Emergency Fund. By the strictest care during the entire year, the expenditure in this item was kept down to $40,290.61.

Investments

Our Investment Committee has given the usual careful attention to investments during the year. During October, a complete list of investments of all funds was placed in the hands of Harris, Forbes & Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and Dominick and Dominick, asking for their constructive criticisms as to these holdings and any possibilities of improvements which might be made. Each of these firms made a careful review of all of our securities, checking up each fund for separate consideration. It is impossible to give the Board their complete statements, but a brief quotation from the general statements of these three firms will indicate their opinion of our securities.

The Bankers Trust Company writes: "It is evident that, in the course of the past few years, efforts have been made toward consolidating the holdings of these funds and the results obtained are well demonstrated by the general high standard of the present holdings which offer little occasion for criticism."

Dominick and Dominick states: "In our opinion the lists are excellent, and with the exception of a few minor items, offer small opportunity for improvement."

Harris, Forbes & Company say: "We would like to congratulate you on the generally strong character of your investment holdings and believe that if a number of the smaller, weaker items, most of which have probably come from sources other than purchase, could be eliminated, the list would be still further improved."

The Board, of course, will understand in connection with this latter statement that many securities are given to the Board on condition that they be held, and therefore, it is not possible to dispose of them even though the Committee might think it wise to do so.

New funds which have been received have been invested with the utmost care according to the established policy of the Board; the Permanent and Undesignated Annuity funds in investments which are legal for Trustees in New York State, and the Designated Annuity funds in high grade securities.

The reduction of our bank borrowings has made it possible to invest our funds much more closely than in previous years, as we have not been compelled to hold them in cash as a balance against our bank borrowings.

Banking Situation

For the first time in many years the Treasurer is able to report that our bank loans at the close of the fiscal year were less than one million dollars. In 1924 we closed the year with bank loans of $2,150,000. This year our outstanding bank notes were $950,000. This is one of several points that shows the progress we are making in the reduction of our indebtedness.

If the cash on hand, October 31, had been applied to the liquidation of our bank indebtedness, the outstanding notes would be only $777,326.49.

Our banking situation is now extremely easy. The banks are very generous in their treatment of the Board and are always glad to loan us money as our credit is good. The rate of interest for the year has been 4½ per cent, and there is every evidence that a low rate of interest will continue during the coming year.

Safeguarding Securities

During the year the Finance Committee directed the Treasurer to transfer all the bonds held by the Board from the safety department vaults of the Garfield Trust Company to the custody of the Central Union Trust Company. An agreement has been made with the Central Union Trust Company whereby these securities are held for the Board in their Personal Trust Department. The Company cuts all coupons, deposits the proceeds to the credit of our account, and notifies us monthly of the deposits that are made. It also advises us promptly of all bonds that are called and of general market conditions.

Bonds that are purchased are delivered directly to the Central Union Trust Company, and bonds that are sold are delivered by the Central Union Trust Company to the brokers. Wherever possible, the Treasurer directs donors to send bonds to the Central Union Trust Company rather than to the office of the Board. By this new arrangement, the officers are free from the responsibility of personally clipping coupons and handling the bonds in transit. Up to this time, this new plan has proven satisfactory in every respect.

Committee to Study Financial Methods

At the beginning of the year the chairman of the Committee on Finance reappointed a sub-committee to "Study Financial Methods."

This committee met and made recommendations on a number of important questions to the Committee on Finance. These recommendations were carefully studied by the Finance Committee and a number of improvements have already been made. However, where a policy of the Board was involved the Committee on Finance has submitted recommendations for consideration at the Annual Meeting of the Board.

General Expense

For the sixth consecutive year we are able to report decreased disbursements for General Expense. The net expenditure, after making deductions which are shown on pages 470 to 473, was $239,041.41. This is $14,307.83 less than was expended for this purpose last year, and $4,816.59 less than the appropriation. It is interesting to note that of the twenty-six items making up this total, there were savings on nineteen of them and on only seven was there over-expenditure. The chief over-expenditures were in the Treasury Department and in the cost of Annuity Cultivation. The expenditure in the Treasury Department was due to the extra audits which were made necessary during the year. This over-expenditure is more than offset by the savings in the Cashier's Department.

It is difficult to determine in advance the amount which is needed to cover the expense of annuity cultivation, because the salary and expenses of field men working for our Board and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension are divided between the two organizations on the basis of annuities secured for each. This year our Board secured a large proportion of the annuities, and therefore had to pay a large share of the expenses which overran the estimate of a year ago.

One item in this report is worthy of special notice, namely that of Cultivation Travel. It will be noted that the work of cultivation during the year has been so extensive that a total of $16,586.17 has been expended in travel. There was collected at the meetings addressed by our missionaries and staff, through basket collections, to help meet these expenses, a total of $8,996.88, so that the net cost to the Board was $7,589.29.

As has been noted in previous Treasurer's reports, the peak of expenditures for General Expense was reached in 1921, when the disbursements totaled $335,644.47. This year's expenditures are $96,603.06 less than in 1921, or a decrease of 28½ per cent.

It is a little difficult to know just what is an equitable basis upon which to determine the percentage of cost of this General Expense item. This Board has determined it by comparing the disbursements under this item with other disbursements for the year. We have not included the amounts disbursed for the debt since we have had the preferential, because the handling of this fund does not add to our administrative responsibilities and because the funds which were disbursed in earlier years and which caused the debt were once included as a basis of determining our percentage of cost of General Expense.

The World Service Commission, in its recent hand book, included the disbursements for the debt in determining our percentage, as this was necessary in order to account for their entire receipts and disbursements. This explains the reason for the publication of different figures by us and by the World Service Commission.

Our disbursements under the regular appropriations and under conditional appropriations total $3,448,082.02. Of the total of $239,041.41 expended for general expense, $153,118.96 or 4.44 per cent was expended for administration and $85,922.45 or 2.49 per cent was expended for education and promotion. This gives a total of 6.93 per cent as the proportion of total disbursements which were expended on account of general expense.

It is comparatively easy to keep the percentage costs of general administration down on the basis of an increasing income. Decreased incomes add to rather than decrease administrative burdens. We are very happy to report a decreasing percentage of administrative cost in the face of these difficulties.

Loss in Exchange

For several years there has been reported an item of loss in exchange which had to be provided in our appropriations. Last year there was included $10,870. In accordance with the present policy, it will not be necessary to make another appropriation for loss in exchange.

The Debt

During the past year the preferential of $50,000 a month has been received and $2,036.66 has been contributed by individuals for the debt. Of this total of $602,036.66, $456,574.79 was applied on the current work debt of 1923-24, and $145,461.87 was applied on designated gifts as per action of the Board at the last annual meeting. The entire debt of $3,101,330.27, as of October 31, 1924, has been reduced to $1,601,760.65.

Permanent Funds

Our Permanent Funds now total $2,328,829.78, which is an increase during the year of $129,695.02. On October 31, 1921, the Permanent Fund was $1,074,781.91. It will be seen, therefore, that we have more than doubled our Permanent Funds during the past six years.

Annuities

The most outstanding item of interest in connection with Annuities during the past year, if not during the entire history of the Board, was the receipt of a gift of $400,000 on the Annuity Plan. This was a part of a total annuity gift of a million dollars to various organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this Board receiving twice as much as any other one organization. We have already expressed to the donor, who is a well-known Methodist, our profound gratitude for this generous gift. We desire to repeat this expression of gratitude in this more formal and official manner, gratitude not only for the gift of money, but for his life-long devotion to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and especially to the cause of Foreign Missions. We regret that we are prohibited by his request from making his name public.

We have issued during the year twenty-seven designated annuity agreements with a total value of $462,244. This includes the $400,000 agreement already referred to. Although the donor did not actually designate it for any specific purpose, the Finance Committee authorized the inclusion of this agreement in the Designated Annuity Account because it was felt that the Board, when free from paying annuity on this gift, might desire to use the money for some special purpose which would commemorate this unusual gift.

During the preceding year we issued forty-three designated annuity agreements totaling $130,926. It will be seen, therefore, that we have issued sixteen less agreements than we did the preceding year, but because of the unusual character of this one gift, the total is much larger than last year.

We have issued during the year fifty-seven Undesignated Annuity Agreements of a total value of $168,425, as compared with forty-four last year, totaling $68,004. There has, therefore, been an increase in the number of Undesignated Annuity Agreements issued and the amount received is $100,000 more than last year. This makes a total of eighty-four agreements issued this year with a combined value of $630,669. The previous year we issued eighty-seven regular annuity agreements with a combined value of $198,930. This shows a decrease of three in number and an increase of $431,739 in the amount.

The Board will recall that for a number of years it has been our custom to issue Special Annuity Agreements under the terms of which the Board is responsible for handling property, or stocks and bonds which are received, and turning over to the donors the net income therefrom. We are in no case responsible for loss of principal or income. We have issued nine such annuity agreements during the year with a total value of $54,400, an increase of $20,000 over the amount so received last year. In addition to this, $9,262 has been added to the value of Special Agreements previously issued. Of the nine Special Agreements issued this year, four represent gifts of property, four represent gifts of stocks and bonds, and one represents a mortgage.

Wills

The receipts this year are a clear indication of the value of continually reminding our Methodist people of the desirability of remembering this Board in their Wills. These gifts during the year have been sufficient to prevent a large deficit and to enable us to continue our work another year on its present basis. Every friend of the cause of Foreign Missions has an opportunity at this point, not only in connection with his own will, but in promoting the idea among other members of our Church. The Treasurer has continually kept this matter before our people whenever opportunity offered. A letter with a copy of our pamphlet, "Your Will and Foreign Missions," were sent to nearly 2,000 Methodist bankers whose names we recently secured for our files. The same action should be taken in connection with a new list of lawyers whose names have been secured. The limitations of time and budget are the only things that prevent the Treasurer from a more extended campaign in connection with legacies. If the time and money were available, increased results would undoubtedly be secured for future years.

Centenary Estate Notes

We have continued during the year our communication with the signers of Centenary Estate Notes and with their pastors. As the result, we have adjusted many of these Estate Notes and have corrected our records by giving credit in many cases for payments that had been made through regular benevolent channels but not reported to us. Several Notes have been exchanged for Annuity Agreements. This we do wherever possible. A number have been collected and our net receipts from this source were $8,233.57.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Underwriting

The Treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has remitted on the Interchurch World Movement underwriting during the year $15,898.77, which reduces the total of $300,000, to $45,038.19. The effort of the officers of the Society fully to pay this underwriting is appreciated by the Board and its officers.

China Emergency Fund

An appeal was made for $150,000 to provide for the extra expenses in connection with the evacuation of our missionaries due to the disturbed conditions in China. In response to this appeal there has been received $30,329.64.

Properties in the United States

Attleboro Springs.—This property was leased to the New England Deaconess Association on March 31, 1927, for a period of five years, with the understanding that the New England Deaconess Association will pay taxes, insurance, repairs, and all expenses in connection with the property. At the end of four years the New England Deaconess Association is to decide whether or not they wish to take over the property. If they decide not to take over the property, they are to assist in securing a purchaser. If they take over the property they are to pay the Board the sum of $120,000 with interest at the rate of 5 per cent for the five years during which they will have occupied it.

Mountain Lake Park.—Mountain Lake Park has had a more successful season than usual, both in financial receipts and in attendance at the various Conferences. The income has met all of the current expenses and some repairs on the property. We have not been able to sell the property and have no prospective purchaser in mind.

Wallace Lodge.—The litigation which the Board has had with the City of Yonkers since 1920 was settled on December 31, 1926. The Appellate Division decreed that the Board would have to pay taxes on Wallace Lodge, the clubhouse, the garages and adjacent land. Two pieces of vacant property and the Stephens Apartments were declared exempt. By the litigation the Board saved about one third of the taxes, including interest on the payments if they had been made regularly. The clubhouse property was sold to the Park Hill Community Club on August 1, 1927. Wallace Lodge was closed on June 1, 1927, but the Stephens Apartments are all occupied.

Other Properties—The properties which the Board owns in the United States and which have been received by bequest, gift or on the annuity plan, require constant attention from the standpoint of insurance, taxes, leases, collections of rent and attempts to sell. Our annuity representative, Mr. Frank E. Baker, helps us keep in touch with many of these properties in the Central West, by personally inspecting them as he has opportunity in connection with his annuity travels. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer have personally seen several of the properties during the year.

There has been very little opportunity to sell farm properties at reasonable prices. There is a new movement in farm sales in the Central West, but the farms that are being sold are chiefly properties which are in the hands of banks and which they are selling at low prices to close up their accounts. Improved economic conditions in farming sections, we trust, will help us in disposing of some of our many properties.

Three excellent farms located in Kansas came to us during the year from the estate of Dr. L. Reynolds of Horton, Kansas, one of which has already been sold. Sixteen properties located in Indianapolis, Indiana, consisting of small houses and two large tracts in sections being newly developed, were received on the annuity plan.

Legal Department

The Board has already learned through action of the Executive Committee of the resignation of Mr. William O. Gantz as counsel of the Board. The Executive Committee has expressed its appreciation of the valuable services which he has rendered during the past years as counsel. Mr. Gantz not only gave his advice, but handled a vast amount of correspondence relating to the closing of our estates. This correspondence has been taken over by Assistant Treasurer Sutherland, with the help of a stenographer who is thoroughly familiar with the work through her association with Mr. Gantz. Meantime, business has recalled Mr. Gantz temporarily to New York from California, and he is helping us where requested with his advice and co-operation. During his absence, Mr. C. A. Ogren, a member of the Board, advised us on all matters involving legal questions of any moment.

Miscellaneous

The Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation Department has been unusually busy because of the conditions in China. The return of a large number of missionaries has brought unusual shipments of goods to this country, sometimes more than filling the capacity of our storeroom. Others who have not returned have shipped some of their effects to this country. Otherwise, this important department of our work which so greatly affects the comfort and efficiency of our missionaries, both as to their personal travel and purchasing supplies for them, has continued as in previous years.

The Treasurer desires to record again his sincere appreciation of the splendid co-operation of the Committee on Finance. The faithfulness of this group and the competent manner in which they handle many complicated and perplexing matters deserve recognition here.

The Treasurer also desires to express his appreciation of the splendid service of the treasury staff and to make special mention of Mr. Charles E. DeVesty, who has willingly assumed extra work during the past year as cashier in addition to his duties as accountant and who has served the Board with signal devotion and efficiency for more than twenty-seven years.

MORRIS W. EHNES, *Treasurer,*
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, *Assistant Treasurer.*

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1928

SCHEDULE A

BOARD OBLIGATIONS

Interest	$83,000	
Deficit	142,393	
		$225,393

SCHEDULE B

GENERAL EXPENSE

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. **Corresponding Secretaries** Salaries of the Corresponding Secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, for the general supervision of all the work of the Board.	$18,911
2. **Secretary-Counsel** Salary of the Secretary-Counsel and stenographic help.	6,660
3. **Office Service**	
a. Reception Salary of reception clerk and office messenger. Incidental supplied.	2,644
b. Stenographers and Clerks— Salaries of stenographers and clerks not assigned to special departments, telephone operator, incoming and outgoing mail.	8,608
c. Filing Salaries of clerical help for the filing of all correspondence.	5,602
d. Porters Salaries of porters.	3,432
e. Postage For all correspondence.	3,500
f. Telephones and Telegrams	2,400
g. Insurance Liability and group insurance of office and staff, fire insurance on office furniture.	500
h. Office Supplies Cost of supplies not charged to special departments.	2,500
i. Incidentals Miscellaneous charges of administration.	440

4. **Board and Committee Meetings.** Travel expense and entertainment of the members of the Board for the annual meeting and expense of Board Committees.	$8,000
5. **Rent** .... For office of the Board of 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.	19,500
6. **Light**	1,500

II. TREASURER

1. **Treasurer's Office** .... Salaries of Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, stenographic help, auditing and office expense. The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer supervise all the receipts and expenditures of the Board under the Board's direction, including cultivation of annuities and legacies and the care of all property received by gift or will.	17,262
2. **Accountant's and Cashier's Office** Salaries of the accountants, cashier, stenographic and clerical help. The bookkeeping connected with receipts and disbursements of both designated and undesignated funds to the various treasurers throughout the world; accounting for all appropriations; dealing with exchange, letters of credit, and payment of bills for purchases made in the United States by individual missionaries and institutions; handling the cash, the bank accounts, and the records of investments and reinvestments of the permanent and annuity funds.	28,906
3. **Purchasing, Shipping and Transportation (one third)** .... Proportion of expense of purchasing supplies and transportation properly charged against office administration.	3,282

III. FOREIGN FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1. **Associate Secretaries** .... Salaries of Associate Secretaries, stenographic help, traveling expenses, foreign field visitation, and office expense. The Associate Secretaries cooperate with the Corresponding Secretaries and under their direction aid in conducting correspondence with all the fields and the business related thereto. They are also constantly engaged in the public presentation of foreign missions.	20,092
2. **Records and Research** .... Salary and office expense of the Recording Secretary, stenographic and clerical help, for keeping the minutes of the Board and its committees and staff; preparation and editing of the annual report, and all forms and schedules of reports from the fields; editing and revising the surveys; research for the Church at large, the editors, the secretaries, and the missionaries.	13,224

IV. EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

1. **Designated Income**............. Salaries, stenographic and clerical help involved in preparing and sending out information regarding objects for designated gifts and keeping in touch with all persons, organizations, and churches that through the years have maintained designated objects for their foreign missionary giving. Securing from the field and distributing reports of the work made possible by designated gifts.	$21,136
2. **Legal and Property**............ Watching over the legal status of all phases of the Board's work; the direction of all cases of contested wills; the settlement of estates; the investigation of the value and title of all property offered the Board on the annuity or other plan.	3,420
3. **Field Cultivation**............... Salary of Associate Secretary in charge of field cultivation, stenographic help. One half the maintenance of the offices of the Board in Chicago and San Francisco; supplementary allowances for missionaries on furlough assigned to special field work.	32,226
4. **Publications**.................. Printing and distribution of the annual report and special foreign missionary literature.	8,000
5. **Travel**........................ Travel expense of secretaries and missionaries for field cultivation.	8,000
6. **Annuity Cultivation**............ Proportionate cost of salaries and travel expense of annuity agents employed by Home and Foreign Boards. One half the cost of annuity advertising in Church Press.	8,000

V. GENERAL CONFERENCE

Cost of exhibit, anniversary, field days, demonstrations and missionary addresses....	5,000	
	$252,745	
Less income from permanent fund for Administration and Home Cultivation....	10,000	
		$242,745

SCHEDULE C

INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSIONS

Emergency Fund		$50,000
Incidental Fund		25,000
Cooperation Fund:		
Foreign Missions Conference	$4,000	
Committee on Cooperation in Latin America	2,800	
Joint Committee on Religious Education in Foreign Fields	1,000	
Liberia Advisory Committee	1,000	
Brussels Agency	150	
Espana Evangelica	100	
Bureau of African Languages	200	
African Christian Literature Bureau	250	
China Christian Student Association	500	
Central Office China Union Universities	786	
Anglo-American Community Churches	600	
Agricultural Missions	50	
		11,436
Purchasing and Transportation		9,844
Personnel Department		7,721
Medical Department		7,241
Retired Missionaries' Fund		66,000
		$177,242
Personnel Training Obligations		6,300
Foreign Scholarship Aid		1,000
Medical Scholarship Aid		500
		$185,042

SCHEDULE D

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS—RECURRING ITEMS

DIVISION ONE—EASTERN ASIA

Central China			
Missionary Support		$43,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$217		
From Designated Current Income	2,589		
From Undesignated Current Income	16,194	19,000	
			$62,000
Chengtu			
Missionary support	$26,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$146		
From Designated Current Income	1,250		
From Undesignated Current Income	8,504	9,900	
			35,900
Chungking			
Missionary Support		$22,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$27		
From Designated Current Income	5,765		
From Undesignated Current Income	6,568	12,360	
			34,860

Foochow			
Missionary Support		$49,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,362		
From Designated Current Income	14,813		
From Undesignated Current Income	7,325	24,500	$74,000
Hinghwa			
Missionary Support		$15,700	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$305		
From Designated Current Income	13,581		
From Undesignated Current Income	3,114	17,000	32,700
Kiangsi			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,326		
From Undesignated Current Income	28,174	$29,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,107		
From Designated Current Income	4,043		
From Undesignated Current Income	10,350	15,500	45,000
North China			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$433		
From Undesignated Current Income	66,567	$67,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$7,819		
From Designated Current Income	6,139		
From Undesignated Current Income	11,642	25,600	92,600
Shantung			
Missionary Support		$12,100	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,545		
From Designated Current Income	2,590		
From Undesignated Current Income	4,465	8,600	20,700
South Fukien			
Missionary Support		$9,700	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$45		
From Designated Current Income	3,266		
From Undesignated Current Income	2,289	5,600	15,300
Yenping			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$300		
From Undesignated Current Income	13,700	$14,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$260		
From Designated Current Income	9,185		
From Undesignated Current Income	1,855	$11,300	25,300

China Connectional			
Missionary Support	$1,150		
Work Operations	14,663		
			$15,813
China Union Universities—Work Operations			
Fukien			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$112		
From Designated Current Income	280		
From Undesignated Current Income	4,000	$4,392	
			4,392
Nanking			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$5,000		
From Designated Current Income	67		
From Undesignated Current Income	1,933	$7,000	
			7,000
Peking			
From Designated Current Income	$947		
From Undesignated Current Income	2,053	3,000	
			3,000
West China			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$112		
From Designated Current Income	2,358		
From Undesignated Current Income	3,530	$6,000	
			6,000
Total for China			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,059		
From Undesignated Current Income	288,091		
		$290,150	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$19,057		
From Designated Current Income	66,873		
From Undesignated Current Income	98,485	184,415	
			474,565
Japan			
Missionary Support		$56,500	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$209		
From Designated Current Income	3,137		
From Undesignated Current Income	43,654	47,000	
			103,500
Korea			
Missionary Support		$53,300	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,739		
From Designated Current Income	10,942		
From Undesignated Current Income	23,819	36,500	
			89,800
Manchuria			
Work Operations	$1,370		
			1,370
Chosen Christian College (Union)			
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$174		
From Undesignated Current Income	3,826	$4,000	
			4,000
Severance Medical College (Union)			
Work Operations, Undesignated		$750	
			750

Total for Eastern Asia			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,059		
From Undesignated Current Income......	397,891		
		$399,950	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$21,005		
From Designated Current Income.........	81,126		
From Undesignated Current Income......	171,904	274,035	
			$673,985

DIVISION TWO—SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Malaya			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,076		
From Undesignated Current Income......	21,224		
		$22,300	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,762		
From Designated Current Income.........	2,017		
From Undesignated Current Income......	5,221	10,000	
			32,300
Netherlands Indies			
Missionary Support.....................		$16,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$14		
From Designated Current Income.........	954		
From Undesignated Current Income......	3,932	4,900	
			20,900
North Sumatra			
Missionary Support............................		$15,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income.........	$395		
From Undesignated Current Income......	5,010	5,405	
			20,405
Philippine Islands			
Missionary Support............................		$25,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$559		
From Designated Current Income.........	3,875		
From Undesignated Current Income......	8,566	13,000	
			38,000
Total for Southeastern Asia			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,076		
From Undesignated Current Income......	77,224		
		78,300	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$3,335		
From Designated Current Income.........	7,241		
From Undesignated Current Income......	22,729	33,305	
			$111,605

DIVISION THREE—SOUTHERN ASIA

Bengal			
Missionary Support............................		$19,800	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$282		
From Designated Current Income.........	8,317		
From Undesignated Current Income......	401	9,000	
			28,800

Bombay			
Missionary Support		$17,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$524		
From Designated Current Income	12,785		
From Undesignated Current Income	91	13,400	
			$30,400
Burma			
Missionary Support		$20,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$108		
From Designated Current Income	1,218		
From Undesignated Current Income	4,174	5,500	
			25,500
Central Provinces			
Missionary Support		$17,700	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,006		
From Designated Current Income	15,251		
From Undesignated Current Income	2,943	19,200	
			36,900
Gujarat			
Missionary Support		$17,100	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,101		
From Designated Current Income	30,763		
From Undesignated Current Income	36	31,900	
			49,000
Hyderabad			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$703		
From Undesignated Current Income	24,297		
		25,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$6,072		
From Designated Current Income	12,196		
From Undesignated Current Income	1,032	19,300	
			44,300
Indus River			
Missionary Support		$24,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$205		
From Designated Current Income	14,911		
From Undesignated Current Income	884	16,000	
			40,000
Lucknow			
Missionary Support		$28,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$508		
From Designated Current Income	20,047		
From Undesignated Current Income	4,445	25,000	
			53,000
North India			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$960		
From Undesignated Current Income	32,040		
		33,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$3,440		
From Designated Current Income	25,089		
From Undesignated Current Income	24,471	53,000	
			86,000

Northwest India			
Missionary Support		$23,300	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$3,214		
From Designated Current Income	27,090		
From Undesignated Current Income	11,696	42,000	
			$65,300
South India			
Missionary Support		$23,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$688		
From Designated Current Income	11,725		
From Undesignated Current Income	3,187	15,600	
			38,600
India General			
Missionary Support		$18,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$80		
From Undesignated Current Income	14,920	15,000	
			33,000
Lucknow Christian College			
Missionary Support		$16,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,143		
From Designated Current Income	1,621		
From Undesignated Current Income	12,236	16,000	
			32,000
India Methodist Theological College			
Missionary Support		$6,500	
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$4,518		
From Designated Current Income	135		
From Undesignated Current Income	2,347	7,000	
			13,500
Total Southern Asia			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,663		
From Undesignated Current Income	286,737		
		$288,400	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$23,809		
From Designated Current Income	181,228		
From Undesignated Current Income	82,863	287,900	
			$576,300

DIVISION FOUR—AFRICA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

Angola			
Missionary Support		$20,250	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$370		
From Designated Current Income	4,382		
From Undesignated Current Income	3,248	8,000	
			28,250
Congo			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,250		
From Undesignated Current Income	21,550		
		$23,800	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$3,155		
From Designated Current Income	5,234		
From Undesignated Current Income	2,111	10,500	
			34,300

Liberia			
Missionary Support		$18,550	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$322		
From Designated Current Income	4,331		
From Undesignated Current Income	12,347	17,000	
			$35,550
Rhodesia			
Missionary Support		$23,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$158		
From Designated Current Income	7,284		
From Undesignated Current Income	3,558	11,000	
			34,000
Southeast Africa			
Missionary Support		$20,720	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$319		
From Designated Current Income	10,470		
From Undesignated Current Income	1,411	12,200	
			32,920
Total for Africa			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,250		
From Undesignated Current Income	104,070		
		$106,320	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$4,324		
From Designated Current Income	31,701		
From Undesignated Current Income	22,675	58,700	
			$165,020

DIVISION FIVE—LATIN AMERICA

Mexico			
Missionary Support		$11,600	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$405		
From Designated Current Income	4,950		
From Undesignated Current Income	46,645	52,000	
			$63,600
Central America			
Missionary Support		$15,300	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$712		
From Undesignated Current Income	11,988	12,700	
			28,000
North Andes			
Missionary Support		$15,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$188		
From Designated Current Income	1,404		
From Undesignated Current Income	15,958	17,550	
			32,550
Bolivia			
Missionary Support		$12,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$991		
From Undesignated Current Income	13,709	14,700	
			26,700

Chile			
Missionary Support		$18,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$100		
From Designated Current Income	1,344		
From Undesignated Current Income	25,356	26,800	
			$44,800
Eastern South America			
Missionary Support		$12,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$500		
From Designated Current Income	227		
From Undesignated Current Income	43,473	44,200	
			56,200
South America General			
Missionary Support		$11,840	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$325		
From Undesignated Current Income	4,820		
		5,145	
			[a]16,985
Total for Latin America			
Missionary Support		$95,740	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,193		
From Designated Current Income	9,953		
From Undesignated Current Income	161,949	173,095	
			$268,835

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[a] Includes $1,500 for La Nueva Democracia.

DIVISION SIX—EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

COPENHAGEN AREA

Baltic and Slavic			
Missionary Support		$2,711	
Work Operations, Undesignated		10,000	[a]$12,711
Denmark			
Work Operations			[b]10,170
Finland			
Work Operations			5,800
Finland-Swedish			
Work Operations			4,500
Norway			
Work Operations			[c]12,550
Sweden			
Work Operations			12,000
Total for Copenhagen Area			
Missionary Support		$2,711	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$300		
From Undesignated Current Income	54,720	$55,020	$57,731

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[a] Under administration of the Executive Committee.

[b] $1,170 of this amount is for interest on the obligation carried in New York.

[c] $1,250 of this amount is for application on the debt of Oslo Headquarters under direction of the Executive Committee.

PARIS AREA

France			
Missionary Support		$10,370	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$2,500		
From Designated Current Income	1,137		
From Undesignated Current Income	29,993	33,630	$44,000
Italy			
Missionary Support		2,900	
Work Operations			
From Designated Current Income	$200		
From Undesignated Current Income	57,266	57,466	60,366
Monte Mario			
Missionary Support		$3,000	
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,000		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	1,253		
From Designated Current Income	4,614		
From Undesignated Current Income	2,883	8,750	11,750
North Africa			
Missionary Support		$23,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$304		
From Designated Current Income	871		
From Undesignated Current Income	22,449	23,624	46,624
Madeira Islands			
Missionary Support		$1,100	
Work Operations ($2 Designated)		1,800	
			2,900
Spain			
Work Operations, Undesignated			[a]4,600
Total for Paris Area			
Missionary Support		$40,370	
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$1,000		
From Undesignated Current Income	39,370		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	4,057		
From Designated Current Income	6,824		
From Undesignated Current Income	118,989	129,870	$170,240

ZURICH AREA

Austria		
Work Operations, Undesignated		$6,500
Bulgaria		
Missionary Support	$3,000	
Work Operations ($180 Designated)	5,310	
		8,310
Northeast Germany		
Work Operations, Undesignated		7,270
Northwest Germany		
Work Operations, Undesignated		6,900
South Germany		
Work Operations, Undesignated		4,060
Southwest Germany		
Work Operations, Undesignated		8,150

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[a] $1,250 of this amount under direction of the Executive Committee.

Germany General			
Work Operations, Undesignated			[a]$3,710
Hungary			
Work Operations, Undesignated			6,000
Jugo Slavia			
Work Operations ($48 Designated)			9,000
Russia			
Work Operations ($105 Designated)			3,750
Switzerland			
Work Operations, Undesignated			4,500
Frankfort Theological Seminary			
Work Operations ($300 Permanent Funds Inc.)			5,000
Total for Zurich Area			
Missionary Support		$3,000	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Inc.	$300		
From Designated Current Income	333		
From Undesignated Current Income	69,517	70,150	73,150
Total for Europe and North Africa			
Missionary Support		$46,081	
From Designated Permanent Funds, Inc.	$1,000		
From Undesignated Current Income	45,081		
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$4,357		
From Designated Current Income	7,457		
From Undesignated Current Income	243,226	255,040	301,121
Total Direct Appropriations for All Fields			
Missionary Support:			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$8,048		
From Undesignated Current Income	1,006,743		
		1,014,791	
Work Operations			
From Designated Permanent Funds Income	$58,023		
From Designated Current Income	318,706		
From Undesignated Current Income	705,346	1,082,075	
			2,096,866

SCHEDULE E

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Field Projects Fund	$70,000

SCHEDULE F

NON-RECURRING ITEMS

Designated Gift adjustment Fund	50,000
Total Appropriations	$2,870,046

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[a] For Reduction of Debt or Property Obligations under direction of the Executive Committee.

SCHEDULE G

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

1. Designated Gifts for Non-Recurring Items—Gifts of $1000, or more, without Apportionment Credit: paid by order of the Executive Committee, as needed, on advice from the field.
2. Designated Gifts for Recurring Items not included in the Field Redistribution—Gifts without Apportionment Credit: remitted monthly as received.
3. Undesignated Excess Income: distributable by the Executive Committee.

SCHEDULE H

CHINA EMERGENCY FUND

The personal losses of Missionaries shall be paid from this Fund.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

of the

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

November 10, 1927

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in annual session at New York City.

GENTLEMEN:

At its recent session held in Minneapolis, Minn., the General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church approved, for the year 1928, appropriations totalling $2,381,810. This is $83,813.66 less than the receipts of 1927 and $48,952 more than the appropriations of 1927. The receipts of 1927, which totalled $2,465,623.66, included special gifts for designated buildings and endowments, the repetition of which in 1928 is problematical, and also some $15,000 for the Interchurch Fund not included in the 1927 appropriations. In the interest of conservative financing, therefore, the 1928 appropriations have not been increased to the full extent of the increase in 1927 collections.

The entire indebtedness of the Society, including all its branches, is now less than $75,000.

A comparative summary of the 1927 and 1928 appropriations follows:

	1927	1928
Missionaries (salary, travel, furniture, outfits)	$750,158.00	[a]$728,603.00
Current Work (including miscellaneous foreign field items and reserves for contingencies)	1,097,874.75	1,126,023.50
Buildings and High Grade Indigenous Workers	149,186.00	188,570.00
Reserve for Exchange Losses	37,977.00	36,085.00
Retirement Fund		
Endowment	110,400.00	112,050.00
Allowances	32,000.00	36,000.00
Student Aid	6,950.00	5,750.00
Interchurch Fund	3,522.00	2,220.00
Administrative Expense (current)	129,172.50	125,090.50
Administrative Expense (account Deficit accrued in 1922–3–4–5–6)	11,118.00	11,118.00
Branch Debt	4,500.00	....
Miscellaneous not overhead (certain branch annuities, interest on loans, etc.)	....	10,300.00
	$2,332,858.25	$2,381,810.00

On the sheets attached details by Conferences and countries are given. The item "Missionaries Not Yet Assigned to Conferences"

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[a] Decrease due to decrease in China force.

$29,410, represents in small part conditional appropriations for missionaries to be accepted and sent out within the year, but the major portion of it is the Equalization Fund, whereby branches which have available funds and few missionaries set aside this appropriation to help branches rich in missionaries but not so well provided with funds for sending them out. Help is given by one branch to another in lump sums and allocation to Conferences at this time is, therefore, difficult.

The imperative need of developing a staff of high grade indigenous workers has led us to set aside a considerable portion of the fund heretofore devoted entirely to provide for such workers. We believe such an investment will mean more for the devolpment of the missionary enterprise than bricks and mortar could ever do. The item hitherto called "Buildings" becomes therefore, "Buildings and High Grade Indigenous Workers."

No new buildings are being erected in China, nor will be during the present crisis. The $6,850 which appears in 1928 appropriations covers salaries of Chinese doctors and teachers and also one or two small building debts in the United States for China buildings previously erected.

Again $38,600 is appropriated for the Lima High School building. We plan to use Young People's Thank Offerings of 1927, 1928 and 1929 for this building. Probably by 1930 we will have accumulated from this source and from special gifts enough to permit the erection of the much needed building.

The 1928 appropriations clear in full the debt on the Isabella Thoburn College buildings.

The comparatively large amount appropriated for Retirement Fund Endowment is a second step in our plan outlined last year to build up a maximum endowment of $1,250 to care for accrued liability for pensions for missionaries born prior to January 1, 1879. As explained in a previous report, we plan to care for those born after January 1, 1879, by pension policies purchased from life insurance companies.

Two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars appears in appropriations for Interchurch Fund. As usual, however, most of the branches carry this as an "over and above" item. Whatever is received from donors for this purpose will be promptly turned over to the Board of Foreign Missions.

The item "Administration Expense Deficit" refers to an overdraft occasioned by under appropriation for Administrative Expense in 1922-3-4-5-6. The 1928 appropriation will wipe out the entire deficit. Five and twenty-six hundredths per cent of the 1928 appropriation covers current cost of administration, promotion and education for the Society and all its branches.

It is our aim to keep at least sixteen per cent of the total appropriation for any one year in non-recurring items, so as to provide a margin of safety against possible shrinkage in income. The 1928 appropriations contain thirteen per cent of such items.

The appropriations are herewith presented to the Board of Foreign Missions for approval.

Cordially yours,
JENNIE BROWN SPAETH, *Recording Secretary.*
FLORENCE HOOPER, *Treasurer.*

Appropriations for 1928

	Missionaries	Current Work	Buildings and High Grade Workers
Africa			
Angola	$4,725.00	$3,943.50	....
Rhodesia	13,800.00	13,458.50	$10,765.00
Southeast Africa	4,950.00	2,643.00	750.00
Totals	$23,475.00	$20,045.00	$11,515,00
Asia			
Burma	$14,525.00	$14,097.75	....
China			
Central China	$23,145.00	$28,345.00	$1,500.00
Chengtu, West China	12,975.00	21,970.00	....
Chungking, West China	11,640.00	17,025.00	....
Foochow	39,610.00	48,077.50	3,000.00
Hinghwa	18,500.00	22,968.00	....
Kiangsi	26,475.00	44,385.00	1,350.00
North China	39,400.00	32,397.00	1,000.00
Shantung	6,350.00	8,435.00	....
Yenping	6,465.00	10,942.75	....
China General	....	8,204.00	....
Totals	$184,560.00	$242,749.25	$6,850.00
India			
Bengal	$20,980.00	$27,394.00	....
Bombay	15,975.00	26,030.50	$500.00
Central Provinces	15,300.00	32,952.50	6,850.00
Gujarat	15,200.00	33,475.50	12,380.00
Hyderabad	14,050.00	34,950.00	177.00
Indus River	20,800.00	24,314.00	8,000.00
Isabella Thoburn College	10,888.00	13,022.00	31,075.00
Lucknow	18,050.00	33,243.00	1,800.00
North India	44,300.00	83,567.50	16,134.00
Northwest India	28,750.00	57,882.50	6,900.00
South India	22,250.00	45,496.50	5,260.00
India General	....	4,215.50	500.00
Totals	$226,543.00	$416,543.50	$89,576.00
Japan			
East Japan	$28,450.00	$57,321.75	$1,627.00
West Japan	22,450.00	37,449.00	1,702.00
Totals	$50,900.00	$94,770.75	$3,329.00
Korea	$64,225.00	$98,700.50	$700.00
Malaya	$32,300.00	$22,460.25	$21,400.00
Netherlands Indies	$5,600.00	$6,382.00	....
Philippine Islands	$25,575.00	$28,160.50	....

	Missionaries	Current Work	Buildings and High Grade Workers	
Europe				
Bulgaria	$4,825.00	$6,255.50	$13,500.00	
Central Europe	....	2,283.00	....	
France	1,850.00	12,350.00	....	
Italy	4,425.00	5,150.00	2,000.00	
North Africa	11,150.00	13,260.00	....	
Norway	....	50.00	....	
Totals	$22,250.00	$39,348.50	$15,500.00	
Latin America				
Eastern South America	$17,600.00	$24,725.25	....	
Mexico	23,640.00	41,068.50	$1,100.00	
North Andes	8,000.00	4,956.00	38,600.00	
Totals	$49,240.00	$70,749.75	$39,700.00	
Missionaries not yet Assigned to Conferences	$29,410.00	....	....	
Current Work to Assist Minneapolis Branch	....	$12,500.00	....	
Miscellaneous Disbursements direct to Foreign Field (Library Service, Foreign Contingencies, General Foreign Items)	....	39,515.75	....	
	$728,603.00	$1,126,023.50	$188,570.00	$2,043,196.50
Exchange Reserve				36,085.00
Total appropriations direct to Foreign Field				$2,079,281.50
Retirement Fund:				
Endowment				112,050.00
Allowances				36,000.00
Student Aid				5,750.00
Administration and Promotion, 1928				125,090.50
Administrative Expense (deficit accrued 1922–23–24–25–26)				11,118.00
Interchurch Fund				2,220.00
Miscellaneous (not overhead) (certain branch annuities and interest appropriations)				10,300.00
Total 1928 Appropriations				$2,381,810.00

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819–1906

Dates	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
April 5, 1891—April 13, 1820	240,924	....	....	....	....	823 04	.003	85 76	737 28	....
April 14, 1820—April 30, 1821	256,881	....	....	....	....	2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	....
May 1, 1821—May 31, 1822	281,146	....	....	....	....	2,547 39	009	1,689 28	3,424 15	....
June 1, 1822—May 31, 1823	297,632	....	....	....	....	5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	....
June 1, 1823—May 11, 1824	312,540	....	....	....	....	3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	3,704 85	....
May 12, 1824—May 4, 1825	328,523	....	....	....	....	4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,138 79	....
May 5, 1825—May 11, 1826	341,144	....	....	....	....	4,964 11	.014	5,510 85	2,592 05	....
May 12, 1826—April 25, 1827	360,800	....	....	....	....	6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	....
April 26, 1827—April 10, 1828	381,997	....	....	....	....	6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	167 11	....
April 11, 1828—April 30, 1829	421,156	....	....	....	....	14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	....
May 1, 1829—April 30, 1830	447,743	....	....	....	....	13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,693 07	....
May 1, 1830—April 30, 1831	476,153	....	....	....	....	9,950 57	.029	11,496 28	6,146 36	....
May 1, 1831—April 30, 1832	513,114	....	....	....	....	11,379 66	.022	12,658 99	4,867 03	....
May 1, 1832—April 22, 1833	548,593	....	....	....	....	17,097 05	.031	20,356 57	1,607 51	....
April 23, 1833—April 30, 1834	599,736	....	....	....	....	35,700 15	.059	31,061 89	6,245 77	....
May 1, 1834—April 30, 1835	638,784	....	....	....	....	30,492 21	.048	38,535 62	....	1,797 64
May 1, 1835—April 15, 1836	652,528	....	....	....	....	59,517 16	.091	52,067 56	5,651 96	....
April 16, 1836—April 16, 1837	653,032	....	....	....	....	57,096 05	.087	66,536 85	....	3,788 84
April 17, 1837—April 9, 1838	658,157	....	....	....	....	96,087 36	.146	89,257 97	3,040 55	....
April 10, 1838—April 9, 1839	696,549	....	....	....	....	132,480 29	.19	103,661 58	31,859 26	....
April 10, 1839—April 19, 1840	740,459	....	....	....	....	146,410 87	.184	152,507 02	15,763 11	....
April 20, 1840—April 19, 1841	795,445	....	....	....	....	139,905 76	.176	158,698 05	....	3,029 18
April 20, 1841—April 19, 1842	852,918	....	....	....	....	139,473 25	.163	145,092 73	....	8,648 66
April 20, 1842—April 19, 1843	913,901	....	....	....	....	146,482 17	.16	139,306 51	....	1,473 10
April 20, 1843—April 19, 1844	1,068,525	....	....	....	....	146,578 78	.137	155,020 36	....	9,904 68
April 20, 1844—April 30, 1845	1,171,356	....	....	....	....	94,562 27	.08	85,729 55	....	1,071 94
May 1, 1845—April 30, 1846	1,139,587	....	....	....	....	89,528 26	.078	64,372 60	24,083 72	....
May 1, 1846—April 30, 1847	644,299	....	....	....	....	78,932 73	.122	76,634 13	26,382 32	....
May 1, 1847—April 30, 1848	631,558	....	....	....	....	81,600 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	....
May 1, 1848—April 30, 1849	639,066	....	....	....	....	84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	....
May 1, 1849—April 30, 1850	662,315	....	....	....	....	104,579 54	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	....
May 1, 1850—April 30, 1851	689,682	....	....	....	....	126,471 31	.183	131,163,40	2,450 23	....
May 1, 1851—April 30, 1852	728,700	138,284 42	....	2,804 68	9,393 38	150,482 48	.208	155,663 07	....	3,173 34
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853	752,626	298,473 39	....	21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282,229 87	50,565 18	....
Jan. 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854	783,358	211,952 01	....	4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 17	....
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec. 31, 1855	799,431	204,464 86	....	6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	....
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856	800,327	199,996 59	....	7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	.296	274,182 49	....	820 41
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857	820,519	247,753 13	....	8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	....
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858	956,555	220,987 64	....	8,813 55	25,423 42	255,224 61	.265	251,600 88	4,711 63	....
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 31, 1859	974,345	243,863 44	....	8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	....
Jan. 1, 1860—Dec. 31, 1860	994,447	236,269 21	....	10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	270,701 27	3,783 29	....
Jan. 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1861	988,523	222,709 28	....	10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	.248	249,071 09	837 13	....
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec. 31, 1862	942,906	241,247 29	....	12,874 78	11,027 64	265,148 71	.281	226,309 64	29,676 20	....
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec. 31,1863	923,394	388,109 18	....	16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	.451	291,602 81	164,867 14	....
Jan. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1864	928,320	497,867 17	....	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	.592	437,568 10	267,292 30	....

Dates	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32	....	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 93	....
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35	....	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	.53	805,703 17	....	32,584 28
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868	1,255,115	575,624 90	....	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	.476	649,773 03	....	84,195 62
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48	....	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	.475	623,820 95	....	89,789 96
Jan. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1870	1,370,134	576,774 10	....	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	.434	515,896 32	....	10,942 51
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871	1,421,323	603,421 70	....	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	.438	588,528 86	23,987 88	....
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,646 60	....	10,359 16	23,950 84	661,056 60	.453	598,647 63	86,396 85	....
Nov. 1. 1872—Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,103 76	....	15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	.465	725,169 69	42,063 80	....
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,521	618,004 99	....	47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 26	13,288 86	....
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	613,927 12	....	35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 89	.419	721,805 34	....	46,030 59
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	533,594 45	....	51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	.359	699,904 35	....	151,746 56
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,608	566,765 66	....	39,616 74	22,594 85	628,977 25	.376	560,055 40	....	82,824 71
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15	....	41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	.324	511,169 90	....	42,629 56
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80	....	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,266 90	....	63,037 16
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880	1,742,922	500,182 46	....	34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	.319	576,335 69	....	82,001 71
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881	1,713,104	570,965 77	....	33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82	....	104,422 64
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882	1,748,021	621,381 08	....	48,605 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	.395	653,428 41	....	66,185 04
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883	1,767,114	650,772 54	....	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	.425	728,321 76	....	43,036 90
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31 1884	1,835,490	652,188 99	....	49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	.398	775,724 16	....	87,635 20
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885	1,890,336	694,034 95	....	101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	.437	779,878 74	....	40,685 58
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886	1,987,376	836,592 37	....	133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	.496	829,173 41	124,444 48	....
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887	2,093,935	932,208 91	....	35,843 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	.496	1,002,895 19	161,010 20	....
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888	2,156,119	928,596 38	....	41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	.461	1,156,646 08	....	1,579 64
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889	2,236,463	1,014,082 09	....	92,125 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42	....	36,254 26
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890	2,283,953	1,051,642 04	....	58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 72	.495	1,163,738 92	....	68,921 36
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	22,169 23	117,515 44	28,680 79	1,246,907 27	.522	1,146,708 39	31,277 52	....
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892	2,442,627	1,119,886 36	12,110 12	122,678 46	10,458 10	1,265,133 04	.513	1,241,011 52	55,399 04	....
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893	2,524,053	1,109,457 65	35,060 23	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,227,094 00	.486	1,381,043 28	....	98,550 24
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894	2,690,060	1,088,186 96	46,301 50	35,107 28	10,313 62	1,179,909 36	.438	1,241,517 80	....	160,158 68
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895	2,766,656	1,072,990 11	68,105 35	86,262 20	10,652 07	1,238,009 73	.447	1,298,485 19	....	220,634 14
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896	2,831,787	1,149,596 57	43,410 35	43,758 80	25,482 81	1,262,248 53	.445	1,210,586 19	....	168,971 80
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897	2,851,525	1,067,134 90	44,629 05	50,189 48	14,416 29	1,176,369 72	.412	1,179,475 27	....	172,077 35
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898	2,886,389	1,110,639 08	60,838 00	57,120 97	117,184 16	1,345,782 21	.466	1,253,018 11	....	79,313 25
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899	2,876,057	1,122,159 51	76,286 90	53,590 78	124,061 88	1,376,099 07	.478	1,287,136 11	9,649 71	....
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900	2,929,674	1,143,263 18	76,803 16	55,864 63	43,796 67	1,319,727 64	.45	1,339,814 03	....	10,436 68
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901	2,948,137	1,184,628 28	125,865 33	31,957 64	14,200 13	1,356,651 38	.46	1,381,390 50	....	35,175 80
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902	3,000,295	1,281,721 69	117,626 33	54,902 60	8,673 64	1,462,924 26	.487	1,333,261 48	94,486 98	....
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903	3,031,918	1,405,945 07	171,951 03	62,006 49	14,321 26	1,654,223 85	.546	1,532,580 81	216,129 99	....
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904	3,070,121	1,451,688 66	167,888 59	53,398 64	31,549 46	1,704,525 35	.556	1,665,918 04	254,737 30	....
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905	3,148,211	1,527,987 93	186,477 31	39,355 99	14,871 21	1,768,692 44	.561	2,005,573 56	17,856 18	....
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906	3,236,661	1,615,494 64	374,062 27	53,163 69	28,927 68	2,071,648 28	.64	1,983,962 81	105,531 65	....
Total	....	40,018,343 38	1,629,584 75	2,230,527 07	1,279,363 59	*47,046,496 75	....	....	....	....

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* During the years 1836–1847 a total of $2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among thereceipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1927

	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Designated Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907	3,307,275	988,859 06	331,019 99	57,762 54	24,278 69	1,401,920 28	.423	1,519,314 16	11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,256 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	613,693 98	56,173 58	23,655 11	1,940,304 02	.453	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Nov. 1, 1917—Oct. 31, 1918	4,239,509	1,411,486 83	804,926 15	105,667 88	58,266 12	2,380,346 98	.561	2,153,279 76	....
Nov. 1, 1918—Oct. 31, 1919	4,175,504	4,249,683 65	1,049,302 05	35,894 35	18,093 11	5,352,973 16	1.28	2,723,800 49	....
Nov. 1, 1919—Oct. 31, 1920	4,393,988	5,058,185 88	1,012,921 46	48,855 73	47,026 68	6,166,989 75	1.40	6,165,133 66	....
Nov. 1, 1920—Oct. 31, 1921	4,492,401	4,375,253 73	945,028 93	40,153 15	49,476 40	5,409,912 21	1.20	5,410,701 65	....
Nov. 1, 1921—Oct. 31, 1922	4,593,540	4,321,030 98	978,717 74	90,409 59	35,970 72	5,426,129 03	1.18	5,426,129 03	....
Nov. 1, 1922—Oct. 31, 1923	4,659,267	3,682,599 82	996,729 45	167,361 85	503,782 40	5,350,473 52	1.15	5,351,540 17	....
Nov. 1, 1923—Oct. 31, 1924	4,712,528	2,002,603 32	748,140 03	274,202 73	128,016 62	3,152,962 70	.669	4,400,794 43	3,101,330 27
Nov. 1, 1924—Oct. 31, 1925	4,738,093	2,173,227 60	644,071 31	102,960 76	545,010 32	3,465,269 99	.73	3,493,292 29	2,829,463 41
Nov. 1, 1925—Oct. 31, 1926	4,750,766	2,127,547 84	801,152 74	108,014 95	729,822 70	3,766,538 23	.793	4,030,437 59	2,203,797 31
Nov. 1, 1926—Oct. 31, 1927	4,781,357	2,005,896 83	978,394 25	292,910 59	630,523 78	3,907,725 45	.817	4,050,118 68	1,601,760 65
Total	....	43,230,146 18	13,576,034 53	1,785,361 13	3,062,804 21	61,654,346 05	....	....	....

MISSION TREASURERS

EASTERN ASIA

China

Foochow Area

Foochow, Hinghwa, Yenping, South Fukien—Rev. W. A. Main, P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

Peking Area

North China, Shantung (Rev. W. T. Hobart), Chengtu West China: Chungking West China—Rev. W. A. Main.
Mr. O. J. Krause, Sub-Treasurer, Peking.
Rev. Spencer Lewis, Sub-Treasurer, Chengtu, West China.

Shanghai Area

Central China, Kiangsi—Rev. W. A. Main.

Japan and Korea

Seoul Area

Japan—Rev. F. N. Scott, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Korea—Rev. H. D. Appenzeller, Seoul.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Manila Area

Malaya—Rev. E. F. Lee, 45 Stamford Road, Singapore.

Philippine Islands—Rev. B. O. Peterson, 442 Avenida Rizal, Manila.

Singapore Area

Malaya—Rev. J. F. Peat, Fort Canning Road, Singapore.
North Sumatra Mission—Rev. R. L. Archer, Medan, Sumatra.

SOUTHERN ASIA

India and Burma

Bangalore Area

Burma—Rev. M. A. Clare, Syriam.
Hyderabad—Rev. John Patterson, Vikarabad.
South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, 19 Mount Road, Madras.

Bombay Area

Bombay—Rev. Frederick Wood, Clare Road, Bombay.
Gujarat—Rev. John Lampard, Nadiad.
Indus River—Rev. Mott Keislar, Sangrur.

Calcutta Area

Bengal—Rev. D. H. Manley, 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
Central Provinces—Dr. F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore.
Lucknow—Rev. H. J. Sheets, Theological Seminary, Bareilly.

Delhi Area

North India—Rev. L. A. Core, Budaon, U. P.
Northwest India—Rev. R. E. Crane, Muttra.

AFRICA

Capetown Area

Angola—Rev. R. B. Kipp, Loanda, Angola.
Congo—Rev. R. S. Smyres, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.
Rhodesia—Rev. F. G. Mauger, Old Umtali.
Southeast Africa—Rev. J. A. Persson, 42 Orwell St., Kensington, Johannesburg.

Covington Area (U. S. A.)

Liberia—Rev. R. L. Embree, Cape Palmas.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City Area

Mexico—Rev. R. A. Carhart, Apartado, 115, Bis, Mexico City.
Central America—Rev. R. E. Marshall, Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone.

Buenos Aires Area

Bolivia—Mr. C. S. Bell, Casilla 9, La Paz.
Chile—Mr. C. A. Irle, Casilla 71, Angol.
Eastern South America—Rev. G. P. Howard, Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
North Andes—Rev. M. A. Rader, Apartado, 1386, Lima, Peru.

EUROPE

Copenhagen Area

Denmark—Rev. Herman Saermark, Kalundborg.
Finland—Rev. J. W. Haggman, Helsingfors.
Finland-Swedish—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors.
Norway—Rev. Einar Karlsen, 56 Thorvaldsen, Kristiania.
Sweden—Rev. Albert Lofgren, Majorsgatan 5, Stockholm.
Baltic Mission—Rev. Hans Soete, 15 Elizabeth St., Riga, Latvia.

Paris Area

France—Rev. J. D. Townsend, 79 Denfert Rochereau, Paris.
Italy—Rev. J. W. Maynard, Via Firenze 38, Rome.
Spain—Mrs. A. D. Crawford, Villa Maria del Carmen, Calle Brazil, Seville.
Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Funchal.
North Africa—Rev. E. F. Frease, Rue Joinville, Algiers.

Zurich Area

Austria—Rev. H. Bargmann, 14 Sechshanserstr. 56, Vienna VIII.
Bulgaria—Rev. Pavel Todoroff, Lovetch.
Germany, Central—Rev. Johannes Hilpart, Bismarkstr. 12, Aue.
Germany, Northeast—Rev. Alfred Hammer, Junkerstr. 5-6, Berlin.
Germany, Northwest—Rev. Ernest Braunlich, Abendrothsweg 43, Hamburg.
Germany, South—Rev. Jacob Elfner, Bernsteinerstr. 7, Waublingen.
Germany, Southwest—Rev. Karl Jahnke, Karlstr. 49B., Karlsruhe.
Hungary—Rev. Martin Funk, Felso Erdoser 5, Budapest.
Jugo-Slavia—Rev. John Jacob, Deakova 47, Novi Sad.
Russia—Rev. Karl Hurtig, Helsingfors, Finland.
Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Muehlebachstr. 48, Zurich.

NEW MISSIONARIES
of
THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
Who Went to Their Fields
NOVEMBER 1, 1926—OCTOBER 31, 1927

FIELD	Ordained	Unordained	Married Women	Single Women	Total	Doctors	Nurses	Contract
Africa	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
China	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Japan	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
India and Burma	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	4
Malaya	7	..	6	5	18	..	..	..
North Sumatra	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Latin America	..	1	..	4	5	1	..	..
North Africa	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..
Total for all fields	12	2	10	12	36	2	1	4

Victor D. Longfield, S.V.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Albion, '23
Garrett, '25
Kennedy School of Missions, '27
Congo

Marguerite Landon Longfield, S.V.
Marlette, Mich.
Albion, '23
Garrett, '26
Congo

Elizabeth Ploeg, R.N.
Butterworth Hospital Training School, '19
Public Health Nursing Course of University of Michigan, '20
China

Marvin H. Harper, S.V.
Albany, Ga.
Emory University, '22
Candler Theological School, '25
Yale Divinity School, '26
India

Emmie Ficklen Harper, S.V.
Washington, Ga.
High School, Washington, Ga., '20
Agnes Scott College, '24
India

E. Julia Christensen, S.V.
Putnam, Ill.
Senachwine Community School, '13
Chicago Training School, '25
Burma

Hobart B. Amstutz, S.V.
Amherst, Ohio
Northwestern, '21, '23
Garrett, '23
Malaya

Celeste Bloxsome Amstutz, S.V.
Pennville, Ind.
Northwestern, '21, '24
Malaya

Hazel M. Depler (Contract)
Dunscombe, Iowa
College of Penmanship, Columbia, Ohio, '21
Morningside College, '27
Malaya

Wendell H. Cordle, S.V.
State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo., '25
University of Missouri, '27
Malaya

Hattie Jones Cordle, S.V.
Green City, Mo.
State Teachers' College, Kirksville, Mo., '24
University of Missouri, '27
Malaya

Linden B. Jenkins, S.V.
Greensburg, Ind.
High School, '16
University of Michigan, '27
Malaya

Mildred L. Merten, (Contract)
Sioux City, Iowa
High School,
Garner, Iowa, '23
Morningside College, '27
Malaya

Andrew McNab
Dunshelt, Scotland
Teachers' Training
School, Edinburgh, '13
London University, '23
Malaya

Lily Henderson McNab
Stirling, Scotland
Stirling High School
Glasgow University, '19
Malaya

Irvin S. Motz, S.V.
Pewaukee, Wis.
Lawrence, '23
Garrett, '26
Northwestern, '27
Malaya

Elbertha Conn Motz, S.V.
Correll, Minn.
Teachers' College,
Saint Cloud, Minn., '18
Northwestern, '26
Garrett, '26
Malaya

Willard A. Schurr, S.V.
Puente, Cal.
Union High, Puente,
Cal., '20
University of Southern
California, '24, '25
Malaya

Catherine Bennett Schurr
San Diego, Cal.
High School, San
Diego, Cal., '21
University of Southern
California, '25
Normal School, San
Diego, Cal., Summer, '24
Malaya

Lorinne McLaughlin
Adel, Iowa
Hunters College, '24
Cornell College, '25
Malaya

Reginald B. Zumstein, S.V.
Lafayette, Ind.
Purdue University, '23, '24
Boston University
School of Theology, '26
Malaya

Adelaide Eberhoff Zumstein, S.V.
Lafayette, Ind.
Purdue University, '20, '23
Malaya

Hazel Johnson Roche (Mrs. R. D.)
Washington, Pa.
High School,
Washington, Pa., '20
Normal School,
Washington, Pa.
Malaya

Paul B. Means, S.V.
Omaha, Neb.
Univ. of Nebraska, '11
Yale College, '15
Oberlin Sch. of Theol., '16
North Sumatra

Nathalie Toms Means
Spokane, Wash.
Washington State Coll., '22
La Alliance, Francaise,
Paris, '23
La Sorbonne, Paris, '24
North Sumatra

Rubye E. McCarroll
Walnut Ridge, Ark.
School, Walnut Ridge,
Ark., '23
De Pauw, '27
Chile

Edith L. Reynolds, S.V.
Lakewood, N. J.
Normal School,
Trenton, N. J., '21
Drew, '26
Columbia, Summer, '27
Chile

Donald M. MacCornack, M.D.
Whitehall, Wis.
Calgary Collegiate
Institute, '16
Northwestern, '20
University of Illinois
College of Medicine, '25
North Andes (Peru)

Elmer H. Douglas
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Garrett, '25
Drew, '26
Kennedy School of
Missions, '27
North Africa

Rhoda M. Lochhead, M.D., S.V.
Constantine, North Africa
High School, Ashford,
England, '16
University of Glasgow, '22
North Africa

Lawrence McGuffin
East Lynn, Mass.
Boston University, '20, '25
Harvard School of
Education, '27
North Africa

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOLLOWING WERE NOT AVAILABLE:

Ruth Sherwood, S.V.
Doland, S. Dak.
High School,
Doland, S. Dak., '17
Dakota Wesleyan, '21
University of Wisconsin,
Summer, '22
University of Washington, Summer, '26
Malaya

Zora Goodman Thompson (Mrs. E. W.) S.V.
Galeton, Pa.
Mansfield State
Normal, '21
Dickinson College, '21
Ohio Wesleyan, '23
Boston University, '24
Japan

Willard J. Simpson, S.V.
University Place, Neb.
High School,
Gresham, Neb., '18
Nebraska Wesleyan, '23
Yale Graduate Sch., '27
China

Mary Shelly, S.V.
Iquique, Chile
Concepcion College, '21
Ohio Wesleyan, '27
Chile

REAPPOINTED

Clare Norton
Napa, Cal.
State Normal, San Jose
Univ. of California, '08
Malaya

Ruth Earle, R.N.
San Dimas, Cal.
Teachers' College, '24
Bellevue Hospital, '24
North Andes

RESIGNED

Miriam Rosecrans
Ashton, Ill.
Mt. Morris College, '18
No. Illinois Normal, '21
Panama

BISHOPS RESIDENT IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Africa, Central and South

Eben S. Johnson—Cape Town.

China

George R. Grose—Peking.
Lauress J. Birney—Shanghai.

Japan and Korea

James C. Baker—Seoul.

India

Brenton T. Badley—Bombay.
Frederick Fisher—Calcutta.
John W. Robinson—Delhi.

Malaya, Netherlands Indies, North Sumatra and Philippine Islands

Edwin F. Lee—Missionary Bishop.

South America and Central America

BOLIVIA, CHILE, ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, PERU—Central America.
George A. Miller—Buenos Aires.

Europe and North Africa

STOCKHOLM AREA
Raymond J. Wade, Stockholm, Sweden.

PARIS AREA
William O. Shepard—Paris, France.

ZURICH AREA
John L. Nuelsen—Zurich, Switzerland.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS—RETIRED

Joseph Crane Hartzell—Blue Ash, Ohio

Isaiah Benjamin Scott—Nashville, Tenn.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

June 1, 1928

For Post-Office Addresses See List of Missionaries Classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or Mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field and later accepted by the Board; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbott, David G., 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. C.), 1888, *Fairfield, Iowa,* Central Provinces.
Ackerly, George A., 1926, *Brooklyn, N. Y.,* Lucknow.
Ackerly, Dorothy Eggleston (Mrs. G. A.), 1926, *Pleasant Valley, Conn.,* Lucknow.
†Aden, Fred., 1918, *Parlier, Cal.,* Eastern South America.
Aden, Anna Petit (Mrs. F.), 1918, *Parlier, Cal.,* Eastern South America.
Aeschliman, Edward J., 1919, Genesee, North China.
Aeschliman, Myrle Patterson (Mrs. E. J.), 1921, North China.
Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.

Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912 *Arlington, Kan.*, Bombay.

Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Lucknow.

Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), *Shenandoah, Iowa*, Lucknow.

Alexander, Robert P., 1893, New England Southern, Japan.

Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.

Amendt, Charles C., 1918, *East Sparta, Ohio*, Korea.

Amendt, Edith Anderson (Mrs. C. C.), 1918, *Steubenville, Ohio*, Korea.

Amstutz, Hobart B., 1926, Rock River, Malaya.

Amstutz, Celeste Bloxsome (Mrs. H. B.), 1926, *Pennville, Indiana*, Malaya.

†Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.) 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.

Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.

Anderson, Karl E., 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, Hyderabad.

Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Iowa*, Hyderabad.

Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.

Appenzeller, Ruth Noble (Mrs. H. D.), 1918, *Kingston, Pa.*, Korea.

Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, North Sumatra.

Archer, Edna Caye (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, North Sumatra.

Archibald, Charles H., 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.

Archibald, Lillie Lee (Mrs. C. H.), 1921, *King, Ontario*, Bengal.

Argelander, Frank A., 1918, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Kiangsi.

Argelander, Clara Schleman (Mrs. F. A.), 1920, *Berea, Ohio*, Kiangsi.

Auner, Orval M., 1913, Southeast Kansas, Central Provinces.

Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.

B

Badley, Theodore C., 1904, *New York City*, Lucknow.

Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio*, Lucknow.

Baker, Dwight C., 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Shantung.

Baker, Annie Cormack (Mrs. D. C.), 1920, *Berkeley, Cal.*, Shantung.

Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.

Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.

Baldwin, DeWitt C., 1923, East Maine, Burma.

Baldwin, Edna Aikin (Mrs. DeW. C.), 1923, *Bangor, Me.*, Burma.

Ballenger, Maurice G., 1921, Oklahoma, Lucknow.

Ballenger, Esther Nichols (Mrs. M. G.), 1921, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Lucknow.

Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, Ohio*, Yenping.

Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Yenping.

†Barrett, Willis C., 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.

Barrett, Fern Abel (Mrs. W. C.) (R.N.), 1924, *Sheridan, Wyo.*, Foochow.

Barton, Miss Helen E., (R.N.), 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Chengtu.

Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), 1926, *Stanton, Mich.*, Yenping.

Bauman, Ernest N., 1907, *Birmingham, Ohio*, Eastern South America.

Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.

Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.

Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. Dak.*, Chile.

†Beck, Frank S., 1912, *Canton, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.

Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.

Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minnesota, Philippine Islands.

Beckendorf, Esther Maud (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.

Becker, Arthur L., 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.

Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.

Becker, Miss Elva M., 1924, *Webster Groves, Mo.*, Chile.

Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, Chengtu.

Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, Chengtu.

†Bell, Carl S., 1919, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.

Bell, Fannie Guptil (Mrs. C. S.), 1920, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.

Bell, William W., 1921 *Moscow, Ida.*, Burma.

Bell, Rosetta Gempler (Mrs. W. W.), 1921, *Beloit, Ohio*, Burma.

Berkey, Marguerite Lough (Mrs. E. R.), 1922, *Norfolk, Neb.*, North China.

Berry, Arthur D., 1902, Newark, Japan.

Berry, Priscilla McClintock (Mrs. W. C.), (R.N.), 1920, *Cleveland, Ohio*, Congo.

Beyer, Ruth D., 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.

Bielski, Miss Alice Irene (R.N.), 1919, *Howard, S. Dak.*, Netherlands Indies.

†Billing, Arthur W., 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.

Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.

Billings, Bliss W., 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.

Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.

Birlingmair, Miss M. Grace, 1924, *Humeston, Iowa*, Malaya.

Bisbee, Royal D., 1910, Columbia River, Gujarat.

Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Gujarat.

Bissonnette, Wesley S., 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.

Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.

†Bittner, Linus H. (M.D.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.

Bittner, Fern Noel (Mrs. L. H.), 1921, *Portland, Ore.*, Netherlands Indies.

Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanora (R.N.), 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.

*Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, North Africa.

*Blackmore, Clarisse Cuendet (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
Blasdell, Robert A., 1918, New England, Malaya.
Blasdell, Fanny Shellabear (Mrs. R. A.), 1924, *Madison, N. J.*, Malaya.
†Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), 1920, *Richmond Hill, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
Blydenburg, Marion Patterson (Mrs. G. T.), 1920, *Middletown, Conn.*, Kiangsi.
Borgman, Joel E., 1921, Central Swedish, Bombay.
Borgman, Elsa Larsson (Mrs. J. E.), 1921, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.
†Bossing, Edward W., 1922, *Covert, Kan.* Central America.
Bossing, Elsie Gugler (Mrs. E. W.), 1922, *Ellis, Kan.*, Central America.
Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed, 1917), *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
Bourgaize, Wilfred, 1921, *East Santa Monica, Cal.*, Rhodesia.
Bowen, Arthur J., 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
Bower, Harry C., 1905, Central Pennsylvania, North Sumatra.
Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Iowa*, North Sumatra.
Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915, *Canton, Mass.*, Malaya.
Bowmar, Bertha Ham (Mrs. T. W.), 1922, *Beverly, Mass.*, Malaya.
Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Burma.
Bracken, Miss Mary, 1925, Paris, France.
Branch, M. Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
Brastrup, John E., 1920, Norwegian and Danish, Congo.
†Breece, Thomas E., 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Breece, Ruth Pyke, 1918, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Brewer, Raymond P., 1921, Baltimore, Chengtu.
Brewer, Constance Falstad (Mrs. R. P.), 1923, *Duluth, Minn.*, Chengtu.
Brewster, Clyde W., 1923, Kansas, North Andes.
Brewster, Mildred Morrison (Mrs. C. W.), 1923, *Fredonia, Kan.*, North Andes.
Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, Ohio*, Hinghwa.
Brinton, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo.
Brinton, Anna Larkin (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis.*, Congo.
Brown, Fred R., 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. Dak.*, Kiangsi.
Brown, Mark W., 1914, North-East Ohio, North China.
Brown, Olive Rentsch (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Wooster, Ohio*, North China.
†Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
Brown, Carrie Willis (Mrs. R. E.), 1917, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, Central China.
Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., 1924, *Boston, Mass.*, Japan.
Brumbaugh, Gladys Davenport (Mrs. T. T.), 1924, *Greenville, Ohio*, Japan.
†Bruner, Glen W., 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
Bruner, Edith Williams (Mrs. G. W.), 1920, *Sterling, Colo.*, Japan.
Bull, Earl R., 1911, West Ohio, Japan.
Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, Ohio*, Japan.
†Bullock, Dillman S., 1923, *Goodrich, Mich.*, Chile.
Bullock, Katrina Kelly (Mrs. D. S.) 1923, *Goodrich, Mich.*, Chile.
Burdick, George M., 1903, Vermont, Korea.
†Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
Buttrick, John B., 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.

C

Cable, Elmer M., 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Iowa*, Korea.
Caldwell, Harry R., 1900, Northern New York, Foochow.
Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Foochow.
Calkins, Harvey R., 1900 (reappointed, 1920), Rock River, Lucknow.
Calkins, Ida Von Holtz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900 (reappointed, 1920), *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.) (R.N.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
Campbell, Frank D., 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
Campbell, Ada Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
†Canright, Cyril M. (M.D.), 1926, *Delaware, Ohio*, Chengtu.
Canright, Winifred Stoody (Mrs. C. M.), 1926, *Wellsboro, Pa.*, Chengtu.
Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Chengtu.
Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Chengtu.
Carhart, Raymond A., 1906, Dakota, Mexico.
Carhart, Dora Gladden (Mrs. R. A.), 1923, *Chula Vista, Cal.*, Mexico.
Carhart, Walter D., 1906, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Chile.
Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, Chile.
Carson, F. Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Hinghwa.
Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
Cartwright, Mary Morris (Mrs. F. T.), 1917, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
Cass, Miss E. Stella, 1918, *Nichols, N. Y.*, North Sumatra.
Chacey, Lloyd A., 1925, *Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio*, Malaya.

Christianson, Miss Julia, 1927, *Putnam, Ill.*, Burma.

Clancy, W. Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.

Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.

Clare, Maurice A., 1915, New England, Burma.

Clare, Elsie Burmeister (Mrs. M. A.), 1920, *Sutherland, Iowa*, Burma.

†Clay, Ernest H. (M.D.), 1926, *Quincy, Ohio*, North China.

Clay, Mabel Amende (Mrs. E. H.), 1926, *Yakima, Wash.*, North China.

Clemes, Stanley W., 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.

Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.

Coates, Alvin B., 1906, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.

Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.

Cole, Winfred B., 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.

Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.

Collier, William B., 1922, New York East, Bombay.

Collier, S. Ruth Hecker (Mrs. W. B.), 1922, *Miami, Fla.*, Bombay.

†Congdon, Wray H., 1915, *Batavia, N. Y.*, North China.

Congdon, Anna Stuart (Mrs. W. H.), 1918, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.

Conley, Carl H., 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.

Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Gujarat.

Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Philippine Islands.

Cook, Helen Thirkield (Mrs. O. W. E.), 1923, *Marshfield, Mass.*, Philippine Islands.

Coole, Arthur B., 1924, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, North China.

Coole, Ella Endres (Mrs. A. B.), 1924, *Denver, Colo.*, North China.

Coole, Douglas P., 1926, *Baldwin City, Kan.*, Malaya.

Coole, Mamie Selim (Mrs. D. P.), 1926, *Moundville, Mo.*, Malaya.

Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kansas, Foochow.

Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.

†Cordle, Wendell H., 1927, *Eugene, Ore.*, Malaya.

Cordle, Hattie Jones (Mrs. W. H.), 1927, *Green City, Mo.*, Malaya.

Core, Lewis A., 1889, West Virginia, North India.

Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Iowa*, North India.

Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.

Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Gujarat.

Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.

Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.

Count, Elmer E., 1905, New York, Bulgaria.

Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.

Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), 1924, *England*, Gujarat.

Crane, Robert E., 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.

Crane, Louise Parsell (Mrs. R. E.), 1919, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.

Cranston, Earl, 3d, 1920, Baltimore, Chengtu.

Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, Chengtu.

Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, Chengtu.

Cutting, Miss Helen F., 1923, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Bolivia.

D

Dabritz, Edward N., 1926, New England Southern, Netherlands Indies.

Dabritz, Mary Leech (Mrs. E. N.), 1926, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Netherlands Indies.

Danskin, Miss Elizabeth, 1919, *Valparaiso, Chile*, Bolivia.

Davis, George L., 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.

Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, Ohio*, North China.

Davis, Miss Melissa J., 1917 (contract), *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, China General.

Davis, Orville L., 1926, Montana, Philippine Islands.

Davis, Lois Overstreet (Mrs. O. L.), 1926, *Lizton, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.

Davis, Walter W., 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.

Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.

Deming, Charles S., 1905, New York, Korea.

Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass.*, Korea.

Depew, Miss Florence A., 1920, *Loup City, Neb.*, Chile.

Depler, Miss Hazel M. (contract), 1927, *Duncombe, Iowa*, Malaya.

Dewey, Halsey E., 1920, *Ruthven, Iowa*, Bengal.

Dewey, Hattie Hepperly (Mrs. Halsey E.), 1921, *Norfolk, Neb.*, Bengal.

Dewey, Horace E., 1921, Minnesota, North China.

Dewey, Carol McCurdy (Mrs. Horace E.), 1921, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.

Dibble, Paul G., 1923, Dakota, South India.

Dibble, Marie Bjerno (Mrs. P. G.) (R.N.), 1923, *White, S. Dak.*, South India.

Dieterich, Fred W., 1915, *Indianola, Iowa*, Central China.

Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1912, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.

Dildine, Harry G., 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.

Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.

Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, New England Southern, Central China.

Dodd, Ethyl (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn.*, Central China.

Dodsworth, Marmaduke, 1920, Puget Sound, Malaya.

Dodsworth, Anna Sorensen (Mrs. M.), 1920, *Nooksack, Wash.*, Malaya.

Douglas, Elmer H., 1927, New York, North Africa.

Draper, Charles E., 1910, *Denver, Colo.*, Kiangsi.

Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Kiangsi.

Draper, Gideon F., 1880, Central New York, Japan.

Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F), 1880, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, Japan.

Duarte, Benjamin R., 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.

Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, Madeira Islands.

Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.*, Chile.

Du Mez, Miss Petula C. (contract), 1926, *Rantoul, Ill.*, Malaya.

Dye, William, 1928, England, Northwest India.

Dye, Maud Brooks (Mrs. W.) 1928, England, Northwest India.

E

Earle, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), 1919 (Reappointed 1925), *San Dimas, Calif.*, North Andes.

Edling, Eddie E., 1921, *Hampton, Va.*, Angola.

Edling, Leila Childs (Mrs. E. E.) (R. N.), 1921, *Heath, Mass.*, Angola.

Eklund, Abel, 1921, Pacific Swedish, Malaya.

Eklund, Ruth Larson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *Kingsbury, Cal.*, Malaya.

*Eldridge, George T., 1921, *Bombay, India*, Indus River.

*Eldridge, Harriett Fone (Mrs. G. T.), 1921, *Bombay, India*, Indus River.

Embree, Revington L., 1924, *Stamford, Conn.*, Liberia.

Embree, Ruth Johnston (Mrs. R. L.), 1924, *Stamford, Conn.*, Liberia.

†Emerson, Henry M. (contract), *Enfield Center, N. H.*, Burma.

Everett, Edward I., 1917, New England, Congo.

Everett, Stella Stouffer (Mrs. E. I.), 1921, *Prescott, Ariz.*, Congo.

Everett, Miss Helen N. (R.N.), 1921, *Franklin, Mass.*, Congo.

F

Faucett, Robert I., 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, Lucknow.

Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, Ohio*, Lucknow.

Felt, Carl A., 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.

Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.

Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.

Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.

Felt, Miss Kathryn, 1920, *Peking, China*, Shantung.

Fiske, Louis McK., 1920, *San Jose, Cal.*, Central America.

Fiske, Marion Eastman (Mrs. L. McK.), 1920, *Fresno, Cal.*, Central America.

Foley, Walter B., 1926, *North Cohasset, Mass.*, Bengal.

Foley, Mary Rosengrant (Mrs. W. B.), 1926, *Rochester, N. Y.*, Bengal.

Follette, Justin P., 1922, New Jersey, Central China.

Follette, Clarice Wylie (Mrs. J. P.), 1922, *Jamul, Cal.*, Central China.

†Ford, Eddy L., 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.

Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.

Forsgren, Carl O., 1921, Eastern Swedish, Northwest India.

Found, Norman (M.D.), 1921, *Bowmanville, Ontario*, Korea.

Found, Annie Cass (Mrs. N.) (R.N.), 1921, *L'Orignal, Ontario*, Korea.

Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., 1922, *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.

Frease, Edwin F., 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.

Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, Ohio*, North Africa.

Freeman, Mark, 1913, Netherlands Indies.

Freeman, Gwen Jones (Mrs. M.), 1913, Netherlands Indies.

G

†Gabel, Clayton E., 1910 (reappointed, 1921), *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.

Gabel, Alice Hollister (Mrs. C. E.), 1909 (reappointed, 1921), *Beloit, Wis.*, South India.

Gale, Francis C., 1908, California, Central China.

Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.) (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Central China.

Gamewell, Francis D., 1881, Newark, North China.

Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.

†Garden, George B., 1924, *Stratford, Ontario*, Hyderabad.

Garden, Elsie Simester (Mrs. G. B.), 1924, *Lanark, Ill.*, Hyderabad.

Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., 1922, *Lincoln, Neb.*, Chile.

Gates, John R., 1906, Rock River, Rhodesia.

Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.

Gates, Robert C., 1922, *Renovo, Pa.*, Rhodesia.

Gates, Mildred Colcord (Mrs. R. C.), 1922, *Coudersport, Pa.*, Rhodesia.

Gaw, Miss Evaline, 1923, *Flandreau, S. Dak.*, Kiangsi.

Gealy, Fred D., 1923, Erie, Japan.

Gealy, Mildred Reader (Mrs. F. D.), 1923, *Rochester, Pa.*, Japan.

†Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb.*, Chungking.

Gentry, Emily Nystrom (Mrs. W. M.), 1924, *Omaha, Neb.*, Chungking.

†Gholz, Walter I., 1911 (reappointed, 1924), *Burbank, Cal.*, Bolivia.

Gibb, John McG., Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.

Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.

Gibbons, Ronald S., 1921, *Salisbury, Mass.*, Bengal.

Gibbons, Dorothy Chase, 1925, *Smithtown, N. H.*, Bengal.

Gibbs, Austin J., 1907, *Bowersville, Ohio*, Angola.

Gibbs, Clara Ault (Mrs. A. J.), 1918, *Saint Clairsville, Ohio,* Angola.

†Gibson, Vernon C., 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa,* Chile.

Gibson, Margery Spry (Mrs. V. C.), 1923, *West Liberty, Iowa,* Chile.

Gillet, Ira E., 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio,* Southeast Africa.

Gillet, Edith Riggs (Mrs. I. E.), 1918, *Oberlin, Ohio,* Southeast Africa.

Given, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Cadiz, Ohio,* Bolivia.

Gjerde, Miss Ora J., 1925 (contract), *Denver, Colo.,* Malaya.

Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), 1924, *Galesburg, Ill.,* North Andes.

Goddin, Miss Myrtle, 1926, *Elkins, W. Va.,* Chile.

†Gordon, Donald C. (M.D.), 1924, *Hazardville, Conn.,* North Andes.

Gordon, Helen Gary (Mrs. D. C.), 1921, *Natick, Mass.,* North Andes.

†Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.,* Foochow.

Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.,* Foochow.

Gottschall, Newton T., 1920, *Newburg, Mo.,* North Sumatra.

Gottschall, Lottie Swank (Mrs. N. T.) (R.N.), 1920, *Lafayette, Ind.,* North Sumatra.

Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.

Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.,* Foochow.

*Gray, Walter G., 1919, *Toronto, Canada,* South India.

*Gray, Florence Hunt (Mrs. W. G.), 1919, *Toronto, Canada,* South India.

*Grey, Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.,* Indus River.

*Grey, Effie Blann (Mrs. A. L.), 1907, *Easton, Md.,* Indus River.

†Griffin, Philip, 1923 (contract), *San Bernardino, Cal.,* Chile.

Griffin, Ina Gregg (Mrs. P.), 1923 (contract), *Santa Cruz, Cal.,* Chile.

Griffiths, Walter G., 1925, *Berkeley, Cal.,* Bengal.

Griffiths, Mabel Elwood (Mrs. W. G.), 1925, *Tujunga, Cal.,* Bengal.

Guptill, Roger S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.,* Congo.

Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.,* Congo.

Guse, Carl F. H., 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.

Guse, Anna Elicker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Iowa,* Central Provinces.

H

Hale, Lyman L., 1915, New England, Central China.

Hale, Sadie Roberts (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Roslindale, Mass.,* Central China.

Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.,* Liberia.

†Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario,* Korea.

Hall, Marion Bottomley (Mrs. S.) (M.D.), 1925, *Baltimore, Md.,* Korea.

Hamel, J. Carel, 1922, *Chicago, Ill.,* North Sumatra.

Hamel, Kathryn Ossentjuk (Mrs. J. C.), 1922, *Chicago, Ill.,* North Sumatra.

Hankin, Miss Katherine (R.N.), 1924, *Freeland, Mich.,* North Andes.

Hanson, Harry A., 1916, New England, North India.

Hanson, Alice Dorchester (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.,* North India.

Hanson, Perry O., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.,* Shantung.

Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.,* Shantung.

Hansson, Miss Ruth (R.N.), 1926, *Sweden,* Rhodesia.

Harkness, Kenneth McK., 1920, *Mitchell S. Dak.,* Southeast Africa.

Harkness, Marguerite S. (Mrs. K. McK.), 1920, *Doland, S. Dak.,* Southeast Africa.

†Harley, George W. (M.D.), 1925, *New Haven, Conn.,* Liberia.

Harley, Winifred Jewell (Mrs. G. W.), 1925, *Merrimac, Mass.,* Liberia.

Harper, Marvin H., 1927, *Albany, Ga.,* Central Provinces.

Harper, Emmie Ficklen (Mrs. M. H.), 1927, *Washington, Ga.,* Central Provinces.

Harrington, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.,* North India.

Harrington, Charlotte Jacobs (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.,* North India.

Harris, John D., 1913, Genesee, South India.

Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.,* South India.

Harrison, Samuel J., 1920, Rock River, Central China.

Harrison, Nancy David (Mrs. S. J.), 1920, *Detroit, Mich.,* Central China.

Hartzell, Corwin F., 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Chile.

Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Iowa,* Chile.

Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, Southern California, Congo.

Hartzler, Lucinda Padrick (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.,* Congo.

Harwood, Harry J., 1921, Central Illinois, Burma.

Harwood, Alma Thomas (Mrs. H. J.), 1921, *Alliance, Ohio,* Burma.

Hassels, Miss Anna (R.N.), 1926, *Oak Park, Ill.,* North Andes.

Hauser, J P, 1902, New England, Mexico.

Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J P), 1905, *Mitchell, S. Dak.* Mexico.

Hauser, Scott P., 1915, Dakota, Chile.

Hauser, Lora Catlin (Mrs. S. P.), 1914, *Owego, N. Y.,* Chile.

Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, Central Illinois, Chengtu.

Havermale, Clara Tolstrup (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.,* Chengtu.

Havighurst, Freeman C., 1920, Baltimore, Foochow.

Havighurst, Anna Roseberry (Mrs. F. C.), 1920, *Warrenton, Mo.,* Foochow.

Hawley, Joseph W., 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.,* South Fukien.

Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.,* South Fukien.

Hayes, E. Pearce, 1921, Baltimore, Foochow.

Hayes, Lily Anderson (Mrs. E. P.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.,* Foochow.

Hayes, Paul G., 1921, *Lancaster, Pa.,* Central China.

Hayes, Helen Wolf (Mrs. P. G.) 1922, *Allentown, Pa.*, Central China.
Heckelman, Frederick W., 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, Ohio,* Japan.
Henderson, George S., 1892, Bengal.
Henninger, Frank E., 1922, Rock River, Northwest India.
Henninger, Lucille Bell (Mrs. F. E.) (R.N.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
†Henry, Cyril H., 1920, *New York City*, Liberia.
Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), 1925, *Washington, D. C.*, North Andes.
Hermann, Carl C., 1908, West German, Northwest India.
Hermann Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.). 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Northwest, India.
Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.
Herrick, Hazel Bock (Mrs. J. S.), 1908, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
Hibbard, Earl R., 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Shantung.
Hill, Charles B., 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
Hilmer, Henry F., 1911, California German, South India.
Hilmer, Matilda Hollman (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
Hobart, William T., 1882, Minnesota, Shantung.
†Hodges, Burt T., 1921, *Methuen, Mass.*, Bolivia.
Hodges, Ruth Davis (Mrs. B. T.), 1919, *Oak Park, Ill.*, Bolivia.
†Holland, Leland W., 1923, *Pasadena*, Cal., Kiangsi.
Holland, Bernice McCurdy (Mrs. L. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
Hollister, George W., 1915, Wisconsin, Hinghwa.
Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), *Hinghwa City*, Hinghwa.
Hollister, John N., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, North India.
Hollister, Lillian Henschen (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, North India.
†Hollister, Paul E., 1923, *Beloit, Wis.*, Chile.
Hollister, Laura Singer (Mrs. P. E.), *Sheldon, Iowa*, Chile.
Hooks, Miss Hattie A., 1919, Liberia.
Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
Hoose, Saidee Pettus (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangsi.
Hoover, James M., 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaya.
Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaya.
Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
Horley, William E., 1895, Malaya.
Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1895, Malaya.
†Horton, Herbert J., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
Horton, N. Ruth McGee (Mrs. H. J.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
Howard, George P., 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
†Howell, Kenneth L., 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
Howell, Nellie Anderson (Mrs. K. L.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bolivia.
Hull, Miss Olive I., 1923, *Winfield, Kan.*, Chile.
Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking. China*, Central China.
Hyde, Preston S., 1901, *Moores Hill, Ind.*, North India.
Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moores Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

Iglehart, Charles W., 1909, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Florence Allchin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
Iglehart, Edwin T., 1904, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
†Illick, C. Raymond (M.D.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
Illick, Lois Allen (Mrs. C. R.), 1919, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Mexico.
Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hulmeville, Pa.*, Central China.
Illick, Bernice Rowland (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Central China.
†Ireland, Neal D., 1923, *Tulsa, Okla.*, Chile.
Ireland, Nina Kanaga (Mrs. N. D.), 1916 (reappointed, 1923), *Tulsa, Okla.*, Chile.
†Irle. Charles A., 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, Chile.

J

James, Edward, 1896 (reappointed, 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
James, Mabel McCracken (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
James, Edith Woodger (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.
†Jarvis, Bruce (M.D.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
Jarvis, M. Ada Carter (Mrs. B. W.), 1923, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, North China.
Jenkins, Linden B., 1927, Detroit, Malaya.
Jensen, Miss C. Marie (R.N.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.
Jett, Harry C., 1920, Saint Louis, South Fukien.
Jett, Wenona Wilson (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Baldwin, Kan.*, South Fukien.
Johannaber, Charles F., 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.
Johannaber, Edna Steuckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
Johnson, Edward S., 1925, West Ohio, Gujarat.
Johnson, Jessie Carter (Mrs. E. S.), 1925, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Gujarat.

Johnson, Miss Serena, 1920, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North Andes.

Johnson, William R., 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

Jones, Benjamin M., 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.

Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Iowa*, Burma.

Jones, E. Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.

Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Iowa*, North India.

Jones, Francis P., 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.

Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.

Jones, Lucian B., 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.

Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.

K

Keeler, Joseph L., (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.

Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.) (R.N.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.

Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Indus River.

Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.) (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Indus River.

Keister, Miss Maud P., 1926, *New Cumberland, Pa.*, Korea.

Kellar, Frederick J., 1922, New England, North Africa.

Kellar, Lillian Griffith (Mrs. F. J.), 1922, *Stratford, Ontario*, North Africa.

†Kellogg, Claude R., 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.

Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.

†Kelly, C. Guyer, 1918, *Baltimore, Md.*, North Africa.

Kelly, Eleanor Andrews (Mrs. C. G.), 1920, *Inwood, L. I.*, North Africa.

Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), 1923, New England, Angola.

Kemp, Winifred Farmer (Mrs. A. H.), 1923, *Montclair, N. J.*, Angola.

Keys, Miss Eudora R., 1925, *Columbus, Ohio*, Chile.

Keys, Pliny W., 1909, South Kansas, Southeast Africa.

Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Southeast Africa.

Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Central America.

†Kinch, Francis M., 1923 (contract), *Snohomish, Wash.*, Chile.

Kinch, Carrie Alger (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Chile.

King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, Central Provinces.

King, Edith Brodbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.

Kingham, James J., 1905, *Rocky Ridge, Ohio*, South India.

Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.

Kipp, Ray B., 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, Angola.

Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, Angola.

Kiser, Stephen L., 1920, Southwest Kansas, North Africa.

Kiser, Karen Hansen (Mrs. S. L.) (R.N.), 1920, *Sedgwick, Kan.*, North Africa.

Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *LaCrosse, Wis.*, North Sumatra.

Klaus, Susan Fries (Mrs. A. V.), 1913, *Connersville, Ind.*, North Sumatra.

Klebsattel, August, 1912 (reappointed, 1923), Central German, Angola.

Klebsattel, Elsie Schick (Mrs. A.), 1912 (reappointed, 1923), *Elmore, Ohio*, Angola.

†Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Hyderabad.

Knight, Katherine Parker (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Hyderabad.

†Korns, John H. (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.

Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.

†Krause, Oliver J., 1908, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.

Krause, Evelyn Baugh (Mrs. O. J.), 1923, *Petaluma, Cal.*, North China.

Krider, Walter W., 1920, North Indiana, Japan.

Krider, Anastasia Cox (Mrs. W. W.), 1920, *Monroe, Ind.*, Japan.

Kutz, Miss Semeramis C. (Dietitian), *Warsaw, Ind.*, North Andes.

L

Lacy, G. Carleton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

Lacy, Harriett Boutelle (Mrs. G. C.), 1918, *Chelsea, Mass., Kiangsi.*

Lacy, Henry V., 1912, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.

Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.

Lacy, John V., 1919, New York, Korea.

Lacy, Mary Appenzeller (Mrs. J. V.), 1917, *Lancaster, Pa.*, Korea.

Lacy, Walter N., 1908, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.

Lacy, Helen Murdock (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.

*Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Gujarat.

*Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Gujarat.

†Lampertz, Edward J., 1922, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Chile.

Lanham, John W., 1922, Oklahoma, Central Provinces.

Lanham, Daisy Wallace (Mrs. J. W.), 1922, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Central Provinces.

†Larkin, George R., 1921, *Pittsfield, Mass.*, Chengtu.

Larkin, Anna Stacy (Mrs. G. R.), 1921, *Johnstown, N. Y.*, Chengtu.

Lavely, Horace T., 1920, *Des Moines, Iowa*, Kiangsi.

Lavely, Gertrude Hillman (Mrs. H. T.), 1920, *Stuart, Iowa*, Kiangsi.

Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *Smithton, W. Va.*, Bengal.

Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, Shantung.

Lewis, Spencer, 1881, Rock River, Chengtu.

Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, Chengtu.

†Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Kiangsi.

Libby, Lucile Tretheway (Mrs. W. E.), 1916, *Riverside, Cal.*, Kiangsi.

Liebner, Otto, 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.

Liebner, Frances Spencer (Mrs. Otto), 1918, *New York City*, Eastern South America.

Lightfoot, Leroy, 1920, Michigan, Bombay.

Lightfoot, Grace Savage (Mrs. Leroy), 1920, *Smiths Creek, Mich.*, Bombay.

Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, Chengtu.

Liljestrand, Ethel Hardy (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, Chengtu.

Lindquist, Miss Maria (R.N.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Angola.

Lindsay, Norman W., 1920, Maine, North Africa.

Lindsay, Ruby Lays (Mrs. N. W.), 1920, *Brockton, Mass.*, North Africa.

Lindsey, Howard W., 1921, *Rochelle, Ill.*, North India.

Lindsey, Thera Twitchell (Mrs. H. W.), 1920, *Trenton, N. J.*, North India.

Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Iowa*, Hyderabad.

Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. Dak.*, Hyderabad.

Lipp, Charles F., 1907, *Shiloh, Ohio*, South India.

Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, Ohio*, South India.

List, Miss Clara, 1921, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Central America.

*Lochhead, James L., 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.

*Lochhead, Margaret Brown (Mrs. J. L.), 1914, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.

*Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., 1923, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.

*Lochhead, Miss Rhoda M., (M.D.), 1927, *Constantine, Algeria*, North Africa.

Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), 1921, *Helle, Norway*, Foochow.

Longfield, Victor D., 1927, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Congo.

Longfield, Marguerite Landon (Mrs. V. D.), 1927, *Marlette, Mich.*, Congo.

Longworth, Alice Ekstromer (R.N.), (Mrs. H. A.), 1920, *Stockholm, Sweden*, Southeast Africa.

Luering, Heinrich L. E., 1889, Central Germany.

Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.

Lund, Miss Pearl B. (R.N.), 1922, *Warren, Pa.*, Korea.

Luthy, S. Raymond, 1922, New England Southern, Japan.

Luthy, Kittie Fishel (Mrs. S. R.) 1922, *Holbrook, Mass.*, Japan.

Lyons, Ernest S., 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.

Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

McCarrol, Miss Rubye E., 1927, *Walnut Ridge, Ark.*, Chile.

McCray, Miss Lillian H., 1919, *Corry, Pa.*, Bolivia.

McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, Chungking.

McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, Chungking.

McGuffin, Lawrence, 1927, *E. Lynn, Mass.*, North Africa.

†McGuire, Paul E., 1924, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, Mexico.

McGuire, Mabelle Bennett (Mrs. P. E.), 1923, *Washington, D. C.*, Mexico.

McLaughlin, Miss Lorinne (contract), 1927, *Adel, Iowa*, Malaya.

†McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), 1924, *Winchester, Ohio*, Korea.

McManis, Marion Wallace (Mrs. S. E.) (R.N.), 1924, *Delaware, Ohio*, Korea.

McNab, Andrew, Jr., 1923, *Dunshelt, Scotland*, Malaya.

McNab, Lily Henderson (Mrs. A.) 1923, *Sterling, Scotland*, Malaya.

†MacCornack, Donald M. (M.D.), 1926, *Whitehall, Wis.*, No. Andes.

†MacCornack, Eugene A., M.D., 1923, *Whitehall, Wis.*, North Andes.

MacCornack, Harriet Hiebner (Mrs. E. A.) (R.N.), 1923, *Whitehall, Wis.*, North Andes.

Main, William A., 1896, Des Moines, Yenping.

Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Iowa*, Yenping.

Manley, David H., 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.

Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.

Manly, Wilson E., 1893, Upper Iowa, Chengtu.

Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, Chengtu.

Marshall, Raymond E., 1920, Newark, Central America.

Martin, Alvo O., 1927, Nebraska, Bolivia.

Martin, Alice Slemons (Mrs. A. O.), *Pawnee City, Neb.*, Bolivia.

†Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Iowa*, Japan.

Martin, Esther Ludwig (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.

Mauger, Frank G. 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.

Mauger, Thelma Gruber (Mrs. F. G.), 1923, *Blackwood, N. J.*, Rhodesia.

Maxwell, Miss Ruth, 1920, *Arlington, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.

May, Russel J., 1926, Wyoming, South India.

May, Emma Chandler (Mrs. R. J.), 1926, *Ilion, N. Y.*, South India.

Mead, Miss Hazel E. (R.N.), 1924, *Turlock, Cal.*, North Andes.

Means, Paul B., 1927, *Omaha, Neb.*, North Sumatra.

Means, Nathalie Toms (Mrs. P. B.), 1926, *Spokane, Wash.*, North Sumatra.

Merten, Miss Mildred L. (contract). 1927, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Malaya.

Miller, Charles E., 1921, *Shumway, Ill.*, North Andes.

Miller, Henry T., 1925, Kansas, Liberia.

Miller, Kate Wood (Mrs. H. T.), 1925, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Liberia.

Miller, Miss Pearl B., 1925, *Sylvia, Kan.*, Chile.

Moe, Rex R., 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.

Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.

Moffatt, Elbert M., 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.

Moffatt, Beatrice Bell (Mrs. E. M.), 1920, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.

†Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), 1925, *Toronto, Ontario,* Rhodesia.

Montgomery, Janet Hislop (Mrs. S. R.), 1925, *Whitley, Ontario,* Rhodesia.

Moore, John Z., 1903, New York East, Korea.

Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.,* Korea.

Moore, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.

Moore, Emma Griesel (Mrs. J. W.), 1926, *Lincoln, Neb.,* Philippine Islands.

Morgan, Hugh C., 1920, *Carlisle, Pa.,* Foochow.

Morgan, Keiller Nolen (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Lookout Mountain, Tenn.,* Foochow.

Morse, Miss Dorothy (R.N.), 1923, *Stamford, Conn.,* Chile.

†Morton, Frederick (M.D.), 1923, *Elk Neck, Md.,* Southeast Africa.

Morton, Alice Aldred (Mrs. F.), 1923, *London, England,* Southeast Africa.

Motz, Irwin S., 1927, Wisconsin, Malaya.

Motz, Elbertha Conn (Mrs. I. S.), 1927, *Correll, Minn.,* Malaya.

Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.,* Rhodesia.

Mumby, Edward W., 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.,* Lucknow.

Mumby, Margaret Stockbarger (Mrs. E. W.), 1921, *Bloomington, Ind.,* Lucknow.

Murphree, Marshall J., 1920, Nebraska, Rhodesia.

Murphree, Azalie Nees (Mrs. M. J.), 1920, *Boaz, Ala.,* Rhodesia.

N

Nave, Julian W., 1921, Southern Illinois, North India.

Nave, Eleanor Bramlet (Mrs. J. W.), 1921, *New Haven, Conn.,* North India.

Noble, W. Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.

Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,* Korea.

†North, William R., 1923, *Solvay, N. Y., Bellefonte, Pa.,* Chungking.

North, Sarah Shuey (Mrs. W. R.), 1923, Chungking.

Norton, Miss Clare, 1915, *Napa, Cal.,* Malaya.

†Noyes, Harold G. (M.D.), 1924, *Newton Center, Mass.,* Hyderabad.

Noyes, Bessie La Rue (Mrs. H. G.), 1924, *Newton Center, Mass.,* Hyderabad.

O

Oakley, E. S., Almora, 1924, North India.

Oakley, Mrs. E. S., Almora, 1924, North India.

Odgers, George A., 1916, *Davenport, Wash.,* Bengal.

Odgers, Doris Slater (Mrs. G. A.), 1919, *Lincoln, Neb.,* Bengal.

O'Farrell, Thomas A., 1909, *Pana, Ill.,* Rhodesia.

O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.,* Rhodesia.

Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., 1924, *Ottawa, Kan.,* China General.

†Oliver, Walter, 1923, *Cape May, N. J.,* Central America.

Oliver, Anna Skow (Mrs. W.), 1923, *Cape May, N. J.,* Central America.

Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.

Olmstead, Katherine Lane (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.,* Burma.

Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouqua, Wis.,* North Sumatra.

Olson, Zenas A., 1921, *Hillsboro, Ore.,* South India.

Olson, Aetna Emmel (Mrs. Z. A.), 1918, *Sherwood, Ore.,* South India.

†Overholt, William W., 1924, *Indianola, Iowa,* Foochow.

Overholt, Olive Probasco (Mrs. W. W.), 1924, *Fayette, Iowa,* Foochow.

P

Pace, John C., 1920, *Iowa Park, Tex.,* Northwest India.

Pace, Mildred Smith (Mrs. J. C.), 1920, *Sagerton, Tex.,* Northwest India.

Parker, Albert A., 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.

Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.,* Bombay.

Parker, Charles E., 1901, *West Durham, N. C.,* Hyderabad.

Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.,* Hyderabad.

Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.,* South Fukien.

Parlin, Lucille Slee (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanston, Ill.,* South Fukien.

Patterson, Charles D., 1924, *Mount Pleasant, Mich.,* Malaya.

Patterson, John, 1920, Kansas, Hyderabad.

Patterson, Eleanora Ward (Mrs. J.), 1920, *Kansas City, Mo.,* Hyderabad.

Paustian, Paul W., 1923, *Sterling, Neb.,* Indus River.

Paustian, Cornelia Munz (Mrs. P. W.), 1923, *Saint Joseph, Mo.,* Indus River.

Peach, Preston, L., 1913, Central New York, Malaya.

Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.,* Malaya.

Pease, Miss Hazel (R.N.), 1926, *Chicago, Ill.,* North Andes.

Peat, Jacob F., 1893, Illinois, Malaya.

Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, *Quincy, Ill.,* Malaya.

Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), 1923, *West Philadelphia, Pa.,* Kiangsi.

Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), 1910, *Hartford, Conn.,* Kiangsi.

Perkins, Georgina Phillips (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, *Yonkers, N. Y.,* Kiangsi.

Perkins, Judson T., 1911, West Wisconsin, Hyderabad.

Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.) (R.N.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.,* Hyderabad.

Perrill, Fred M., 1906, *Salina, Kan.,* Lucknow.

Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.,* Lucknow.

Persson, Josef A., 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden,* Southeast Africa.

Persson, Henny R. (Mrs. J. A.) (R.N.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden,* Southeast Africa.

Peterson, Berndt O., 1904, *Scandia, Kan.,* Philippine Islands.

Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.,* Philippine Islands.

†Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 1922, *Sioux City, Iowa,* Chengtu.
Pflaum, William O., 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
Pflaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.,* Chile.
Phillips, W. Sharman (contract), 1926, Mississippi, Malaya.
Pickett, J. W., 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.,* Lucknow.
Pickett, Ruth Robinson (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.,* Lucknow.
Pilcher, Raymond F., 1916, Michigan, Chungking.
Pilcher, Esther Rulison (Mrs. R. F.), 1916 *Battle Creek, Mich.,* Chungking.
Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.,* Congo.
Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.,* Congo.
Pitt, Malcolm S., 1924, New Jersey, Indus River.
Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N), 1924, *Grand Rapids, Mich.,* Kiangsi.
Ploeg, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), 1927, *Grand Rapids, Mich.,* Kiangsi.
Plummer, James C., 1923, West Ohio, Kiangsi.
Plummer, Sara Davis (Mrs. J. C.), 1923, *Celina, Ohio,* Kiangsi.
Pointer James D., 1913, Gulf, Southeast Africa.
Pointer, Marvyn McNiel (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.,* Southeast Africa.
Porter, Reuben B., 1923, Ohio, Lucknow.
Porter, Lenore Emme (Mrs. R. B.), 1923, *Columbus, Ohio,* Lucknow.
Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.,* Liberia.
Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.,* Liberia.
Proebstel, Lester, 1914, *Salem, Ore.,* Malaya.
Prussner, August H., 1921, Northwest German, North Sumatra.
Prussner, Florence Mauer (Mrs. A. H.), 1921, *Freeport, Ill.,* North Sumatra.
†Pryor, Roy J., 1923, *Manteca, Cal.,* Central China.
Pryor, Helen Brenton (M.D.) (Mrs. R. J.), 1923, *Minneapolis, Minn.,* Central China.
Pyke, Frederick M., 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.,* Shantung.
Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.). 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.,* Shantung.
Pykett, George F., 1891, *Woolwich, England,* Malaya.
Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.,* Malaya.

R

Rader, Marvin A., 1903, Colorado, North Andes.
Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.,* North Andes.
†Rankin, Robert C., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio,* Lucknow.
Rankin, May Stephens (Mrs. R. C.), 1921, *Norwood, Ohio,* Lucknow.
Rape, C. Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.,* Chungking.
Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.,* Chungking.
Rea, Julian S., 1924, *East Weymouth, Mass.,* Southeast Africa.
Rea, Mary Porter (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Amherst, Mass.,* Southeast Africa.
Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), 1925, *Niagara Falls, N. Y.,* North Andes.
†Reed, Elbert E., 1920, *Fort Dodge, Iowa,* Chile.
Reed, Marian Harrington (Mrs. E. E.), 1920, *River Forest, Ill.,* Chile.
Reynolds, Miss Edith, 1927, *Lakewood, N. J.,* Chile.
Richards, Arthur, 1921, *New City, N. Y.,* Bombay.
Richards, Jessie Dawson (Mrs. A.), 1921, *New City, N. Y.,* Bombay.
Riggs, Clarence H., 1903, *Indianola, Iowa,* Burma.
Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Iowa,* Burma.
Riley, Herbert J., 1922, *Los Altos, Cal.,* Philippine Islands.
Riley, Berniece Roach (Mrs. H. J.), 1922, *Woodland, Cal.,* Philippine Islands.
†Robart, Carl, 1920, *Akron, Ohio,* Kiangsi.
Robart, Grace Weaver (Mrs. C.), 1921, *Republic, Ohio,* Kiangsi.
Roberts, George A., 1907, *Marathon, Iowa,* Rhodesia.
Roberts, Bertha Fowles (Mrs. George A.), 1910, *Mountain Dale, Ore.,* Rhodesia.
Robson, Horace G., 1922, Colorado, Central China.
Robson, Gertrude Bridgewater (Mrs. H. G.), 1922, *Charleston, W. Va.,* Central China.
Roche, Raymond D., 1923, *Washington, Pa.,* Malaya.
Roche, Hazel Johnson (Mrs. R. D.), 1927, *Washington, Pa.,* Malaya.
Rockey, Clement D., 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.,* North India.
Rockey, Helen Cady (Mrs. C. D.), 1922, *Evanston, Ill.,* North India.
Rosenberry, Delmar B. (contract), 1926, *Tampa, Fla.,* Malaya.
Ross, Marcellus D., 1912, Northwest Kansas, South India.
Ross, Annie Sams (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindsborg, Kan.,* South India.
†Rossiter, Fred J., 1921, *Preston, Iowa,* Hinghwa.
Rossiter, Daisy Mellor (Mrs. F. J.), 1921, *Ames, Iowa,* Hinghwa.
Rounds, Lloyd D., 1921, Kentucky, Central America.
Rounds, Mayme Johnson (Mrs. L. D.), 1921, *Wilmore, Ky.,* Central America.
Rowe, Harry F., 1898, Northern New York, Central China.
Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.,* Central China.
Rugg, Earl M., 1916, Genesee, Indus River.
Rugg, Ellen Foote (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y.,* Indus River.

S

Sadler, Miss Eva M. (R.N.), 1924, *Altoona, Pa.,* Malaya.
†Sauer, Charles A., 1921, *Circleville, Ohio,* Korea.
Sauer, Marguerite Suttle (Mrs. C. A.), 1921, *Albion, Pa.,* Korea.
Schanzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.

Schanzlin, Elsie Debus (Mrs. G.), 1921, *Baltimore, Md.*, Bengal.

Scheufler, Karl W., 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.*, Yenping.

Scheufler, Ada Mills (Mrs. K. W.), 1921, *Port Byron, N. Y.*, Yenping.

Schubert, William E., 1922, Southern California, Central China.

Schubert, Martha Smith (Mrs. W. E.), 1922, *San Diego, Cal.*, Central China.

Schurr, Willard A., 1927, California, Malaya.

Schurr, Catharine Bennett (Mrs. W. A.), 1927, *San Diego, Cal.*, Malaya.

Scott, Francis N., 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.

Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.

Seamands, Earl A., 1919, West Ohio, South India.

Seamands, Yvonne Shields (Mrs. E. A.), 1919, *Cleveland, Ohio*, South India.

Searles, Clair K., 1915, Central New York, North China.

Searles, Elizabeth Hutchens (Mrs. C. K.), 1923, *Toledo, Ohio*, North China.

Shacklock, Floyd, 1920, *Raymond, Neb.*, Japan.

Shacklock, Louise Dunlop (Mrs. F.), 1923, *Tokyo, Japan*, Japan.

Shaw, Mark R., 1922, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Japan.

Shaw, Alma Dodds (Mrs. M. R.), 1923, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Japan.

Shaw, William E., 1921, *Norwood, Ohio*, Korea.

Shaw, Adeline Hamilton (Mrs. W. E.), 1921, *Lima, Ohio*, Korea.

Sheets, Herman J., 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Lucknow.

Sheets, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, Lucknow.

Sheets, Sankey L., 1921, Pittsburgh, Lucknow.

Shellabear, Miss Margaret A., 1924, *Madison, N. J.*, Malaya.

Shelly, Miss Mary, 1927, *Iquique, Chile*, Chile.

†Shelly, William A., 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.

Shelly, Geneva Lewis (Mrs. W. A.), 1920, *London, Ohio*, Chile.

Sherwood, Miss Ruth (contract), 1927, *Doland, S. Dak.*, Malaya.

Shields, Miss Irene W., 1924, *Loanda, Africa*, Angola.

Shields, Miss Margaret L., 1925, *Milo, Tenn.*, Angola.

Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, Angola.

Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, Angola.

Shields, William E., 1918, North Indiana, Congo.

Shields, Mildred Lynch (Mrs. W. E.), 1918, *Canton, Ill.*, Congo.

†Shurtleff, Malcolm C., 1923, *Little Compton, R. I.*, North Andes.

Shurtleff, Florence Jewell (Mrs. M. C.), 1923, *Little Compton, R. I.*, North Andes.

Sikes, Walter E., 1923, *Camp Verde, Ariz.*, Central Provinces.

Sikes, Jane Wood (Mrs. W. E.), 1923, *Edinburgh, Scotland*, Central Provinces.

Simons, George A., 1907, New York East, Baltic and Slavic.

†Simpson, Willard J., 1927, *University Place, Neb.*, North China.

Sites, C. M. Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.

Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.

Skinner, Miss Achsah M., 1920, *Amsterdam, N. Y.*, Chile.

†Skinner, James E. (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.

Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.

†Smalley, Ray L., 1923, *Morrisville, Vt.*, Congo.

Smalley, Ruth Hubbell (Mrs. R. L.), 1923, *Lexington, Mass.*, Congo.

Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.

Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich.*, North China.

Smith, Earl M., 1922, Central Illinois, Eastern South America.

Smith, Bessie Archer (Mrs. E. M.), 1923, *Peoria, Ill.*, Eastern South America.

Smith, Harold J., 1916, Southern California, Bengal.

Smith, Lilian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bengal.

Smith, James N., Jr., 1921, *Evanston, Ill.*, Bolivia.

Smith, Ruth Linn (Mrs. J. N.), 1921, *Ashley, N. Dak.*, Bolivia.

Smith, Miss Jennie M., 1920, *Worcester, Mass.*, Chile.

Smith, LeGrand B., 1925, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Chile.

Smith, Mildred Failey (Mrs. L. B.), 1925, *Framingham, Mass.*, Chile.

†Smith, Matthew D., 1917, *Alpena, S. Dak.*, Mexico.

Smith, Loretta Sage (Mrs. M. D.), 1919, *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.

*Smith, Percy, 1914, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.

*Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), 1914, *Hampshire, England*, North Africa.

Smith, S. Raynor, 1918, Rock River, Lucknow.

Smith, Geneva Johnson (Mrs. S. R.), 1922, *Centralia, Wash.*, Lucknow.

†Smith, Stephen P., 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Bolivia.

Smyres, Roy S., 1924, *Ithaca, N. Y.*, Congo.

Smyres, Esther Montgomery (Mrs. R. S.), 1924, *Sioux City, Iowa*, Congo.

Snell, Clarence R., 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.

Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.

Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y.*, Chile.

Sones, Ammi M., 1926, *Anamosa, Iowa*, Bombay.

Sones, Gladys Avery (Mrs. A. M.), 1926, *Glens Falls, N. Y.*, Bombay.

Spear, Ray F., 1921, *Colman, S. Dak.*, Burma.

Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.

Spencer, Evelyn McAlpine (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J.*, Japan.

Springer, John M., 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo.

Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, Congo.

Stagg, Samuel W., 1923, Southern California, Philippine Islands.

Stagg, Mary Boyd (Mrs. S. W.), 1923, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Philippine Islands.
Stamer, John P., 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, North Sumatra.
Stamer, Carrie Cabel (Mrs. J. P.), 1920, *Rochester, Pa.*, North Sumatra.
Starks, David D., 1920, Atlanta, Liberia.
Starks, Maude Blackwell (Mrs. D. D.), 1920, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Liberia.
Starrett, Oscar G., 1920, North-East Ohio, Chengtu.
Starrett, Adelia Dodge (Mrs. O. G.), 1923, *Canton, China*, Chengtu.
†Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
Stauffacher, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Southeast Africa.
Steepee, Miss Della E., 1921, *Rogers, Ohio*, Bombay.
Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Bombay.
†Steward, Albert N., 1921, *Omak, Wash.*, Central China.
Steward, Celia Speak (Mrs. A. N.), 1921, *Missoula, Mont.*, Central China.
Stockwell, B. Foster, 1926, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Eastern South America.
Stockwell, Vera Loudon (Mrs. B. F.), 1926, *New Washington, Ohio*, Eastern South America.
Stowe, Everett M., 1923, New England, Foochow.
Stowe, Lulu Shuman (Mrs. E. M), 1923, *Charlestown, Mass.*, Foochow.
Stuntz, Clyde B., 1915, Upper Iowa, Indus River.
Stuntz, Florence Watters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City*, Indus River.
Stuntz, Hugh C., 1920, Rock River, Chile.
Stuntz, Florence Wolford (Mrs. H. C.), 1920, *Genoa, N. Y.*, Chile.
Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaya.
Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaya.
Summers, Gerald V., 1927, Nebraska, Malaya.
Summers, Esther Andren (Mrs. G. V.), 1927, *Cody, Wyo.*, Malaya.
†Swain, James O., 1923, *Lizton, Ind.*, Central America.
Swain, Nancy Cox (Mrs. J. O.), 1923, *Bloomington, Ind.*, Central America.
Swan, Henry M., 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill.*, Bengal.
Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., 1920, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa*, Chile.
Swift, Robert D., 1916, *Salina, Kan.*, Malaya.
Swift, Carol Smith (Mrs. R. D., 1922, *Salina, Kan.*, Malaya.

T

Taylor, H. Erne, 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
Taylor, Mae Parmelee (Mrs. H. E.), 1918, *Scottsville, Mich.*, Rhodesia.
†Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Indus River.
Taylor, Frances Wood (Mrs. O. G.) (R.N.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, Indus River.
Templin, Leslie G., 1921, Northwest Indiana, Gujarat.
Templin, Eloise Morrison (Mrs. L. G.), 1921, *Topeka, Kan.*, Gujarat.
Templin, Ralph T., 1925, Southwest Kansas, Northwest India.
Templin, Lila Horton (Mrs. R. T.), 1925, *Wakita, Okla.*, Northwest India.
Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, Ohio*, North China.
Terman, Lucile Fitzgerald (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, Ohio*, North China.
Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
Terril, William C., 1907, Colorado, Southeast Africa.
Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, Southeast Africa.
†Thero, Samuel G., 1923, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Thero, Mabel Stander (Mrs. S. G.), 1923, *Evanston, Ill.*, Lucknow.
Thoburn, C. Stanley, 1928, Bengal.
Thoburn, Pearl Champlin (Mrs. C. S.), 1928, *Melrose Highlands, Mass.*, Bengal.
†Thoburn, Wilbur C., 1923, *Meadville, Pa.*, Lucknow.
Thomas, Wendell M., Jr., 1923, New York, Gujarat.
Thomas, S. Ruth Bancroft (Mrs. W. M.), 1923, *Westerville, Ohio*, Gujarat.
Thompson, Everett W., 1926, *E. Rochester, N. H.*, Japan.
Thompson, Zora Goodman (Mrs. E. W.), 1924, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Japan.
Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Indus River.
Thompson, Vivian Shute (Mrs. G. B.), 1920, *Lisbon, N. Dak.*, Indus River.
Titus, Murray T., 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seaman, Ohio*, North India.
Toothaker, Frank M., 1918, Southern California, Yenping.
Toothaker, Bessie H. (Mrs. F. M.), 1918, *Santa Ana, Cal.*, Yenping.
Townsend, Jacob D., 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, France.
†Trimble, Charles G., (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Yenping.
Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Yenping.
Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), 1922, *Long Valley, N. J.*, Central China.
Trimmer, Ruth Barkman (Mrs. C. S.), 1922, *High Bridge, N. J.*, Central China.
Truscott, Basil R., 1920, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
Truscott, Annie S. (Mrs. B. R.), 1920, *South Sioux City, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
Truscott, Thomas A., 1919, Nebraska, Eastern South America.
Truscott, Caroline J. (Mrs. T. A.), 1919, *Syracuse, Neb.*, Eastern South America.
Tuck, Ernest E., 1919, New England Southern, Northwest India.
Tuck, Helen G. (Mrs. E. E.), 1919, *Greeley, Colo.*, Northwest India.
Tucker, Boyd W., 1921, North Indiana, Bengal.
Tucker, Lela Payton (Mrs. B. W.), 1916, *Cement, Okla.*, Bengal.
Tull, Lawrence E., 1921, *Cincinnati, Ohio*, Rhodesia.

Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.

Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, Lucknow.

V

Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.

Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.

W

Wachs, Victor H., 1911, New England, Korea.

Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.

Wadsworth, Julian S., 1924, New England, France.

Wadsworth, Maie Short (Mrs. J. S.), 1924, *Providence, R. I.*, France.

Walker, Miss Emma E., 1925 (contract), *Washington, D. C.*, Malaya.

Ward, Ralph A., 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.

Ward, Mildred Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Foochow, China*, Foochow.

Warner, Ariel N., 1910, Georgia, Bombay.

Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.

Warren, McKinley H., 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.

Warren, Vanetta H. (Mrs. M. H.), 1920, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Eastern South America.

Washburn, John E., 1910, Dakota, Bolivia.

Washburn, Grace Judd (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Bolivia.

Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), 1924, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Central China.

Weak, Harry H., 1907, Dakota, North India.

Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. Dak.*, North India.

Welker, Roy A., 1921 (contract), *New York City*, France.

Welker, Mary Pray (Mrs. R. A.), 1921 (contract), *New York City*, France.

Wellman, Coe R., 1923, Southern California, Mexico.

Wellman, M. Esther Turner (Mrs. C. R.), 1923, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Mexico.

Wengatz, John C., 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.

Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, Angola.

Wesley, Arthur F., 1918, Detroit, Eastern South America.

Wesley, Grace Shaw (Mrs. A. F.), 1918, *Chicago, Ill.*, Eastern South America.

West, John N., 1892, North Ohio, North India.

West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, Ohio*, North India.

West, Ralph E., 1922, Newark, Japan.

West, Pauline May (Mrs. R. E.), *Tokyo, Japan*, Japan.

†Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.

Whitehead, Virginia Bennett (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia

Wiant, Bliss M., 1923, West Ohio, North China.

Wiant, Mildred Artz (Mrs. B. M.), 1923, *Delaware, Ohio*, North China.

†Wiant, Paul P., 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.

Wiant, Hallie Fritz (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, Ohio*, Foochow.

Wilkie, James H. N., 1918, *Cawnpore, India*, Lucknow.

Wilkie, Caroline Buck (Mrs. J. H. N.), 1918, *Mussoorie, India*, Lucknow.

Williams, Franklin E. C., 1906, Colorado, Korea.

Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.

Williams, Frederick G., 1921, *Camas, Wash.*, Bengal.

Williams, Irene Hays (Mrs. F. G.), 1922, *Manhattan, Kan.*, Bengal.

*Williams, Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.

*Williams, Mrs. Thomas, 1915, Central Provinces.

Williams, Walter B., 1905, Northern Minnesota, Liberia.

Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.

Wilson, Franklin M., 1905, Central Illinois, Lucknow.

Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Iowa*, Lucknow.

Winans, Edward J., 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.

Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, North China.

Winter, Charles E., 1920, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Hinghwa.

Withey, Herbert C., 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, Angola.

Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Angola.

Wixon, Adelaide M., 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.

Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., 1924, *Moorestown, N. J.*, France.

Wood, Clarence L., 1923, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.

Wood, Amber Tresham (Mrs. C. L.), 1924, *McMinnville, Ore.*, Bombay.

Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.

Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario*, Bombay.

Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.

Worley, Zela Wiltsie (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, Ohio*, Foochow.

Worthington, Charles M., 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, North Sumatra.

Worthington, Pauline Stefanski (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, North Sumatra.

Y

Yard, James M., 1910, *New Jersey*, Chengtu.

Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, Chengtu.

Z

Zabilka, William, 1920, Iowa, North India.

Zabilka, Sylva McCall (Mrs. William), 1920, *What Cheer, Iowa*, North India.

Zimmerman, Arthur F., 1920, Southern Illinois, Chile.

Zimmerman, Edna Drayton (Mrs. A. F.), 1920, *Greenville, Ill.*, Chile.

Zumstein, Reginald B., 1926, *Lafayette, Indiana*, Malaya.

Zumstein, Adelaide Ebershoff (Mrs. R. B.), 1926, *Lafayette, Indiana*, Malaya.

MISSIONARIES BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

June 1, 1928

Those marked † are laymen. Where the name of the largest city is given, without a street or institutional address, add Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CHINA GENERAL

(Add to each field address, China.)

Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Oldroyd, Miss Gertrude N., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bowen, Arthur J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., 150 Fifth Ave., York City.
†Brown, Robert E. (M.D.), General Hospital, Wuhu.
Brown, Mrs. Carrie W., General Hospital, Wuhu.
†Clay, Ernest H. (M.D.), Changli.
Clay, Mrs. Mabel A., Changli.
Dieterich, Fred W., 5 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan
Dieterich, Mrs. Flora H., 5 Aoyama Gukuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Dodd, Duncan F., 16 Monroe St., Shelton, Conn.
Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., 16 Monroe St., Shelton, Conn.
Follette, Justin P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Follette, Mrs. Clarice W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gale, Francis C., Tunki, Anhwei.
Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), Tunki, Anhwei.
Hale, Lyman L., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Hale, Mrs. Sadie R., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Harrison, Samuel J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Harrison, Mrs. Nancy D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hayes, Paul G., Nanking.
Hayes, Mrs. Helen W., Nanking.
Hummel, William F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Illick, J. Theron, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
James, Edward, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
James, Mrs. Mabel McC. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Pryor, Roy J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pryor, Mrs. Helen B. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robson, Horace G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robson, Mrs. Gertrude B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Rowe, Harry F., Hinghwa.
Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Steward, Albert N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Steward, Mrs. Celia S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Trimmer, Clifford S. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Trimmer, Mrs. Ruth B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Watters, Miss Hyla S. (M.D.), P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., Seoul, Korea.

CHENGTU WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)

Barton, Miss Helen E. (R.N.), P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Beech, Joseph, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brewer, Raymond R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brewer, Mrs. Constance F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Canright, Cyril M. (M.D.), P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Canright, Mrs. Winifred S., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 1324 Brummell St., Evanston, Ill.
Canright, Mrs. Margaret M., 1324 Brummel St., Evanston, Ill.
Cranston, Earl, 3d, Chengtu.
Crawford, Walter M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Havermale, Lewis F., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
†Larkin, George R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Larkin, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lewis, Spencer, Chengtu.
Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chengtu.
†Liljestrand, Sven H. (M.D.), Chengtu.
Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Manly, W. Edward, Chengtu.
Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Chengtu.
†Peterson, Robert A. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Starrett, Oscar G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Starrett, Mrs. Adelia D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Yard, James M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

(Add to each field address, China.)

†Gentry, W. Max (M.D.), P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Gentry, Mrs. Emily N., P O. Box 251, Shanghai.
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McCurdy, Mrs. Eleanor W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†North, William R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
North, Mrs. Sarah S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pilcher, Raymond F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Rape. C. Bertham, M. E. Mission, Chungking.
Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

†Barrett, Willis C., Foochow.
Barret, Mrs. Fern A. (R.N.), Foochow.
†Billing, Arthur W., Foochow.
Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow.
Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien.
Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien.
Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Caldwell, Harry R., Foochow.
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow.
Cartwright, Frank T., Futsing, Fukien.
Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Futsing, Fukien.
Coole Thomas H. (M.D.), Foochow.
Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Foochow.
Cooper, Miss Esther F., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai
†Ford, Eddy L, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Ford, Mrs. Effie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow.
Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Foochow.
Gowdy, John, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Havighurst, Freeman C., Foochow.
Havighurst, Mrs. Anna R., Foochow.
Hayes, E. Pearce, Foochow.
Hayes, Mrs. Lily A., Foochow.
†Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow.
Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow.
Lacy, Henry V., Foochow.
Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Foochow.
†Lacy, Walter N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Loland, Miss Serene (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Morgan, Hugh C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Morgan, Mrs. Keiller N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Overholt, William W., Foochow.
Overholt, Mrs. Olive P., Foochow.
Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow.
Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow.
Stowe, Everett M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Stowe, Mrs. Lulu S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Ward, Ralph A., Foochow.
Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Wiant, Paul P., Foochow.
Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Foochow.
Worley, Harry W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Worley, Mrs. Zela W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Hinghwa.
Carson, F. Stanley, Hinghwa.
Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Hinghwa.
Cole, Winfred B., Sienyu.
Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Sienyu.
Hollister, George W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jones Francis P., Hinghwa, Fukien.
Jones, Mrs. E. Lucile W., Hinghwa, Fukien.
†Rossiter, Fred J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Rossiter, Mrs. Daisy M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Winter, Charles E., Hinghwa.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)

Argelander, Frank A., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Argelander, Mrs. Clara S., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
†Blydenburg, George T. (M.D.), P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Blydenburg, Mrs. Marion P., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Brown, Fred R., Nanchang.
Brown, Mrs. Clella McD., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Gaw, Miss Evaline, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Holland, Leland W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Holland, Mrs. Bernice McC., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hoose, Earl A., Kiukiang.
Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P. (nurse), Kiukiang.
Johannaber, Charles F., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Johnson, William R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lacy, G. Carleton, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lacy, Mrs. Harriet B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lavely, Horace T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lavely, Mrs. Gertrude H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), Nanchang.

Libby, Mrs. Lucile T., Nanchang.
Pennepacker, Miss Elma K. (R.N.), Nanchang.
Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), Kiukiang.
Perkins, Mrs. Georgina P., Kiukiang.
Ploeg, Miss Deannetta (R.N.), Kiukiang.
Ploeg, Miss Elizabeth (R.N.), Kiukiang.
Plummer, James C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Plummer, Mrs. Sara D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robart, Carl, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Robart, Mrs. Grace W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Schubert, William E., Nanchang.
Schubert, Mrs. Martha S., Nanchang.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Aeschliman, Edward J., Tientsin.
Aeschliman, Mrs. Myrtle P., Tientsin.
Berkey, Mrs. Marguerite Lough, Tientsin.
†Breece, Thomas E., Peking.
Breece, Mrs. Ruth P., Peking.
Brown, Mark W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brown, Mrs. Olive L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Congdon, Wray H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Congdon, Mrs. Anna S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Coole, Arthur B., Tientsin.
Coole, Mrs. Ella Endres, Tientsin.
Davis, George L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Davis, Mrs. Irma R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Davis, Walter W., Peking.
Davis, Mrs. Mabelle G., Peking.
Dewey, Horace E., Changli.
Dewey, Mrs. Carol McC., Changli.
Dildine, Harry G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Dildine, Mrs. Maude La'D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Felt, Carl A., Peking.
Felt, Mrs. Louise W., Peking.
Felt, Miss Kathryn, Taianfu.
Gamewell, Frank D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gamewell, Mrs. Mary H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking.
Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking.
Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Jarvis, Bruce W. (M.D.), Peking.
Jarvis, Mrs. M. Ada C., Peking.
Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan.
Keeler, Mrs. Elma H. (nurse), Shanhaikwan.
†Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking.
Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking.
†Krause, Oliver J., Peking.
Krause, Mrs. Evelyn B., Peking.
Pyke, Frederick M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Searles, Clair K., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Searles, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Simpson, Willard J., Peking.
Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), Peking.
Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Terman, Earl L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Terman, Mrs. Lucile F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking.
Wiant, Bliss M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wiant, Mrs. Mildred Artz, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Winans, Edward J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China.)

Baker, Dwight C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Baker, Mrs. Annie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hanson, Perry O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hibbard, Earl R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hobart, William T., Taianfu.
Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOUTH FUKIEN

(Add to each field address, China.)

Hawley, Joseph W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jett, Harry C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jett, Mrs. Wenona W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Parlin, Elwyn C., F 93, Kang-ah-au, Kulangsu, Amoy.
Parlin, Mrs. Lucille S., F 93, Kang-ah-au, Kulangsu, Amoy.

YENPING

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bankhardt, Frederick, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Baucher, Miss Mae (R.N.), Foochow.
Main, William A., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Main, Mrs. Emma L., P. O. Box 251, Shanghai.
Scheufler, Karl W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Scheufler, Mrs. Ada M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Foochow.
Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Foochow
Toothaker, Frank M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Toothaker, Mrs. Bessie E. H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.) 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JAPAN

(Add to each field address, Japan.)

Alexander, Robert P., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Alexander, Mrs. Fannie W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Berry, Arthur D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brumbaugh, Thoburn T., 1 Okachi-machi, Hiroaski.
Brumbaugh, Mrs. Gladys Davenport, 1 Okachi-machi, Hirosaki.
†Bruner, Glen W., Nagasaki.
Bruner, Mrs. Edith W., Nagasaki.
Bull, Earl R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Draper, Gideon F., 222 Bluff, Yokohama.
Draper, Mrs. Mira H., 222 Bluff, Yokohama.
Gealy, Fred D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gealy, Mrs. Mildred R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Heckelman, Frederick W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Heckelman, Mrs. May D., Aoyama, Gakuin, Tokyo.
Iglehart, Charles W., Hirosaki.
Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Hirosaki.
Iglehart, Edwin T., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Krider, Walter W., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
Krider, Mrs. Anastasia C., Higashi Yamate, Nagasaki.
Luthy, S. Raymond, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Luthy, Mrs. Kittie F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Martin, J. Victor, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Martin, Mrs. Esther B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Scott, Francis N., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Scott, Mrs. Anna McL., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Shacklock, Floyd, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Shacklock, Mrs. Louise D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Shaw, Mark R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Shaw, Mrs. Alma D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Spencer, Robert S., Fukuoka.
Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA., Fukuoka.
Thompson, Everitt W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
Thompson, Mrs. Zora G., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.
West, Ralph E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
West, Mrs. Pauline M., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

KOREA

(Add to each field address, Korea.)

Amendt, Charles C., Kongju.
Amendt, Mrs. Edith A., Kongju.
†Anderson, A., Garfield (M.D.), Pyengyang.
Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., Pyengyang.
Appenzeller, Henry D., Seoul.
Appenzeller, Mrs. Ruth N., Seoul.
Becker, Arthur L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Becker, Mrs. Louise S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Billings, Bliss W., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Chosen Christian College, Seoul.
Burdick, George M., Seoul.
Cable, Elmer M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Cable, Mrs. Myrtle C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Deming, Charles S., Seoul.
Deming, Mrs. Edith A., Seoul.
†Found, Norman (M.D.), Seoul.
Found, Mrs. Annie C., (nurse), Seoul.
†Hall, Sherwood (M.D.), Haiju.
Hall, Mrs. Marion B. (M.D.), Haiju.
Keister, Miss Maud, 13 Teido, Seoul.
Lacy John V., Seoul.
Lacy, Mrs. Mary A., Seoul.
Lund, Miss Pearl B. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†McManis, S. Easton (M.D.), Wonju.
McManis, Mrs. Marion Wallace (R.N.), Wonju.
Moore, John Z., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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Noble, W. Arthur, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Noble, Mrs. Hattie W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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Sauer, Mrs. Marguerite S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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Shaw, Mrs. Adeline H., Yengbyen.
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Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju.
Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju.

II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

Amstutz, Hobart B., 5 Barker Road, Singapore, S. S.
Amstutz, Mrs. Celeste B., 5 Barker Road, Singapore, S. S.
Birlingmair, Miss M. Grace (contract), Seremban, F. M. S.
Blasdell, Robert A., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Blasdell, Mrs. Fanny S., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Bowmar, Thomas W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bowmar, Mrs. Bertha H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Chacey, Lloyd A. (contract), Ipoh, F. M. S.
Coole, Douglas P., Sitiawan.
Coole, Mrs. Mamie S., Sitiawan.

†Cordle, Wendell H., Seremban, F. M. S.
Cordle, Mrs. Hattie J., Seremban, F. M. S.
Depler, Miss Hazel M. (contract), 4 Ft. Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
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Du Mez, Miss Petula C. (contract), Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Eklund, Abel, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Eklund, Mrs. Ruth L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gjerde, Miss Ora J. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Horley, William E., 8 St. Helena Road, Westbury Park, Bristol, England.
Horley, Mrs. Ada E. (nurse), 8 St. Helena Road, Westbury Park, Bristol, England.
Jenkins, Linden B., 4 Fort Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
McLaughlin, Miss Lorinne (contract), Singapore, S. S.
McNab, Andrew, Jr., Singapore, S. S.
McNab, Mrs. Lily Henderson, Singapore, S. S.
Merten, Miss Mildred L. (contract), 4 Fort Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
Motz, Irwin S., Methodist Mission, Klang, F. M. S.
Motz, Mrs. Elbertha C., Methodist Mission, Klang, F. M. S.
Norton, Miss Clare, Singapore, S. S.
Patterson, Charles D., Singapore, S. S.
Peach, Preston L., 68 Larut Road, Penang, S. S.
Peach, Mrs. Nora M., 68 Larut Road, Penang, S. S.
Peat, Jacob F., 4 Fort Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
Peat, Mrs. Emily G., 4 Fort Canning Road, Singapore, S. S.
Phillips, W. Sharman (contract), Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Proebstel, Lester, Ipoh, F. M. S.
Pykett, George F., Halidon House, Slough, Bucks, England.
Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., Halidon House, Slough, Bucks, England.
Roche, Raymond D. (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Malacca, S. S.
Roche, Mrs. Hazel J. (contract), Anglo-Chinese School, Malacca, S. S.
†Rosenberry, Delmar B. (contract), Penang, S. S.
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Sullivan, Floyd H., Singapore, S. S.
Sullivan, Mrs. Ella B., Singapore, S. S.
Summers, Gerald V., Seremban, F. M. S.
Summers, Mrs. Esther A., Seremban, F. M. S.
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Swift, Mrs. Carol S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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Zumstein, Mrs. Adelaide E., 30 Logan Road, Penang, S. S.

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Bittner, Mrs. Fern N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Dabritz, Edward N., Buitenzorg, Java.
Dabritz, Mrs. Mary L., Buitenzorg, Java.
Freeman, Mark, Palembang, Sumatra.
Freeman, Mrs. Gwen J., Palembang, Sumatra.

NORTH SUMATRA

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Archer, Mrs. Edna C., Medan, Sumatra.
Bower, Harry C., Medan, Sumatra.
Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Medan, Sumatra.
Cass, Miss Stella, Medan, Sumatra.
Gottschall, Newton T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gottschall, Mrs. Lottie S. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hamel J. Carel, Kisaran, Asahan, North Sumatra.
Hamel, Mrs. Kathryn O., Kisaran, Asahan, North Sumatra.
Klaus, Armin V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Klaus, Mrs. Susan F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Means, Paul B., Medan, Sumatra.
Means, Mrs. Nathalie T., Medan, Sumatra.
Olson, Miss Emma (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Prussner, August H., Tebing, Tinggi, Deli, Sumatra.
Prussner, Mrs. Florence M., Tebing, Tinggi, Deli, Sumatra.
Stamer, John P., Medan, Sumatra.
Stamer, Mrs. Carrie C., Medan, Sumatra.
Worthington, Charles M., Laboean Bilih, Sumatra.
Worthington, Mrs. Pauline S., Laboean Bilih, Sumatra.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, P. I.)

Beckendorf, Arthur L., San Fernando.
Beckendorf, Mrs. Esther S., San Fernando.
Cook, Orwyn W. E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Cook, Mrs. Helen T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Cottingham, Joshua F., Manila.
Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Manila.
Davis, Orville L., Manila.
Davis, Mrs. Lois O., Manila.
Lyons, Ernest S., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Moe, Rex R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Moe, Mrs. Julia N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Moore, Joseph W., Vigan.
Moore Mrs. Emma Greisel, Vigan.
Peterson, Berndt O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Riley, Herbert J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Riley, Mrs. Bernice R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Stagg, Samuel W., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.
Stagg, Mrs. Mary B., 442 Rizal Ave., Manila.

III. SOUTHERN ASIA

BENGAL

(Add to each field address, India.)

Archibald, Charles H., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, Bengal.
Archibald, Mrs. Lillie L., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta, Bengal.
Dewey, Halsey E., Asansol.
Dewey, Mrs. Hattie H., Asansol.
Foley, Walter B., Asansol.
Foley, Mrs. Mary R., Asansol.
Gibbons, Ronald Scott, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
Gibbons, Mrs. Dorothy C., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta.
Griffiths, Walter G., Jubbulpore, C. P.
Griffiths, Mrs. Mabel Elwood, Jubbulpore, C. P.
Henderson, George S., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
Johnson, Edward S., Calcutta.
Johnson, Mrs. Jessie C., Calcutta.
Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta.
Manley, David H., 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
Manley, Mrs. Cora M. (nurse), 3 Middleton St., Calcutta.
Odgers, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Odgers, Mrs. Doris S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Schanzlin, Gottlieb, Bolpur, E. I. R., Bengal.
Schanzlin, Mrs. Elise D., Bolpur, E. I. R., Bengal.
Smith, Harold J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Smith, Mrs. Lillian A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Swan, Henry M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Swan, Mrs. Edna L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Thoburn C. Stanley, Seaman's Mission, Calcutta.
Thoburn, Mrs. Pearl C., Seaman's Mission, Calcutta.
Tucker, Boyd W., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.
Tucker, Mrs. Lela P., 140 Dharamtala St., Calcutta.
Williams, Frederick G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Williams, Mrs. Irene H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOMBAY

(Add to each field address, India.)

Aldis, Stedman, Puntumba, Berar, Bombay.
Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Puntumba, Berar, Bombay.
Borgman, Joel E., Nagpur.
Borgman, Mrs., Elsa L., Nagpur.
Collier, William B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Collier, Mrs. Ruth H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hill, Charles B., Ajmer.
Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Ajmer.
Lightfoot, Leroy, Byculla, Bombay.
Lightfoot, Mrs. Grace S., Byculla, Bombay.
Parker, Albert A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Richards, Arthur, 10 Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, London N. W. 8, England.
Richards, Mrs. Jessie D., 10 Finchley Road, St. John's Wood, London N. W. 8, England.
Sones, Ammi M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Sones, Mrs. Gladys A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Stephens, William H., Poona.
Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona.
Warner, Ariel N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Warner, Mrs. Helen L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wood, Clarence L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wood, Mrs. Amber T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wood, Frederick, Taylor Memorial, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Taylor Memorial, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BURMA

(Add to each field address, Burma.)

Baldwin, De Witt C., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon.
Baldwin, Mrs. Edna A., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon.
Bell, William W., 66 Park Road, Rangoon.
Bell, Mrs. Rosetta G., 66 Park Road, Rangoon.
Boyles, James R., Pegu.
Boyles, Mrs. Marie W., Pegu.
Christensen, Miss Edith J., 25 Creek St., Rangoon.
Clare, Maurice A., Syriam.
Clare, Mrs. Elsie B., Syriam.
†Emerson, Henry M. (contract), Rangoon.
Harwood, Harry J., 319 Godwin Road, Rangoon.
Harwood, Mrs. Alma T., 319 Godwin Road, Rangoon.
Jones, Benjamin M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jones, Mrs. Luella R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Olmstead, Clarence E., Thongwa.
Olmstead, Mrs. Katherine L., Thongwa.

Riggs, Clarence H., 27 Creek St., Rangoon.
Riggs, Mrs. Blanche S., 27 Creek St., Rangoon.
Spear, Ray F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

(Add to each field address, India.)

Abbott, David G., Raipur, C. P.
Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Raipur, C. P.
Auner, Orval M., Khandwa, C. P.
Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Khandwa, C. P.
Campbell, Frank D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P.
Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
Guse, Carl F. H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Guse, Mrs. Anna E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Harper, Marvin H., Jubbulpore, C. P.
Harper, Mrs. Emmie F., Jubbulpore, C. P.
King, Earl L., Jubbulpore, C. P.
King, Mrs. Edith B., Jubbulpore, C. P.
Lanham, John W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lanham, Mrs. Daisy W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Sikes, Walter E., Narsinghpur, C. P.
Sikes, Mrs. Jane Wood, Narsinghpur, C. P.
Williams, Thomas, Baihar, C. P.
Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Baihar, C. P.

GUJARAT

(Add to each field address, India.)

Bisbee, Royal D., Baroda.
Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Baroda.
Conley, Carl H., Nadiad.
Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad.
Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad.
Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad.
Cracknell, Miss Wilhelmina (R.N.), Thoburn Memorial Hospital, Nadiad.
Lampard, John, Godhra.
Lampard, Mrs. Susan H., Godhra.
Steepee, Miss Della E. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Templin, Leslie G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Templin, Mrs. Eloise M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Thomas, Wendell M., Jr., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Thomas, Mrs. S. Ruth B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HYDERABAD

(Add to each field address, India.)

Anderson, Karl E., Bidar.
Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Bidar.
Garden, George B., Hyderabad, Deccan.
Garden, Mrs. Elsie S., Hyderabad, Deccan.
†Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Knight, Mrs. Katherine A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, Deccan.
Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Crawford Hospital, Vikarabad, Deccan.
†Noyes, Harold G. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Noyes, Mrs. Bessie L. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Parker, Charles E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Patterson, John, Hyderabad, Deccan.
Patterson, Mrs. Eleanora W., Hyderabad, Deccan.
Perkins, Judson T., Hyderabad, Deccan.
Perkins, Mrs. Delia S. (R.N.), Hyderabad, Deccan.
Ross, Marcellus D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Ross, Mrs. Annie S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

INDUS RIVER

(Add to each field address, India.)

Eldridge, George T., Ajmer.
Eldridge, Mrs. Harriet F., Ajmer.
Grey, Arthur L., Sheikh Mandah, Baluchistan.
Grey, Mrs. Effie B., Sheikh Mandah, Baluchistan.
Keislar, Mott, Sangrur, Punjab.
Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Sangrur, Punjab.
Paustian, Paul W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Paustian, Mrs. Cornelia M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pitt, Malcolm S., Methodist Theological College, Jubbulpore, C. P.
Rugg, Earle M., Raewind.
Rugg, Mrs. Ellen M. F., Raewind.
Stuntz, Clyde B., 3 Warris Road, Lahore, Punjab.
Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., 3 Warris Road, Lahore, Punjab.
†Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), Madar Sanitarium, near Ajmer.
Taylor, Mrs. Frances W. (R.N.), Madar Sanitarium, near Ajmer.
Thompson, George B., Karachi, Sindh.
Thompson, Mrs. Vivian Shute, Karachi, Sindh.

LUCKNOW

(Add to each field address, India.)

Ackerly, George A., Arrah, Bihar.
Ackerly, Mrs. Dorothy E., Arrah, Bihar.
Aldrich, Floyd C., 37 Cantonment Road, Calcutta.
Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow.
Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow.
Ballenger, Maurice G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Ballenger, Mrs. Esther N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Calkins, Harvey R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Calkins, Mrs. Ida Von H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Faucett, Robert I., Lucknow.
Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Lucknow.
†Mumby, Edward W., Christian College, Lucknow.
Mumby, Mrs. Margaret S., Christian College, Lucknow.

Perrill, Fred M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pickett, J. Waskom, 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
Pickett, Mrs. Ruth R., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow.
Porter, Reuben B., Lal Bagh Lucknow.
Porter, Mrs. Lenore E., Lal Bagh Lucknow.
Sheets, Herman J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Sheets, Mrs. Grace B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Sheets, Sankey L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Smith, S. Raynor, Gonda, U. P.
Smith, Mrs. Geneva J., Gonda, U. P.
†Thero, Samuel G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Thero, Mrs. Mabel S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Thoburn, Wilbur C., Christian College, Lucknow.
Tweedie, Earl R., Christian College, Lucknow.
Tweedie, Mrs. Gertrude V., Christian College, Lucknow.
Wilkie, James H., 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
Wilkie, Mrs. Caroline, 88 Cantonment, Cawnpore, India.
Wilson, Franklin M., Cawnpore, U. P.
Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Cawnpore, U. P.

NORTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Branch, M. Wells, Moradabad.
Branch, Mrs. May W., Moradabad.
†Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal.
Busher, Mrs. Jessie F., Naini Tal.
Core Lewis A., Budaun, U. P.
Core, Mrs. Mary K., Budaun, U. P.
Hanson, Harry A., Shahjahanpur.
Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Shahjahanpur.
Harrington, Burritt C., Christian College, Lucknow.
Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J. (R.N.), Christian College, Lucknow.
Hollister, John N., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hollister, Mrs. Lillian H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hyde, Preston S., Naini Tal.
Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Naini Tal.
Jones, E. Stanley, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur.
†Lindsey, Howard W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lindsey, Mrs. Thera T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Moffatt, Elbert M., Almora.
Moffatt, Mrs. Beatrice B., Almora.
Nave, Julian W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Nave, Mrs. Eleanor B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Oakley, E. S., Almora.
Oakley, Mrs. E. S., Almora.
Rockey, Clement D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Rockey, Mrs. Helen C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Titus, Murray T., Hardoi.
Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Hardoi.

Weak, Harry H., Pauri, Garhwal.
Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Pauri, Garhwal.
West, John N., Shahjahanpur.
West, Mrs. Irene W., Shahjahanpur.
Zabilka, William, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Zabilka, Mrs. Sylva McC., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTHWEST INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Baker, J. Benson, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Baker, Mrs. Ida V., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Clancy W. Rockwell, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Clemes, Stanley W., Delhi, U. P.
Clemes, Mrs. Julia N., Delhi, U. P.
Crane, Robert E., Muttra.
Crane, Mrs. Louise P., Muttra.
Dye, William, Roorkee.
Dye, Mrs. Maud Brooks, Roorkee.
Forsgren, Carl O., Methodist Pub. House, Lucknow.
Hanninger, Frank E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Henninger, Mrs. Lucile B. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Herrmann, Carl C., Aligarh.
Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Aligarh.
Jones, Lucian B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jones, Mrs. Nellie R. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pace, J. Caperton, Ghaziabad.
Pace, Mrs. Mildred S., Ghaziabad.
†Rankin, Robert C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Rankin, Mrs. May S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Templin, Ralph T., Meerut.
Templin, Mrs. Lila H., Meerut.
Tuck, Ernest E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Tuck, Mrs. Helen G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOUTH INDIA

(Add to each field address, India.)

Buttrick, John B., 19 Mount Road, Madras.
Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., 19 Mount Road, Madras.
Camp, Cecil L., Raichur.
Camp, Mrs. Alice H. (nurse), Raichur.
Coates, Alvin B., Gokak Falls.
Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Gokak Falls.
Dibble, Paul G., Madras.
Dibble, Mrs. Marie L. B. (R.N.), Madras.
†Gabel, Clayton E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gray, Walter G., Bangalore.
Gray, Mrs. Florence H., Bangalore.
Harris, John D., Belgaum.
Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Belgaum.
Hilmer, Henry F., Methodist Pub. House, Madras.
Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Methodist Pub. House, Madras.
Kingham, James J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lipp, Charles F., Gulbarga.
Lipp, Mrs. Clara E., Gulbarga.
May, Russel J., Belgaum.
May, Mrs. Emma C., Belgaum.
Olson, Zenas A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Olson, Mrs. Aetna E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Seamands, Earl A., Kolar Town.
Seamands, Mrs. Yvonne S., Kolar Town.

IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola, Africa, except as otherwise noted.)

Edling, Eddie E., Malanje.
Edling, Mrs. Leila C., (nurse), Malanje.
Gibbs, Austin J., Quiongua.
Gibbs, Mrs. Clara A., Quiongua.
Kemp, Alexander H. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kemp, Mrs. Winifred F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kipp, Ray B., Quessua, Malanje.
Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Quessua, Malanje.
Klebsattel, August, Loanda.
Klebsattel, Mrs. Elise S. Loanda.
Lindquist, Miss Maria (nurse), Loanda.
Shields, Miss Irene W., Loanda.
Shields, Miss Margaret L., Loanda.
Shields, Robert, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Shields, Mrs. Louise B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wengatz, John C., Malanje.
Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Malanje.
Withey, Herbert C., The Homestead, Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.
Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., The Homestead, Camps Bay, C. P., South Africa.

CONGO

(Add to each field address, Belgian Congo, via Cape Town, Africa.)

Berry, Mrs. Priscilla McC. (nurse), Elisabethville.
Brastrup, John E., Kapanga, Katanga.
Brinton, Thomas B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Everett, Edward I., Elisabethville.
Everett, Mrs. Stella S., Elisabethville.
Everett, Miss Helen N., Kapanga, Katanga.
Guptill, Roger S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Guptill, Mrs. Constance S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hartzler, Coleman C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Jensen, Miss C. Marie (nurse), Kapanga, Katanga.
Longfield, Victor D., Box 108, Elisabethville.
Longfield, Mrs. Marguerite Landon, Box 108, Elisabethville.
†Morton, Frederick (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Morton, Mrs. Alice B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga.
Piper, Mrs. Maude G., Kapanga.
Shields, William E., Elisabethville.
Shields, Mrs. Mildred L. Elisabethville.
†Smalley, Ray L., Kanene.
Smalley, Mrs. Ruth H., Kanene.
Smyres, Roy S., Elisabethville.
Smyres, Mrs. Esther Montgomery, Elisabethville.
Springer, John M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Springer, Mrs. Helen R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LIBERIA

(Add to each field address, Liberia, Africa.)

Embree, Revington L., Monrovia.
Embree, Mrs. Ruth Johnston, Monrovia.
Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway Mission.
†Harley, George W. (M.D.), Monrovia.
Harley, Mrs. Winifred J., Monrovia.
†Henry, Cyril H., White Plains.
Hooks, Miss Hattie A. T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Miller, Henry T., Monrovia.
Miller Mrs. Kate Wood, Monrovia.
Price, Frederick A., Harper, Cape Palmas.
Price, Mrs. Luna J., Harper, Cape Palmas.
Starks, David D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Starks, Mrs. Maude L. (nurse), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Williams, Walter B., Nana Kru, via Sinoe.
Williams, Mrs. Maude W., Nana Kru, via Sinoe.

RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia, Africa.)

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E. (nurse), Old Umtali.
Bourgaize, Wilfred, Mtoko.
Gates, John R., Umtali
Gates, Mrs. Harriott L., Umtali.
Gates, Robert C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gates, Mrs. Mildred C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hansson, Miss Ruth E. (R.N.), Old Umtali.
James, Henry I., Mrewa.
James, Mrs. Edith M., Mrewa.
Mauger, Frank G., Old Umtali.
Mauger, Mrs. Thelma G., Old Umtali.
†Montgomery, Stanley R. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Montgomery, Mrs. Janet Hyslop, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Mullikin, Miss Pearl, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Murphree, Marshall J., Umtali.
Murphree, Mrs. Azalia N., Umtali.
O'Farrell, Thomas A., Mrewa.
O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Mrewa.
Roberts, George A., Old Umtali.
Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Old Umtali.
Taylor, H. Erne, Mutambara.
Taylor, Mrs. Mae P., Mutambara.
Tull, Lawrence E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese East Africa, except Transvaal.)

Gillet, Ira E., Box 45, Inhambane.
Gillet, Mrs. Edith C., Box 45, Inhambane
Harkness, Kenneth McK., Box 45, Inhambane.
Harkness, Mrs. Marguerite S., Box 45, Inhambane.
Keys, Pliny W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Keys, Mrs. Clara E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Persson, Josef A., Box 75, Cleveland, Transvaal.
Persson, Mrs. Henny R. (nurse), Box 75, Cleveland, Transvaal.
Pointer, James D., Manjacase via Chai-Chai.
Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Manjacase via Chai-Chai.
Rea, Julian S., Kambini.
Rea, Mrs. Mary Porter, Kambini.
†Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), Box 41, Inhambane.
Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., Box 41, Inhambane.
Terril, William C., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., 37 St. Amant St., Johannesburg, Transvaal.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

Carhart, Raymond A., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City.
Carhart, Mrs. Dora G., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City.
Hauser, J P, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico, D. F.
Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico, D. F.
†Illick, C., Raymond (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Illick, Mrs. Lois S. A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†McGuire, Paul E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
McGuire, Mrs. Mabelle Bennett, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Smith, Matthew D., Apartado 55, Puebla.
Smith, Mrs. Loretta S., Apartado 55, Puebla.
Wellman, Coe R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Wellman, Mrs. Esther, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CENTRAL AMERICA

(Panama and Costa Rica.)

†Bossing, Edward W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bossing, Mrs. Elsie G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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Fiske, Mrs. Marion E., Apartado 1169, San Jose, Costa Rica.
Keyser, Miss Elsie J., P. O. Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
List, Miss Clara, P. O. Box, 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
Marshall, Raymond E., Box 2007, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.
†Oliver, Walter, Sea Wall Church, Panama City, Panama.
Oliver, Mrs. Anna S., Sea Wall Church, Panama City, Panama.
Rounds, Lloyd D., Alajuela, Costa Rica.
Rounds, Mrs. Mame J., Alajuela, Costa Rica.
†Swain, James O., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Swain, Mrs. Nancy C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BOLIVIA

(Add to each field address, Bolivia.)

†Beck, Frank S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Bell, Carl S., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
Bell, Mrs. Fannie G., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
Danskin Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 118, Cochabamba.
†Gholz, Walter I., American Inst. La Paz.
Given, Miss Olive I., American Inst., La Paz.
Herrick, John S., Cajon 9, American Institute, La Paz.
Herrick, Mrs. Hazel B., Cajon 9, American Institute, La Paz.
†Hodges, Burt T., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
Hodges, Mrs. Ruth D., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
†Horton, Herbert J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Horton, Mrs. Ruth McGee, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Howell, Kenneth L., American Institute, Casilla 9, La Paz.
Howell, Mrs. Nellie A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
McCray, Miss Hazel, Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
Martin, Alvo O., American Institute, La Paz.
Martin, Mrs. Alice Slemons, American Institute, La Paz.
Maxwell, Miss Ruth, American Institute, La Paz.
Smith, James N., Jr., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
Smith, Mrs. Ruth L., Casilla 175, Cochabamba.
†Smith, Stephen P., American Institute, La Paz.
Washburn, John E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHILE

(Add to each field address, Chile.)

Bauman, Ezra, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Becker, Miss Elva M., Santiago.
Beyer, Miss Ruth D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Bullock, Dilman S., El Vergel, Angol.
Bullock, Mrs. Katrina, El Vergel, Angol.
Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion.

Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
Cutting, Miss Helen F., English College, Iquique.
Depew, Miss Florence A., English College, Iquique.
Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Concepcion.
Francis, Miss Elizabeth D., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gardner, Miss Evelyn E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Gibson, Vernon C., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
Gibson, Mrs. Marjorie S., Casilla 89, Concepcion.
Goddin, Miss Myrtle, Concepcion.
†Griffin, Philip (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Griffin, Mrs. Ina G. (contract), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hartzell, Corwin F., Santiago.
Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Santiago.
Hauser, Scott P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hauser, Mrs. Lora C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Hollister, Paul E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hollister, Mrs. Laura Singer, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hull, Miss Olive I., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
†Irle, Charles A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
†Ireland, Neal D., Colegio Americano, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
Ireland, Mrs. Nina K., Colegio Americano, Casilla 89, Concepcion.
Keys, Miss Eudora R., Casilla 67, Santiago.
†Lampertz, Edward J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
McCarroll, Miss Rubye E., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
Miller, Miss Pearl B., Santiago.
Morse, Miss Dorothy (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pflaum, William O., Casilla 720, Iquique.
Pflaum, Mrs. Mame M., Casilla 720, Iquique.
†Reed, Elbert E., El Vergel, Angol.
Reed, Mrs. Marion H., El Vergel, Angol.
Reynolds, Miss Edith L., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
Shelly, Miss Mary, Girls' College, Concepcion.
†Shelly, William A., Casilla 720, Iquique.
Shelly, Mrs. Geneva L., Casilla 720, Iquique.
Skinner, Miss Achsah, English College, Iquique.
Smith, Miss Jennie M., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
Smith, LeGrand B., Iquique.
Smith, Mrs. Mildred Failey, Iquique.
Snider, Miss Mary L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Stuntz, Hugh C., Paseo Colon 185, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Paseo Colon 185, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Swaney, Mrs. Mary F., Casilla 130D, Santiago.
Wesley, Arthur F., Casilla 283, Santiago.
Wesley, Mrs. Grace S., Casilla 283, Santiago.
Zimmerman, Arthur F., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Zimmerman, Mrs. Edna D., 150 Fifth Fifth Ave., New York City.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

†Aden, Fred, Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Rivadavia 6100, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Bauman, Ernest N., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., 231 Calle Alem, Junin, Argentina.
Howard, George P., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Liebner, Otto, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Liebner, Mrs. Frances B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Smith, Earl M., Calle Turquia 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Smith, Mrs. Bessie A., Calle Turquia 231, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Stockwell, B. Foster, Jose Bonifacio 1356, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Stockwell, Mrs. Vera L., Jose Bonifacio 1356, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Truscott, Basil R., Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
Truscott, Mrs. Annie F., Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
Truscott, Thomas A., Calle San Jose 1466, Montivideo, Uruguay.
Truscott, Mrs. Caroline J., Calle San Jose 1466, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Warren, McKinley, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Warren, Mrs. Vanette H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru.)

Brewster, Clyde W., Apartado 408, Lima.
Brewster, Mrs. Mildred M., Apartado 408, Lima.
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Goddard, Miss Nelle B. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
†Gordon, Donald C. (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gordon, Mrs. Helen Gary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hankin, Miss Katherine (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hassels, Miss Anna (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
Herbst, Miss Nelle (Dietitian), Casilla 46, Callao.
Johnson, Miss Serena (contract), British-American Hospital, Callao.
†Kinch, Francis M. (contract), Casilla 12, Callao.
Kinch, Mrs. Carrie A., Casilla 12, Callao.
Kutz, Miss Semeramis C. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Casilla 46, Callao.
†MacCornack, Donald M., (M.D.), British-American Hospital, Casilla 46, Callao.
†MacCornack, Eugene A. (M.D.), Casilla 46, Callao.

MacCornack, Mrs. Harriet H. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
Mead, Miss Hazel E. (R.N.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Miller, Charles E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Pease, Miss Hazel I. (R.N.), British-American Hospital, Callao.
Rader, Marvin A., Apartado 408, Lima.
Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Apartado 408, Lima.
Read, Miss Elsie A. (R.N.), Casilla 46, Callao.
†Shurtleff, Malcolm C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Shurtleff, Mrs. Florence J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Snell, Clarence R., Apartado 327, Callao.
Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Apartado 327, Callao.
†Whitehead, Irving, Apartado 44, Huancayo.
Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Apartado 44, Huancayo.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BALTIC AND SLAVIC

Simons, George A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)

Count, Elmer E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Count, Mrs. Viette T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)

Bracken, Miss Mary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Townsend, Jacob D., 79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris.
Wadsworth, Julian S., Chateau Thierry.
Wadsworth, Mrs. Maie S., Chateau Thierry.
Welker, Roy A. (contract), Ecole Foyer de Champfleury, Poissy (S. and O.).
Welker, Mrs. Mary P. (contract), Ecole Foyer de Champfleury, Poissy (S. and O.).
Wolfe, Miss Ruth S., Poissy.

GERMANY

(Add to each field address, Germany.)

Luering, Henry L. E., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.
Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Ginnheimer Landstrasse 176, Frankfort-on-Main.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia.
Blackmore, Mrs. Clarisse L. I., Fort National, Kabylia.
†Douglas, Elmer H., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
Frease, Edwin F., 5 Rue Joinville, Algiers.
Frease, Mrs. Ella B., 5 Rue Joinville, Algiers.
Kellar, Frederick J., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kellar, Mrs. Lillian G., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Kelly, C. Guyer, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kelly, Mrs. Eleanor A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Kiser, Stephen L., Boite 613, Tunis.
Kiser, Mrs. Karen H. (nurse), Boite 613, Tunis.
Lindsay, Norman W., Villa Belden, El Bair, Algiers.
Lindsay, Mrs. Ruby L., Villa Belden, El Bair, Algiers.
Lochhead, James L., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
Lochhead, Mrs. Margaret B., 40 Ave. Bienfait, Constantine, Algeria.
Lochhead, Miss Marjorie R., Sousse.
Lochhead, Miss Rhoda M. J. (M.D.), Sousse.
†McGuffin, Lawrence, La Nichee, Tunis, Tunisia.
Smith, Percy, La Palmerie, El Biar, Algiers.
Smith, Mrs. Sarah B., La Palmeria, El Biar, Algiers.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

(Add to each field address, Madeira Islands.)

Duarte, Benjamin R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Duarte, Mrs. Marie C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896-1906, Chile; 1914-1924, Central America, 5323 Pitt St., New Orleans, La.
Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910-1913, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.
Arms, Goodsil F., 1888-1927, Chile, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Arms, Ida T. (Mrs. G. F.), 1888-1927, Chile, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Ashe, William W. (M.D.), 1894-1926, India, Meriden, Ga.
Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894-1926, India, Meriden, Ga.

B

Baker, Rachel S. (Mrs. A. H.), 1883-1913, South India, Box 42, Lakewood, N. Y.
Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902-1913, South India, 216 McDonnel St., Peterboro, Ont., Canada.

Baughman, Mabel H. (Mrs. B. J.), 1907-1921, Malaya, Box 1020, Hendersonville, N. C.

Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904-1915, North India, 82 West Central Ave., Delaware, Ohio.

Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909-1923, Central China, 42 Route Ghisi, Shanghai.

Bishop, Charles, 1879-1926, Japan 10, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

Bishop, Jennie B. (Mrs. C.), 1880-1926, Japan, 10 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.

Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904-1910, Bombay, 107 Spooner St., Madison, Wis.

Brown, Frederick, 1886-1914, North China, Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.

Brown, Agnes B. (Mrs. Frederick), 1886-1914, North China, Cathway Causeway, Chaterham-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England.

Brown, Grow S., 1905-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.

Brown, Emma C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1904-1917, Foochow, Costa Mesa, Cal.

Bruere, Elizabeth N. (Mrs. W. B.), 1921-1923, Bombay, 120 North Mulford Ave., Millville, N. J.

Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886-1906, Bombay, care of Mrs. F. H. Sichler, 29 Sunnyside Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buchanan, Emily E. (Mrs. C. S.), 1897-1922, Malaya and Netherlands Indies, 63 South Washington St., Delaware, Ohio.

Buchwalter, Elizabeth McNiel (Mrs. A. L.), 1887-1916, East Central Africa, 4690 Tompkins Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Buck, Carrie M. (Mrs. P. M.), 1872-1922, North India, Wildwood, Mussoorie, India.

Bunker, Dalzell A., 1895-1926, Korea, 3835 Marlboro St., San Diego, Cal.

Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.) (R.N.), 1895-1921, Korea, 3835 Marlboro St., San Diego, Cal.

Burch, Miss Adelaide G., 1896-1919, South America, 324 No. Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Byers, William P., 1887-1928, Bengal, 187 Birmingham St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

Byers, Charlotte F. (Mrs. W. P.), 1889-1928 Bengal, 187 Birmingham St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

Byork, John, 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

Byork, Anna W. (Mrs. John), 1898-1921, Bengal, 701 Cook St., Saint Paul, Minn.

C

Cady, Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894-1905, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Campbell, Buel O., 1893-1927, Chile and Mexico, Tucson, Arizona.

Campbell, Myrta K. (Mrs. B. O.), Chile and Mexico, Tucson, Arizona.

Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1918-1921, Chile, 1186 Borthwick St., Portland, Ore.

Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899-1902, North India, Jagdalpur, C. P., India.

Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898-1915, Northwest India, 509 Twelfth St., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Clark, Felicia B. (Mrs. N. W.), 1889-1918, Italy, 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.

Clarke, William E. L., 1884-1927, India, East St., Poona, India.

Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888-1927; India, East St., Poona, India.

Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887-1903, Japan, Box 512, Martinez, Cal.

Compton, Harry, 1883-1919, South America, Rouzerville, Franklin Co., Pa.

Compton, Rebecca M. (Mrs. H.), 1883-1919, South America, Rouzerville, Franklin Co., Pa.

Cooksey, Joseph J., 1911-1925, North Africa, 12 The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3, England.

Cooksey, Mary Coles (Mrs. J. J.), 1911-1925, North Africa, 12 The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3, England.

Craver, Laura G. (Mrs. S. P.), 1876-1920, Mexico and South America, 205 North Adams St., Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897-1916, North India, 7 Marshall Ave., Bridlington, Yorkshire, England.

Curnow, James O., 1895-1919, West China, 3 Grosvenor Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, England.

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D

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Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1876-1920, South India, 300 W. 107th St., New York City.

Davison, Florence B. (Mrs. C. S.), 1905-1920, Japan, 5309 Aldama St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Davison, John C., 1873-1922, Japan, 2445 Russell St., Berkeley, Cal.

Denning, John O., 1890-1925, India, Allahabad, India.

Denning, Margaret B. (Mrs. J. O.), 1890-1925, India, Allahabad, India.

Denyes, John R., 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Denyes, Mary O. (Mrs. J. R.), 1898-1921, Malaya, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.

Dodson, William P., 1885-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

Dodson, Catherine M. (Mrs. W. P.), 1898-1915, West Central Africa, 445 Sacramento St., Pasadena, Cal.

Drees, Mary C. (Mrs. C. W.), 1877-1924, Mexico, Porto Rico, and Eastern South America, 849 Calle Estadas Unidas, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

F

Fisher, Miss Alice H., 1893-1918, South America, Lima, N. Y.

Fleming, Lily H. (Mrs. R. P.), 1899-1927, Northwest India, Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, India.

Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon

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Fulkerson, Anna S. (Mrs. E. R.), 1905-1910, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

G

Garden, Joseph H., 1884-1928, South India, 2233 Carleton St., Berkeley, Calif.

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Greeley. Eddy H., 1889-1928, Rhodesia, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.

Greenman, Almon W., Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 1906 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), Mexico, Italy, and South America, 1880-1924, 1906 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Guthrie, Adelina G. (Mrs. F. L.), 1900, Hinghwa, China, 5034 18th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

H

Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901-1908, Central China, Dundas, Minn.

Hammon, Miss Annie, 1914-1922, North Africa, 16 Rue Khalona, Tunis, North Africa.

Harnden, Miss Florence E., 1915-1922, North Africa, 3 Rue des Chenes, La Servette, Geneva, Switzerland.

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Hewes, Annie B. (Mrs. G. C.), 1894-1916, North India, Vilonia, Ark.

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Hollister, Emma H. (Mrs. W. H.), 1888-1921, Hyderabad, 163 North Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.

Huddleston, Oscar, 1906-1921, Philippine Islands, 512 West Willamette St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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K

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Kupfer, Lydia K. (Mrs. C. F.), 1881-1918, China, care Mrs. R. Laurenz, 658 Ave. Haig, Shanghai, China.

L

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Lyon, Mrs. James, 1920-1924, India, Gomoh, Bihar

M

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Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.

Mead, Samuel J., 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.

Mead, Ardella K. (Mrs. S. J.), 1886-1909, West Africa, 323 Date Ave., West Alhambra, Cal.

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O

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Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886-1926, Japan, Tokyo, Japan.

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P

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Ports, Charles W., 1900-1920, Chile and Panama, 1020 Seventh St., Douglas, Arizona.

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Purdon, Mrs. Catherine G., Avenue du Parc, Thonon-les-Bains (Haute-Savoie), France.

R

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Richards, Mary McC. (Mrs. E. H.), 1903-1911, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, Ohio.

Robertson, Friederika S. (Mrs. J. B.), 1898-1927, Liberia, 363 Westervelt Ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

Robertson, John T., 1888-1928, Northwest India, care of Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley St., London, W. 1. England.

Robertson, Amelia H. (Mrs. J. T.), 1888-1928, Northwest India, care of Thomas Cook and Son, Berkeley St., London, W 1, England.

Robinson, William T., 1880-1922, South America, San Geronomo. Cal.

Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884-1924, North India, care of Mrs. Helen R. Kane, 239 East 17th St., New York City.

Ross, Pearl T. (Mrs. S. J.), 1918-1921, Liberia, care of Miss Cora Wilkerson, 4248 West Belle Place, Saint Louis, Mo.

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S

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Scharer, Charles W., 1904-1928, South India, Route 2, Box 241, Long Beach, Cal.

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Schilling, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. G. J.), 1893-1920, India and South America, 805 Clairmont Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Schwartz, Lola R. (Mrs. H. W.), 1884-1918, Japan, 5502 Hurst Ave., New Orleans, La.

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Shellabear, E. Naomi Ruth (Mrs. W. G.), 20 Whitman Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

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Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876-1908, Mexico and South America, 1781 Holly St., Denver, Colo.

Simpson, John A., 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Simpson, Mattie H. (Mrs. J. A.), 1899-1921, Liberia, 621 Sixth Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Smart, William G., 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Smart, Eliza N. (Mrs. W. G.), 1878-1925, Madeira Islands, Caixa Postal 84, Funchal, Madeira Islands.

Smith, Sara O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881-1896, Mexico, 2015 Arthur Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 1884-1914, Foochow, 815 5th St., S. W., Rochester, Minn.

Soper, Julius. 1873-1913, Japan, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Glendale, Cal.

Spangler, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887-1908, South America, 1706 Sixth Ave., Los Angeles. Cal.

Spencer, David S., 1882-1926, Japan, 299 Chautauqua Drive, Pasadena, Cal.

Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1882-1926, Japan, 299 Chautauqua Drive, Pasadena, Cal.

Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890-1894, China, 4826 Madison Ave., Lincoln, Neb.

Stuart, Rachel A. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886-1911, Central China, 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Taft, Marcus L., 1880-1912, North China, 125 South Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Taft, Mary W. (Mrs. M. L.), 1906-1912, North China, 125 South Bonnie Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909-1911, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.

Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899-1905, North India, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.

Thomas, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B), 1889-1915, India, 5159 Maplewood Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomson, John F., 1866-1918, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866-1918, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.

Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906-1915, Northwest India, Oriska, N. Dak.

Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 228 Allerton Road, Allerton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.

V

Vail, Milton S., 1879-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Vail, Emma Witbeck (Mrs. M. S.), 1885-1902, Japan, 2242 Seventh Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Verity, George W., 1891-1915, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wis.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873-1908, North China, 630 1/3 South Seventh St., Springfield, Ill.

Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886-1913, Central China, Kuling, Kiangsi, China.

Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879-1909, Central Provinces, care Dr. N. M. Ward, 515 Genesee Bank Bldg., Flint, Mich.

Wilcox, Myron C., 1881-1908, Foochow, 1001 Hildebrand Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Wilcox, Hattie C. (Mrs. M. C.), 1886-1908, Foochow, 1001 Hildebrand Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

Wilcox, Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912-1916, Malaya, 59 South Liberty St., Delaware, Ohio.

Wilson, Edward E., 1894-1898, Chile, Ravinia, S. Dak.

Wilson, Mary W. (Mrs. E. E.), 1894-1898, Chile, Ravinia, S. Dak.

Wilson, Wilbur F., 1896-1927, Central China, 810 Fairview Ave., Arcadia, Cal.

Wilson, Mary R. (Mrs. W. F.), 1900-1927, Central China, 810 Fairview Ave., Arcadia, Cal.

Withey, Amos E., 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

Withey, Irene A. (Mrs. A. E.), 1884-1903, West Africa, 216 West Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

Wolfe, Grace H. (Mrs. F. F.), 1908-1925, North Andes, Susanna Wesley Hall, Albion, Mich.

Worley, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882-1915, Foochow, Box 715, Saint Cloud, Fla.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

June, 1, 1928

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year of appointment, the Branch under whose auspices she went out, and the Conference in which she is now working.

A

Abbott, Anna Agnes, 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Abbott, Edna May, 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Adams, Lois A., 1925, Pacific, Bengal.
Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Albrecht, Helen R., 1921, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Aldrich, Sylvia E., 1922, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Alexander, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Allen, Mabel E., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Amburn, Emma E., 1918, Des Moines, Burma.
Anderson, Dorothea, 1927, Des Moines, Hyderabad.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Anderson, Naomi, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Apple, E. Blanche, 1923, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkins, Ruth J., 1921, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Atkins, Ruth M., 1925, Northwestern, Eastern South America.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bachman, Mary V., 1923, Des Moines, Hinghwa.
Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Badley, Mary Esther, 1927, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Bailey, Barbara M., 1919, Topeka, East Japan.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baird, Mary, 1926 (contract), Northwestern, Mexico.
Baker, L. Catherine, 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi (temporary Korea).
Baldwin, Virginia E., 1927, New England, Burma.
Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Barber, Emma J., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Bare, Esther Gimson (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
Barnes, Sylvia M., 1925, Philadelphia, Malaya.
Barstow, Clara G., 1912, Pacific, Eastern South America.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Bartlett, Myrth, 1923, Pacific, Foochow.
Bass, Allie M., 1927, Des Moines, North India.
Bassett, Bernice C., 1919, Northwestern, East Japan.
Bates, Grace M., 1922, Des Moines, North India.
Battin, Lora I., 1920, Northwestern, North China.
Beach, Lucy W., 1920, Northwestern, North India.
Beale, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Becker, Gertrude A., 1920, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Bedell, Mary E., 1917, Columbia River, North China.
Beesemyer, Gertrude S., 1926, Pacific, Northwest India.
Beissell, Ina Mae, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Bennett, Lorraine, 1926, Northwestern, Central China.
Benson, Mildred O., 1926, Columbia River, Rhodesia.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Bjorklund, Sigrid C., 1920, New England, Hinghwa.
Black, Gladys H., 1925, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, North Indies.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
Blakely, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Blasdell, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Block, N. Berneta (M.D.), 1927 Northwestern, Korea.
Bobb, Mildred H., 1927, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Boeye, Katherine B., 1925, Des Moines, Central China.

Boles, Lulu A., 1923, Topeka, Bengal.
Bonafield, Julia, 1888, Cincinnati, Central China.
Bording, Maren P., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands, and 1922, Korea.
Bortell, Pearl (contract), 1925, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Bothwell, Jean B., 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
Bowen, Alice, 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.
Boyles, Helen E., 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Lucknow.
Brayton, Margaret, 1922, Northwestern, West China.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brethorst, S. Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
Brewster, Karis E. (contract), 1926, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Bricker, Mary E., 1923, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, Minneapolis and New York, Malaya.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi.
Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Buel, Lora E., 1927, Northwestern, Malaya.
Bugby, M. Marguerite, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaya.
Bunger, Frances M. (R.N.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
Burdeshaw, Rhoda A., 1922, Cincinnati, Central China.
Burmeister, Margaret, 1926, Minneapolis, East Japan.
Buss, Helen S., 1926, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Butterfield, Nellie M., 1922, Pacific, Mexico.
Butts, Ethel, 1920, Columbia River and New York, Korea.
Byler, Gertrude M., 1927, Topeka, East Japan.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
Carlyle, Elizabeth M., 1920, Columbia River, North China.
Carpenter, Mary F., 1923, Bengal.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Carter, Fern, 1928, Northwestern, Gujarat.
Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
Cavett, Maurine E., 1926, Des Moines, Burma.
Chadwick, Freda P., 1920, Philadelphia, Netherlands Indies.
Chaffin, Mrs. Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Charles, Bertha D., 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Chase, Bertha A., 1928, New England, North India.
Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
Cheney, Monona L., 1918, Northwestern, North China.
Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Gujarat.
Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Indus River.
Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
Clark, Faith A., 1921, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Clark, Grace, 1911, Pacific, Rhodesia.
Clausen, Minnie, 1925, Topeka, North Andes.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Cnossen, Sadie M. (contract), 1927, Northwestern, North India.
Cole, Marion R., 1925, New York, Foochow.
Collins, Irma D., 1925, Topeka, Bengal.
Colony, Lucile, 1922, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Comstock, Joy E., 1923, Philadelphia, South India.
Conrow, Marion L., 1922, Topeka, Korea.
Copley, Ruth E., 1918, Topeka, Philippine Islands, and 1925, Mexico.
Corbett, Lila M., 1920, Northwestern, Malaya.
Cornelison, Bernice M., 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
Corner, Sula Marie, 1924, Columbia River, Bombay.
Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, West Japan.
Covington, Lottie V., 1926, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Cowan, Celia M., 1920, Columbia River, West China.
Cox, Ruth M., 1921, Topeka, Lucknow.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Craven, Norma, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
Crawford, Janette H., 1925, Topeka, North India.
Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Cross, Cilicia L., 1913, Minneapolis, Angola.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
Culley, Frances E., 1924, New York, Central China.
Currier, Grace M., 1919, Des Moines, France.
Curry, Olive, 1925, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, East Japan.
Curtis, Martha E., 1925, Topeka, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Dalrymple, Marion E., 1918, New England, Lucknow.
Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, East Japan.
Daniels, Martha J., 1924, Philadelphia, Mexico.

Daniels, Ruth N., 1920, Topeka, Central China.
Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Darby, Hawthorne (M.D.), 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Daubendiek, Letha I., 1923, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Davis, Grace C., 1908, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Davis, Hazel, 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Lucknow.
Davis, Lois L., 1923, Columbia River, West Japan.
Davis, Mary Grace, 1926, Baltimore, Foochow.
Deam, Mary L., 1919, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Decker M. Marguerite, 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Dennis, Viola B., 1919, Cincinnati, North India.
Denny, Etta A., 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
Desjardins, Helen, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
Dimmitt, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Dirksen, Mechteld D., 1927, New York, Malaya.
Dodd, Stella L. (M.D.), 1921, Des Moines, South India.
Doddridge, Eathel V., 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
Donahue, K. Mamie, 1926, Philadelphia, North Andes.
Donohugh, Emma E., 1919, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
Dove, Agnes C. W., 1920, Columbia River, and 1925, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Doyle, Gladys B., 1925, Topeka, North India.
Doyle, Letah A., 1926, Topeka, Northwest India.
Draper, Helen A., 1926, Des Moines, Bengal.
Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, East Japan.
Drescher, Mildred G., 1920, Northwestern, Bombay.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Dunn, Agnes D. (R.N.), 1927, Pacific, Indus River.
Dunn, Olive, 1921, Northwestern, North India.
Dunton, Dorothy K., 1923, Cincinnati, North India.
Dyer, Addie C., 1917, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Dyer, Clara P., 1907, New England, North China.

E

Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
Ebersole, Stella, 1921, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati 1926, Burma.
Edborg, Vera M., 1923, Minneapolis, Netherlands Indies.
Eddy, Mabel L., 1902, Northwestern. Bombay.
Eide, Mary L., 1920, Des Moines, Yenping.
Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
Emery, Phœbe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
Engberg, Mrs. Lila Kehm, 1926 (contract), Minneapolis, Bengal.
English, Marguerite G., 1921, New England, Korea.
Eno, Enola, Ph.D., 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Eno, Eula (M.D.), 1922, Des Moines, Central China.
Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., 1927, Pacific, Hyderabad.
Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.
Eveland, Ruth, 1925, Des Moines, Lucknow.
Everley, Garnet M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.

F

Fales, Cora, 1918, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Farmer, Ida A., 1917, New York, Northwest India.
Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
Fehr, Helen E., 1927, Cincinnati, Central Provinces.
Fehr, Vera J., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Fernstrom, Helma J., 1925, Northwestern, Indus River.
Ferris, Helen, 1923, Pacific, Kiangsi.
Ferris, Phœbe A. (M.D.), 1917, Columbia River, Gujarat.
Field, Ruth, 1918, Columbia River, Bengal.
Finlay, Annette, 1920, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Flessel, Anna M., 1923, New York, West China.
Foote, Rhetta C., 1925, Northwestern, Malaya.
Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Fosnot, Pearl B., 1921, Topeka, West China.
Foster, Ina Lee, 1924, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Foster, Mildred, 1922, Northwestern, Italy.
Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
Frazey, H. Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
Fredericks, Anna E., 1915, New York, Kiangsi.
Fuller, Edna H., 1924, Pacific, Hinghwa.
Fuller, Marjorie A., 1920, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, North India.
Galleher, Helen M., 1924, Cincinnati, Yenping.
Gard, Blanche A., 1920, Topeka, East Japan.

Garden, Frances E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, China and Korea.
Gill, Mrs. Mary W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
Gilliland, Helen C., 1918, Pacific, Eastern South America.
Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
Glassburner, Mamie F., 1904, Des Moines, Yenping.
Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, Central China.
Gongwer, Margaret R., 1926, Cincinnati, Bulgaria.
Gooding, Laura, 1923, Northwestern, North China.
Gould, Olive L., 1921, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Gourley, Ina. (M.D.), 1925, Des Moines, North India.
Graf, Martha A., 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
Greene, Leola M., 1920, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Grennan, Elizabeth M., 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Griffin, Alta I., 1921, Northwestern, South India.
Griffin, Pansy P., 1920, Philadelphia, North China.
Grove, Neida L., 1919, Topeka, Korea.

H

Haberman, Margaret O., 1920, Japan, and 1926, North India, Northwestern, North India.
Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
Hagar, Esther M., 1925, New York, Eastern South America.
Hagen, Olive I., 1919, Northwestern, West Japan.
Halfpenny, M. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, North China.
Hall, Ada B., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hall, Dorcas, 1922, Philadelphia, Central Provinces.
Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
Halverstadt, Hattie J., 1918, Topeka, Foochow.
Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 1921, Topeka, Foochow.
Hancock, Mrs. Nellie D., 1920, Baltimore, South India.
Hanks, E. Gertrude, 1920, Philadelphia, North Andes.
Hannah, Mary L., 1924, New England, Gujarat.
Hansing, Ovidia, 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Harb, Mabel E., 1924, Northwestern, Malaya.
Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
Hardsaw, Rosa, 1922, Topeka, Lucknow.
Harger, Gladys B., 1919, Northwestern, West China.
Harris, Alice C., 1920, New England, North India.
Harrod, Anna M., 1919, Northwestern, South India.
Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Yenping.
Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Eastern South America, and 1924, Mexico.
Harvey, Ruth M., 1923, Minneapolis, Malaya.
Hatch, Hazel A., 1920, Topeka, Korea.
Hawkins, Sallie C., 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Hayes, Virginia, 1923, Cincinnati, North Andes.
Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, East Japan.
Heist, Laura, 1921, Columbia River, Gujarat.
Helm, Mabel, 1924, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), 1923, New York, Foochow.
Hermiston, Margaret I. W., 1919, New England, Northwest India.
Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hess, Stella A., 1914, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
Hewson, Marguerite E., 1922, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Highbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
Hill, Clara M., 1921, New England, Mexico.
Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka North India.
Hobart, Elizabeth, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Hoffman, Thekla A., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
Hoge, Elizabeth 1892, Cincinnati, Lucknow.
Holder, Edna, 1922, Columbia River, Bombay.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Hollows, Bessie A., 1922, New England, Central China.
Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Indus River.
Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
Holway, Ruth E., 1924, New England, North Andes.
Honnell, Grace L., 1920, Topeka, North India.
Hosford, Ruby C., 1918, Topeka, Eastern South America.
Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Howey, Mary E. (contract), 1927, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.

Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest, India.
Hughes, M. Pearl, 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
Hulbert, Esther L., 1923, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hulbert, Jeanette C., 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi.
Hunter, Alice B., 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
Hutchens, Edna M., 1921, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, Lucknow.

I

Irwin, Alice A., 1923, Cincinnati, Eastern South America.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaya.
Jacobson, Evelyn R., 1922, Minneapolis, North India.
Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
Jayne, Ruth E., 1924, Pacific, Foochow.
Jewell, Amy L., 1924, New York, Malaya.
Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
Johanson, Maria A. J., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
Johnson, Eda L., 1918, Pacific, Foochow.
Johnson, Ingle A., 1927, Topeka, Angola.
Johnson, Katherine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
Johnson, Mary A., 1925, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
Johnston, Ruth H., 1926, Cincinnati, Malaya.
Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
Jones, Joan C., 1920 (contract), New York, Gujarat.
Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1919, New York, West China.
Justin, Catherine L., 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.
Justin, Florence L. (contract), 1923, Topeka, Lucknow.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Keeney, Dorothea L., 1920, New York, Foochow.
Kehm, Alta P., 1924, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
Kellogg, Nora E., 1921, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Kennard, Ada M., 1924, Pacific, North India.
Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, North India.
Kenyon, Carrie C., 1917, Philadelphia, Malaya.
Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
Ketring, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, China and Philippine Islands, 1922, Gujarat.
Keyhoe, Katherine, 1925, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Kilburn, Elizabeth H., 1919, Philadelphia, East Japan.
King, Sarah, 1923, Pacific, Rhodesia.
King, Winifred E., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
Kintner, Lela, 1922, Cincinnati, Burma.
Kinzly, Katherine M., 1924, New York, Bengal.
Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Indus River.
Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Indus River.
Kleiner, Clara E., 1927, Des Moines, Bombay.
Kleinhenn, Florence E. (contract), 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
Klingeberger, Ida M., 1924, Topeka, Northwest India.
Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Knight, Florence, 1925, Pacific, Mexico.
Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
Kostrup, Bertha A., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands and Korea.

L

Laird, Esther, 1926, Cincinnati, Korea.
Landis, Rotha S., 1926, New York, Foochow.
Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Lane, Ortha M., 1919, Des Moines, North China.
Lang, Victoria C. (R.N.), 1927, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
Lantz, Viola (M.D.), 1920, Pacific, North China.
Larson, H. Ruth, 1927, Topeka, North India.
Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Lawrence, Birdice E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Lawson, Ellen L., 1917, Cincinnati, Indus River.
Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Gujarat.
Leadbeater, A. Evelyn (M.D.), 1928, New York, Korea.
Lebeus, J. E. Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Lee, Elizabeth M., 1914, Philadelphia, West Japan.
Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, East Japan.
Lefforge, Roxy, 1918, Northwestern, Foochow.
Lentz, Grace Z., 1920, Pacific, Central China.
Leslie, Grace E., 1923, New York, Central China.
Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), 1910, Des Moines, Foochow.
Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Yenping.
Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
Lochhead, G. Christian, 1922, Philadelphia, France.
Loper, Ida G., 1898, New York, North India.
Lorenz, Theresa, 1926, Topeka, North India.
Loucks, Blanche H., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Loveless, Emilie R., 1919, New York, North Africa.
Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
Luce, R. Isabel, 1925, Pacific, Central China.
Ludgate, Abbie M., 1919, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.

M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, East Japan.
Madden, F. E., Pearl, 1916, Philadelphia, Bengal.
Maltby, Christine, 1923, Topeka, Mexico.
Manchester, Ruth C., 1919, New England, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Manly, Grace E., 1924, Cincinnati, West China.
Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), 1925, Cincinnati, West China.
Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
Marsh, Mabel C., 1910, Topeka, Malaya, and 1925, Mexico; 1926, Malaya.
Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaya.
Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
Mason, Florence P., 1917, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Lucknow.
Masters, Florence F., 1924, Des Moines, Bombay.
Matthew, Helen, 1924, Northwestern, Indus River.
Maull, Alice P., 1924 Des Moines, Philippine Islands.
Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
McBee, Edith F., 1926, Cincinnati, Foochow.
McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
McCutchen, Martha L., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
McDade, Myra L., 1919, Baltimore, Kiangsi.
McMann, M. Ethel, 1922, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
McQuie, Ada, 1922, Northwestern, Korea.
Meader, Frances S., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
Meeker, Bessie L., 1919, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Mellinger, Roxana, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Merritt, Edna F., 1924, New York, Hinghwa.
Metsker, Mary K., 1923, Des Moines, South India.
Miller, Alpha J., 1924, Cincinnati, Angola.
Miller, Ethel, 1917, Philadelphia, Korea.
Miller, Iva M., (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, Central China.
Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
Miller, Viola L., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Mills, Camilla, 1922, Columbia River, North China.
Milnes, Frances A. (contract), 1924, Pacific, North China.
Minear, Ruth, 1927, Des Moines, North Andes.
Mitchell, Zoa (contract), 1924, Northwestern, Mexico.
Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
Moore, M. Gladys, 1920, Des Moines, Burma.
Morehouse, Edith T. (M.D.), 1921, New York, South India.
Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Gujarat.
Morgan, Julia (M.D.), 1922, Philadelphia, North China.
Morgan, Mabel, 1918, Northwestern, South India.
Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
Morris, Harriett P., 1921, Topeka, Korea.
Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), New York, Korea.
Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Lucknow.
Moss, Loma R., 1923, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
Munson, Kezia E., 1918, Northwestern, South India.
Murphy, May, 1922, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
Murray, Helen G., 1919, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Myers, Ruth L., 1922, Northwestern, Kiangsi.

N

Nagler, Etha M., 1920, Northwestern, Central China.
Narbeth, E. Gwendoline, 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, South India.
Nelson, Ada M., 1925, Northwestern, Bombay.
Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Indus River.
Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Gujarat.
Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
Nelson, Eva I., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaya.
Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
Nelson, Marie, 1923, New England, Angola.
Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.

Newman, Emma E., 1925, Northwestern, North India.
Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Gujarat.
Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
Northcott, Ruth E., 1924, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.
Nuzum, Ruth P., 1921, New England, North China.

O

Odee, Bertha, 1921, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Oelschlaeger, Lydia, 1924, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
Okey, Mary C., 1924, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Older, Mildred, 1925, Des Moines, Hyderabad.
Oldfather, Jeanette, 1923, Des Moines, Korea.
Oldridge, Mary B., 1919, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaya.
Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaya.
Ostrom, Eva A., 1927, Topeka, North Africa.
Otto, Violet L., 1923, Topeka, South India.
Overman, L. Belle, 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Packer, Josephine, 1922, Des Moines, Eastern South America.
Paige, Ina M., 1922, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Paine, Mildred A., 1920, New York, East Japan.
Palm, Emma M., 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Palmer, Ethel M., 1921, Pacific, Indus River.
Palmer, Pearl E., 1927, New York, Northwest India.
Parish, S. Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Parks, Vera E., 1922, Northwestern, Lucknow.
Parmenter, Ona M., 1920, Minneapolis, Rhodesia.
Patterson, Anna Gail, 1920, Cincinnati, South India.
Pearson, Mary N., 1920, New England, Mexico.
Peckham, Caroline S., 1915, Northwestern, West Japan.
Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, West Japan.
Penney, Oril A., 1926, Pacific, Rhodesia.
Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
Perrill, Mary Louise, 1910, Topeka, North India.
Perry, Edith M., 1923, Topeka, Bulgaria.
Perry, Harriet L., 1922, New England, East Japan.
Persson, Bertha, 1920, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
Phillips, Bess L., 1924, Cincinnati, Southeast Africa.
Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, East Japan.
Pierce, Mildred L., 1922, Des Moines, Bengal.
Pittman, Annie M., 1919, New York, Kiangsi.
Place, Pauline A., 1916, Northwestern, West Japan.
Pletcher, Mina L., 1923, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
Power, E. Marie, 1926, Topeka, Gujarat.
Power, Elsie M., 1919, Topeka, Burma.
Precise, Myrtle, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
Precise, Pearl, 1922, Topeka, Gujarat.
Prentice, Margaret Mae, 1924, Topeka, North China.
Proctor, Orvia A., 1919, Des Moines, West China.
Proud, Vivian L., 1926, Cincinnati, North China.
Pugh, Ada E., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
Purdy, Carrie M., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.

Q

Quinton, Frances, 1916, Northwestern, Rhodesia.

R

Raab, Theodora A. (contract), 1923, Pacific, Kiangsi.
Radley, Vena I., 1925, New York, North China.
Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
Ramsey, Bertha E., 1924, Philadelphia, Rhodesia.
Randall, S. Edith, 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaya.
Ransom, Ruth, 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
Rea, C. Lois, 1922, Cincinnati, Malaya.
Reddick, Olive I., 1921, Philadelphia, Lucknow.
Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
Reeves, Cora D., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., 1923, New York, Bulgaria.
Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Reid, Mabel J. 1924, Des Moines, Burma.
Reik, Elsie, 1922, Northwestern, Foochow.
Reiman, Frieda, 1918, Northwestern, Yenping.
Reitz, Beulah H., 1922, Topeka, Rhodesia.
Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
Reynolds, Elsie M., 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

Richards, Emily, 1925, Cincinnati, Gujarat.
Richards, Gertrude E., 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
Richardson, Faithe, 1925, Topeka, Central Provinces.
Richey, Elizabeth H., 1919, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Lucknow.
Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific Central China.
Rigg, Bessie E., 1925, Des Moines, Gujarat.
Riste, Rose (M.D.), 1922, Columbia River, Indus River.
Robbins, Emma E., (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
Roberts, Elizabeth S., 1917, Minneapolis., Korea.
Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
Robinson, Martha E., 1922, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, India.
Rockwell, Lillie M., 1919, Baltimore, Lucknow.
Rogers, Hazel T., 1919, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Rogers, Mayme M., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Rohde, Eleanora C., 1921, Northwestern, Netherlands Indies.
Rosenberger, Elma T., 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Ross, Elsie M., 1909, Philadelphia, Gujarat.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, West China.
Rost, Carrie H., 1926, Topeka, North India.
Royce, Edith M., 1920, Des Moines, Korea.
Royce, Marian D., 1924, Cincinnati, Malaya.
Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., 1918, Baltimore, Italy.
Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Ruppel, Leona E., 1919, Des Moines, Bombay.
Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, East Japan.

S

Salzer, Florence, 1920, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Sayles, Florence A., 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
Schaefer, Carolyn E., 1925, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
Scharpff, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Schaum, Lydia L. (M.D.), 1920, Topeka, North China.
Scheidt, Ellen A., 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Scheirich, A. Beta, 1922, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Scherich, Rilla, 1923, Topeka, North China.
Schlemmer, Hildegarde M., 1924, Northwestern, Central Provinces.
Scovill, Ila, 1925, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
Seal, May Bell, 1922, Cincinnati, Mexico.
Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi.
Seeck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, East Japan.
Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma and Lucknow, Lucknow.
Sharp, Mrs. Alice J. Hammond, 1900, New York, Korea.
Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
Shawhan, Grace B., 1923, Topeka, Foochow.
Sheldon, Mabel M., 1927, Topeka, Lucknow.
Shepherd, Elsie M., 1928, Northwestern, Mexico.
Shively, Mirtha E., 1926, Cincinnati, Malaya.
Shoemaker, Esther (M.D.), 1927, Philadelphia, South India.
Shufelt, Edith E., 1921, Minneapolis, North China.
Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Central China.
Simpson, Mabel E., 1920, Topeka, South India.
Sinkey, Fern M., 1921, Cincinnati, Yenping.
Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Smith, Ada, 1921, Cincinnati, Korea.
Smith, Alice L., 1924, New York, Foochow.
Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
Smith, Ellen E., 1922, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
Smith, Grace Pepper, 1919, Pacific, Indus River.
Smith, Jennie M., 1915, Columbia River, Lucknow.
Smith, Joy L., 1918, Des Moines, Central China.
Smith, Myrtle A., 1921, Northwestern, Foochow.
Smith, Sadie M., 1921, Pacific, Burma.
Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
Soper, Laura De Witt, 1917, Topeka, North India.
Spathelf, Rena F., 1925, Northwestern, Kiangsi.
Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Sprunger, Eva F., 1919, Pacific, Foochow.
Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
Stahl, Minta M., 1919, Cincinnati, North China.
Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
Stahl, Tirzah M., 1921, Cincinnati, North China.
Stallard, Eleanor B., 1924, Pacific, North India.

Starkey, Bertha F., 1910, Cincinnati, West Japan, and 1925, Korea.
Staubli, Frieda, 1922, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Stewart, Emma, 1927, Northwestern, Bombay.
Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
Stone, Myrtle M., 1922, New York, Kiangsi.
Stouffer, Edith J., 1922, Philadelphia, Burma.
Stover, Myrta O., 1925, Cincinnati, Korea.
Stowe, Genevieve G., 1927, Columbia River, Malaya.
Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Strever, Frances E., 1922, Topeka, Eastern South America.
Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
Studley, Ellen M., 1924, Northwestern, North China.
Sturtevant, Abby L., 1921, Minneapolis, East Japan.
Suffern, Ellen H., 1917, Northwestern and Pacific, Hinghwa.
Suhr, Laura J., 1921, Topeka, North India.
Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Bombay.
Swan, Beulah M., 1923, Northwestern, Bengal.
Swearer, Mrs. Lillian M., 1917, New York, Korea.
Sweet, M. Edith, 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taylor, Anna M., 1918, New York, Mexico.
Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, East Japan.
Taylor, Mabel, 1922, Columbia River, Central China.
Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
Thoburn, Isabella, 1927, Philadelphia, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Thomas, Ethel E., 1919, Topeka, Mexico.
Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Thomas, Ruth F., 1917, Northwestern, Southeast Africa.
Thomasson, Leona (contract), 1926, Baltimore, Kiangsi.
Thompson, A. Armenia, 1920, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Thompson, Ethel T., 1921, New York, Kiangsi.
Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi.
Tirsgaard, Maren M., 1924, Minneapolis and Northwestern, Lucknow.
Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.
Toll, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
Tower, Rita B. (M.D.), 1922, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Traeger, Gazelle, 1922, Topeka, Malaya.
Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Trotter, Charlotte, 1918, Northwestern, West China.
Troxel, Moneta J., 1925, Northwestern, Korea.
Truckenmiller, Irene, 1925, Des Moines, Indus River.
Tubbs, Lulu L., 1917, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Gujarat.
Turner, Mellony F., 1925, New York, Bulgaria.
Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
Tyler, Ursula J., 1915, Cincinnati, Foochow.

U

Urech, Lydia, 1916, Northwestern, Malaya.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaya.
Vandegrift, Frances C., 1919, Philadelphia, North Andes.
Vanderberg, Annie, 1925, Minneapolis, Foochow.
Van Dyne, Esther H., 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.
Van Dyne, L. Frances, 1924, Baltimore, North Africa.
Van Fleet, Edna M., 1918, Cincinnati, Korea.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, East Japan.
Waldron, Rose E., 1922, Pacific, Kiangsi.
Walker, Jennie C., 1918, Topeka, Central China.
Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
Wallace, Margaret, 1922, Minneapolis, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
Walter, A. Jeanette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
Ware, Lena, 1922, New York, Italy.
Warner, Emma E., 1919, Topeka, Northwest India.
Warner, Ruth V., 1918, Columbia River, Eastern South America.
Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Wasem, Grace A., 1926, Des Moines, Central China.
Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
Watson, Harriett L., 1920, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Watts, Annabelle, 1917, Cincinnati, South India.
Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
Webb, Nora, 1919, Topeka, North Africa.
Webster, Alice S., 1924, New York, Eastern South America.
Weigel, Marion (contract), Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
Welch, A. Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
Welles, Doris I., 1922, Pacific, Bengal.
Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.

Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
Wells, Margaret C., 1926, Columbia River, Mexico.
Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
Wencke, Doris R., 1920, Northwestern, West China.
Wescott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaya.
West, Esther Irene, 1927, Cincinnati, Indus River.
West, Nellie M., 1920, Des Moines, North India.
Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Westrup, Charlotte V. (R.N.), 1927, Topeka, North India.
Wheat, Lemira B., 1915, Topeka, Lucknow.
Wheeler, Bernice A., 1920, New England, Central China.
Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
Wheelock, Ethel C., 1921, Cincinnati, South India.
Whitcomb, J. Caroline, 1923, Minneapolis, Lucknow.
White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis and Pacific, West Japan.
White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
Whiteley, Martha D., 1925, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Whitefield, Mary W., 1926 (contract), Philadelphia, Malaya.
Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Lucknow.
Whitmer, Harriet M., 1924, Northwestern, Central China.
Whitmore, Clara B. (M.D.), 1924, Des Moines, North China.
Wilcox, Alice A., 1919, Topeka, Foochow.
Wilk, Helen J., 1925, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Wilkinson, Lydia A., 1892, Des Moines, Foochow.
Williamson, Iva M., 1921, Cincinnati, Central China.
Willis, Katherine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
Wilson, Emma W., 1924, Topeka, Foochow.
Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Wilson, Retta I., 1924, Cincinnati, South India.
Winslow, Hazel, 1926, Des Moines, Burma.
Wirz, Frieda, 1925, Cincinnati, South India.
Witham, Lois E., 1920, Topeka, Foochow.
Wolcott, Ruth F. (M.D.), 1927, Des Moines, Foochow.
Wood, Hazel O., 1925, Topeka, Bengal.
Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
Woodruff, Frances E., 1919 (contract), New York, Kiangsi.
Woodruff, Jennie G. (R. N.), 1925, Northwestern, Rhodesia.
Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi.
Woodruff, Sadie J., 1920, Northwestern, Burma.
Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
Wysner, Glora M., 1927, Cincinnati, North Africa.
Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, West Japan.

Y

Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, West Japan.
Young, Mary E., 1919, Columbia River, Korea.
Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

When the name of a large city is given, without a street or institutional address, add Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 1, 1928

I. EASTERN ASIA

CHINA

CENTRAL CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Bennett, Lorraine, 92 Canal St., Rangoon, Burma.
Boeye, Katherine B., Singapore, Malaya.
Bonafield, Julia, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Bowen, Alice, 602 Essex St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Crane, Edith M., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Culley, Frances E., Avon, N. Y.
Eno, Eula (M.D.), 2813 Cottage Grove Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Fox, Eulalia E., 321 Bloomington St., Greencastle, Ind.
Galleher, Helen M., Wuhu, Anhwei.
Golisch, Anna Lulu, Afton, Iowa.
Hollows, Bessie, Methuen, Mass.
Kesler, Mary G., Chinkiang.
Lentz, Grace Z., 431 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Leslie, Grace E., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Loucks, Blanche Helen, Fukuoka, Japan.
Luce, R. Isabel, Fort Vally, Ga.
McDade, Myra L., Chinkiang.
Meader, Frances S., Taianfu, Shantung.
Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Nagler, Etha M., Plainwell, Mich.
Ogborn, Kate L., Perry, Iowa.
Rahe, Cora L., Upland, Ind.
Reeves, Cora D., Nanking.
Riechers, Bertha L., 253 Burton Court, Pasadena, Cal.
Robbins, Emma E., (M.D.), 4148 Sheridan Road, Lincoln, Neb.
Robinson, Faye H., Wuhu.
Sayles, Florence A., Tientsin.

Shaw, Ella C., Nanking.
Simpson, Cora E., 44 Peking Road, Shanghai.
Smith, Clara Bell, 1404 Riverview Ave., Wilmington. Del.
Smith, Joy L., Dickens, Iowa.
Taylor, Mabel, Cascade, Mont.
Walker, Jennie C., Kingman, Kan.
Wasem, Grace A., 92 Canal St., Rangoon, Burma.
Wheeler, Bernice A., Central St., Hudson, Mass.
White, Laura M., 143 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Whitmer, Harriett M., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Williamson, Iva M., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Youtsey, Edith R., Herington, Kan.

CHENGTU WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Brayton, Margaret, 95 East Palmer St., Detroit, Mich.
Brethorst, Alice B., Chengtu, Szechwan.
Burdeshaw, Rhoda A., Route 4, Dotham, Ala.
Cowan, Celia M., Homedale, Idaho.
Ellison, Grace F., Chengtu, Szechwan.
Fosnot, Pearl B., Davenport, Neb.
Hansing, Ovidia, 1914 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Harger, Gladys B., Chengtu, Szechwan.
Householder, C. Ethel, Bladen, Neb.
Lybarger, Lela R., Chengtu.
Manly, Grace E., Chengtu, Szechwan.
Nelson, Lena, 1112 North Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Proctor, Orvia, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Tyler, Gertrude W., Villisca, Iowa.

CHUNGKING WEST CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Allen, Mabel E., Chungking, Szechwan.
Brethorst, S. Marie, 5555 33rd Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Caris, Clara, Chungking, Szechwan.
Castle, Belle, 24 West Street So., Hillsdale, Mich.
Desjardins, Helen, Suining, Szechwan.
Flessel, Anna M., Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.
Holmes, Lillian L. (R.N.), Chungking, Szechwan.
Jones, Dorothy, Chengtu, Szechwan.
Jones, Laura E. (M.D.), 1608 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Lindblad, Anna C., Linkoping, Sweden.
Manly, Marian E. (M.D.), Chengtu, Szechwan.
Manning, Ella, Peking.
Miller, Viola L. (R.N.), Chungking, Szechwan.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Trotter, Charlotte, 108 North Third St., Cayahoga Falls, Ohio.
Wells, Annie M., Shenandoah, Iowa.
Wencke, Doris, Chungking, Szechwan.

FOOCHOW

(Add to each field address, China.)

Abel, Edith F., Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 543 North Highland Ave., Hollywood, Cal.
Bartlett, Carrie M., Futsing, via Foochow.
Bartlett, Myrth, 1417 Ridgeway, Los Angeles, Calif.
Cole, Marion R., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Davis, Mary Grace, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Denny, Etta A., Burlingame, Kan.
Frazey, Laura, Nickerson, Kan.
Graf, Martha A., Thal. Kt. St., Gallen, Switzerland.
Halverstadt, Hattie J., Haitang, via Foochow.
Hammons, Mabel (M.D.), 211 Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Hemenway, Ruth V. (M.D.), Williamsburg, Mass.
Hu King Eng (M.D.), Singapore, Malaya.
Hurlburt, Floy, 415 South 25th St., Lincoln, Neb.
Jayne, Ruth E., Kutien.
Jones, Edna, Mintsinghsien, via Foochow.
Jones, Jennie D., Futsing, via Foochow.
Keeney, Dorothea L., 805 Comstock Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Landis, Rotha S., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Lefforge, Roxy, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Lewis, Ida B. (Ph.D.), Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Futsing, via Foochow.
Mace, Rose A., Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.
Mann, Mary, 35 Temple St., Boston, Mass.
McBee, Edith F., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
McCutchen, Martha L., Haitang, via Foochow.
Nevitt, J. Ellen, Edinburg, Va.
Plumb, Florence J., Foochow.
Reik, Elsie, 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Richey, Elizabeth H., Foochow.
Shawhan, Grace B., Foochow.
Sia, Ruby, Foochow.
Smith, Alice L., Cornwallville, N. Y.
Smith, Myrtle A., 109 North Hannah St., Albion, Mich.
Sprunger, Eva F., Kutien.
Staubli, Frieda, Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Trimble, Lydia A., Futsing.
Tyler, Ursula J., Grove City, Ohio.
Vanderberg, Annie, Forestburg, S. Dak.
Wallace, L. Ethel, Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Wells, Phebe C., Foochow.
Wilcox, Alice A., Foochow.
Wilkinson, Lydia A., Foochow.
Willis, Katherine H., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Wilson, Emma W., Foochow.
Witham, Lois E., Hwa Nan College, Foochow.
Wolcott, Ruth F. (M.D.), Magaw Hospital, Foochow.

HINGHWA

(Add to each field address, China.)

Aldrich, Sylvia, 417 Forest Ave., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Apple, E. Blanche, Hinghwa, Fukien.
Bachman, Mary V., Hinghwa, Fukien.
Betow, Emma J., 236 Church St., Clyde, Ohio.
Bjorklund, Sigrid C., Hinghwa, Fukien.
Brewster, Karis E., Hinghwa, Fukien.

Brown, Cora M., 1843 Grove St., Boulder, Colo.
Fuller, Edna H., Delia, Kan.
Johnson, Eda L., Sienyu, via Foochow.
Johnson, Mary A., Hinghwa, Fukien.
Lebeus, J. E. Martha, 440 Lafayette Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Marriott, Jessie A., Angtau, Hinghwa, Fukien.
Mason, Florence Pearl, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Merritt, Edna F., Sienyu, via Foochow.
Palm, Emma L., Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Persson, Bertha, Goteborg, Sweden.
Scheirich, A. Beta, 2327 Sycamore Ave., Louisville, Ky.
Strawick, Gertrude, Room 109, 1120 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Suffern, Ellen H., Hinghwa.
Thomas, Mary M., 138 South Eureka Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Todd, Althea M., 327 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.
Watson, Harriet L., 2132 Leslie Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Westcott, Pauline E., 3208 Clinton Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
Wilson, Minnie E., care of Mrs. T. B. Wortman, State St., Skaneatales, N. Y.

KIANGSI

(Add to each field address, China.)

Baker, L. Catherine, Seoul, Korea.
Brown, Zula F., 1436 South Armacost Ave., Sawtelle, Cal.
Creek, Bertha M., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Daniels, Ruth N., Hiawatha, Kan.
Ferris, Helen, Kiukiang.
Fredericks, Anna Edith, 116 Shepard Ave., Newark, N. J.
Gooding, Laura, Nanchang.
Hunt, Faith A., Gary, S. Dak.
Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang.
Kellogg, Nora E., Kiukiang.
Meeker, Bessie L., 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang.
Myers, Ruth L., 1406 Madison Ave., Muncie, Ind.
Pittman, Annie M., Kiukiang.
Raab, Theodora A., Nanchang.
Search, Blanche T., 99 Charles St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Seeck, Margaret, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.
Smith, Ellen E., 2275 South High St., Denver, Colo.
Spathelf, Rena F., Kiukiang.
Stone, Myrtle M., Luzerne, New York.
Thomasson, Leona (contract), Kiukiang.
Thompson, Ethel T., Hicksville, Long Island, N. Y.
Thompson, May Bel, 316 West 95th St., New York City.
Waldron, Rose E., 507 West Sixth St., Claremont, Cal.
Woodruff, Frances E., Kiukiang.
Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang.

NORTH CHINA

(Add to each field address, China.)

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Cheney, Monona L., Peking.
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Prentice, Maggie M., Tientsin.
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SHANTUNG

(Add to each field address, China,)

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YENPING

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Davis, Lois L., Nagasaki.
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Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), Seoul.
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Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo.
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Wood, Lola, Louisville, Ill.
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II. SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

MALAYA

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Olson, Mary E., Singapore, Malaya.
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III. SOUTHERN ASIA

INDIA

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Engberg, Mrs. Lila Kehm, Darjeeling.
Field, Ruth, Calcutta.
Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakaur, Bihar, E. I. R. Loop Line.
Hughes, M. Pearl, Calcutta.
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Corner, Sula M., Mecosa Bagh, Indora, Nagpur.
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BURMA

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CENTRAL PROVINCES

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GUJARAT

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Morgan, Margaret, Hyderabad, Deccan.
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Older, Mildred, Hyderabad, Deccan.
Otto, Violet L., Hyderabad, Deccan.
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INDUS RIVER

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Dunn, Agnes D., Tilaunia, Rajputana.
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Holman, Charlotte T., Hissar.
Kehm, Alta P., Ajmer.
Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, via Kishangar, Rajputana.
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Lawson, Ellen L., Madar, near Ajmer, Rajputana.
Matthew, Helen, Tilaunia, via Kishangar, Rajputana.
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LUCKNOW

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Davis, Grace C., Lucknow.
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Dimmitt, Marjorie A., Lucknow.

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Eveland, Ruth, Gonda.
Hardsaw, Rosa, Greybull, Wyo.
Harris, Alice C., Tiverton, R. I.
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Justin, Florence L. (contract), Lucknow.
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NORTH INDIA

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Cnossen, Sadie M., Naini Tal.
Cox, Ruth M., Pithoragarh.
Crawford, Janette H., Bareilly.
Dennis, Viola B., Kansas, Ohio.
Doyle, Gladys B., Bijnor.
Dunn, Olive, Bijnor.
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Emery, Phœbe E., Budaun.
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Hoath, Ruth, Anthony, Kans.
Honnell, Grace L., Bareilly.
Jacobson, Evelyn R., Rushmore, Minn.
Kennard, Ada M., Naini Tal.
Kennard, Olive E., Bareilly.
Larson, Ruth, Naini Tal.
Loper, Ida G., Pithoragarh.
Lorenz, Theresa, Bareilly.
McCartney, Blanche L., Pithoragarh.
Means, Alice, Shahjahanpur.
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Perrill, Mary Louise, Bridgeport, Kan.
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Waugh, Nora Bell, Almora.
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NORTHWEST INDIA

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Boddy, Grace, Muttra.
Bricker, Mary E. (R.N.), Brindaban.
Buss, Helen S., Delhi.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra.
Clark, Faith A., Roorkee.
Donohugh, Emma E., 400 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Penna.
Doyle, Letah A., Meerut.
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Justin, Catherine L., Sonepat.
Klingeberger, Ida M., Sonepat.
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Nelson, E. Lavina, Ajmer.
Okey, Mary C., Aligarh.
Palmer, Pearl E., Aligarh.
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Richards, Gertrude E., Meerut.
Schaefer, Carolyn E., Meerut.
Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, Ohio.
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Warner, Emma E., Ghaziabad.
Wood, Hazel O., Agra.

SOUTH INDIA

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Rexroth, Emma K., Belgaum.
Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore.
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Shoemaker, Esther (M.D), Kolar.
Toll, Kate Evalyn, Madras.
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Wilson, Retta, Kolar.
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IV. AFRICA

ANGOLA

(Add to each field address, Angola, Africa.)

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Johnson, Ingle, Quessua, Malange.
Miller, Alpha J., Quessua, Malange.
Nelson, Marie, Quessua, Malange.

RHODESIA

(Add to each field address, Rhodesia, Africa.)

Benson, Mildred O., Old Umtali, South Rhodesia.
Clark, Grace, Mutambara, P. B., via Umtali, South Rhodesia.
Fuller, Marjorie A., Old Umtali.
Hess, Stella Anna, Danbury, Ohio.
King, Sarah N., Fillmore, Calif.
McMann, M. Ethel, Room 303, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Parmenter, Ona M., Nyadiri, via Mtoko.
Penney, Oril A., Old Umtali.
Quinton, Frances, Nyadiri, via Mtoko.
Ramsey, Bertha E., Nyadiri.
Reitz, Beulah H., 553 Washington Blvd., Kansas City, Kan.
Scovill, Ila, Old Umtali.
Tubbs, Lulu L., Mutambara, P. B., via Umtali.
Woodruff, Jennie G. (R.N.), Mutambara, P. B., via Umtali.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA

(Add to each field address, Portuguese, East Africa.)

Lang, Victoria C. (R.N.), Inhambane.
Northcott, Ruth E., Box 41, Inhambane.
Phillips, Bess L., Box 41, Inhambane.
Thomas, Ruth F., Box 41, Inhambane.

V. LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO

(Add to each field address, Mexico.)

Ayres, Harriet L., Apartado 115 Bis, Gante 5, Mexico D. F.
Baird, Mary (contract), 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
Betz, Blanche A., 1834 30th St., San Diego, Calif.
Butterfield, Nellie M., Chino, Cal.
Copley, Ruth E., Sharon, Kans.
Daniels, Martha J., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
Dyer, Addie C., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
Hartung, Lois J., McLaughlin, S. Dak.
Helm, Mabel, Lebanon, Ky.
Hewitt, Helen M., Pachuca.
Hill, Clara M., Guanajuato.
Hollister, Grace A., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.
Johnson, Katherine M., 1923 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Knight, Florence, 314 E. Meda Ave., Glendora, Calif.
Maltby, Christine M., Calle de Haiti 1, Santa Julia, Mexico D. F.
Mitchell, Zoa (contract), 301 East Sixth St. N., Morristown, Tenn.
Murray, Helen Grace, 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico City.
Paige, Ina M., Gen. Del., Aiken, S. C.
Pearson, Mary N., la de Aztecas 73, Mexico D. F.
Purdy, Carrie M., R. D. 2, Northumberland, Penna.
Seal, May Bell, Tullahoma, Tenn.
Shepherd, Elsie M., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Taylor, Anna Mabel, 3a Serapio Rendon 76, Mexico D. F.
Temple, Laura, Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico D. F.
Thomas, Ethel E., Calle de Haiti 1, Sta. Julia, Mexico D. F.
Wells, Margaret C., Apartado 157, Puebla, Pue.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Atkins, Ruth M., Anna, Ill.
Barstow, Clara G., 3824 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Beissell, Ina Mae, 190 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Bortell, Pearl, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
Cornelison, Bernice, 825 W. 6th St., Moscow, Idaho.
Foster, Ina Lee, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Gilliland, Helen C., 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Hager, Esther M., 754 Leonard Ave., Freeport, N. Y.
Hosford, Ruby C., Lawrence, Kans.

Irwin, Alice A., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Murphy, May, Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Packer, Josephine, 1006 W. Boone St., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Penny, Winnogene C., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario.
Reid, Jennie, 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Rubright, Caroline B., 3824 Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Strever, Frances E., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
Warner, Ruth V., 1118 Knox St., Spokane, Wash.
Webster, Alice S., 8 de Octubre and Garibaldi, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Weigel, Marion, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.

NORTH ANDES

(Add to each field address, Peru, S. A.)

Clausen, Minnie, Apartado 1244, Lima.
Donahue, K. Mamie, Apartado 908, Lima.
Hanks, Gertrude, Lima.
Hayes, Virginia, Apartado 908, Lima.
Holway, Ruth E., Apartado 908, Lima.
Minear, Ruth, Apartado 908, Lima.
Ransom, Ruth, Clarendon, Pa.
Vandegrift, Frances C., Apartado 908, Lima.

VI. EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA

BULGARIA

(Add to each field address, Bulgaria.)

Gongwer, Margaret, Lovetch.
Perry, Edith M., Lovetch.
Reeves, Mrs. Florence G. T., Lovetch.
Turner, Mellony, Lovetch.

FRANCE

(Add to each field address, France.)

Currier, Grace M., 3842 Garretson Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Lochhead, G. Christian, Franklin Square House, Boston, Mass.
Whiteley, Martha D., Le Foyer Retrouve, La Tronche, Isere, Grenoble.

ITALY

(Add to each field address, Italy.)

Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 15 via Savoia, Rome.
Foster, Mildred, Crandon Institute, via Savoia 15, Rome.
Ruese, Mrs. Artele B., Crandon Institute, via Savoia 15, Rome.
Ware, Lena, 627 Library Place, Evanston, Ill.

NORTH AFRICA

(Add to each field address, North Africa.)

Anderson, Mary, 7 Rue Edmond Adam, Algiers, Algeria.
Loveless, Emily R., 5 Blvd. Mercier, Constantine.
Narbeth, E. Gwendoline, 316 So. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Penna.
Ostrom, Eva A., 5 Blvd., Mercier, Constantine.
Robinson, Martha, Grove City, Penna.
Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres. Algiers, Algeria.
Van Dyne, Esther H., 111 Rue Michelet, Algiers, Algeria.
Van Dyne, L. Frances, 111 Rue Michelet, Algiers, Algeria.
Webb, Nora, 5 Boulevard Mercier, Constantine.
Welch, A. Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Algiers, Algeria.
Wysner, Glora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Algiers, Algeria.

In Memoriam

January 1, 1927—December 31, 1927

Rev. Charles D. Morris
January 18, 1927
Korea
1900–1927

Rev. Matthew Tindale
February 16, 1927
India
1888–1909
Retired in 1909

Rev. Lewis E. Linzell
June 25, 1927
India
1896–1927

Mary Davison Soper
(Mrs. Julius)
July 20, 1927
Japan
1873–1913
Retired in 1913

Charles F. Taylor
August 14, 1927
China
1922–1927

Ellen Warner Fox
(Mrs. D. O.)
September 19, 1927
India
1872–1905
Retired in 1905

Prof. Robert P. Fleming
October 20, 1927
India
1898–1927

Edna Haskins King
(Mrs. H. E.)
November 5, 1927
China
1894–1923
Retired in 1923

Mrs. Hannah Johnson Hyslop
November 18, 1927
South America
1902–1924
Retired in 1924

Anabel Goodrich Pyke
(Mrs. J. H.)
November 21, 1927
China
1873–1919
Retired in 1919

Rev. William W. Bruere
November 7, 1927
India
1880–1906
Retired in 1906

HISTORICAL STATEMENT

In the year 1818, in one of the weekly sessions of the New York Preachers' Meeting, a resolution prepared by the Rev. Laban Clark was adopted, recommending the organization of a Bible and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A committee of the Preachers' Meeting, consisting of Laban Clark, Nathan Bangs, and Freeborn Garrettson, was appointed to draft a constitution. This was discussed and perfected at a later session of the Preachers' Meeting, and submitted, on April 5, 1819, to a public meeting, called to organize the Society. The meeting was held in the old Forsyth Street Church (then called Bowery Church), on the site of the present Church of All Nations. The following is an extract from the Minutes of this first meeting:

"Bowery Church, April 5, 1819. At a call made yesterday from the pulpits, a large number of members of the Methodist Society met this evening at half past seven o'clock. On motion of Joshua Soule, Rev. Nathan Bangs was called to the chair. Francis Hall was chosen Secretary of the meeting, and remarks were made by Messrs. Garrettson, Soule, and others. Then, on motion of Freeborn Garrettson, seconded by Laban Clark, it was Resolved: that it is expedient for this meeting to form a Missionary and Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

"On motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by Thomas Mason, the meeting proceeded to consider the constitution that had been prepared; and, article by article, it was amended and adopted. Subscriptions were then taken, and, on motion of Joshua Soule, seconded by William Thacher, the new Society proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result, namely:

"Bishop William McKendree, President; Bishop Enoch George, First Vice-President; Bishop Robert R. Roberts, Second Vice-President; Rev. Nathan Bangs, Third Vice-President; Mr. Francis Hall, Clerk; Mr. Daniel Ayres, Recording Secretary; Rev. Thomas Mason, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Joshua Soule, Treasurer."

Previous to the formation of this Society, home missionary activities on a limited scale had been carried on by the separate conferences. Within the bounds of the Ohio Conference, work among the Indians had been inaugurated three years before the organization of the Missionary Society, by the Negro, John Stewart. Formerly a drunkard, Stewart had been converted under the preaching of Rev. Marcus Lindsay in Marietta, Ohio, in 1816; had felt the call to become a missionary to the Indians and had begun his preaching among the Wyandot tribe, on the upper Sandusky, in northern Ohio. He had many converts, and after continuing his work among them for more than two years, in the spring of 1819 he obtained a license as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the quarterly meeting near Urbana. The first official visit to the Wyandot Mission was made by the presiding elder, Rev. James B. Finley, in November, 1819. Sixty-two Indians were at that time received into the membership of the "Methodist Society" by the presiding elder. At the session of the Ohio Conference in 1820, Rev. James B. Finley was sent as a missionary to the Wyandot tribe.

It was this work among the Wyandots, as the most outstanding missionary work then being attempted in the Church, that had fired the imagination of Methodism at this time, and had helped largely to bring about the demand for the organization of the Missionary Society.

In May, 1820, the General Conference, then in session in Baltimore, Maryland, approved the new Missionary Society and its constitution, eliminating, however, its Bible and tract publishing features, as recommended by a committee of the Society. The General Conference also emphasized the provision in the constitution for the formation of auxiliary societies in all the Annual Conferences. At the end of two years, sixteen of these auxiliaries had been formed, and for a while missionaries were sent to home mission fields by these conference auxiliaries, under the appointment of the bishops, somewhat as they are now appointed by the various Branches of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, rather than by the national organization.

The Treasurer's Report at the end of the first year, April, 1820, showed an income of $823.04. Ten years later it had increased to $10,545.00. The work was confined to the United States until 1832. In that year Melville B. Cox was appointed first foreign missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church and sailed for Liberia November sixth. The Missionary Society continued to administer both the home and foreign missionary work of the Church until 1907, when the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Foreign Missions began their separate existence. This division had been arranged for at the General Conference of 1904, which had appointed a Commission to work out the details. The total receipts for the year, November 1, 1926-October 31, 1927, were $3,907,725.45.

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church (then Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) as amended and consolidated by Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-five of the Laws of 1873, effective April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also, the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

Sec. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purpose of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

Sec. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty-Nine of the Laws of 1906; became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present. Effective January 1, 1907.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such Act April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

AN ACT to amend Chapter One Hundred and Seventy-Five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," now called the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in relation to the election of officers, being Chapter One Hundred and Sixty of the Laws of 1920, effective April 13, 1920.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers present at any meeting thereof shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they and the Treasurer shall hold their respective offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and shall have qualified; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death or otherwise in the office of Corresponding Secretary, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill such vacancy till the next ensuing General Conference. The Treasurer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any state.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Adopted by the General Conference of 1916; amended and altered by the General Conferences of 1920, 1924 and 1928

I. Incorporation

1. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York City; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in fields outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, in harmony and co-operation with the constituted authorities of the Church in said fields, and similarly in such places subject to the sovereignty of the United States as may be assigned to it by the General Conference from time to time, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may prescribe.

2. Other denominational agencies shall undertake work in the fields indicated only in co-operation with this Board.

II. Constitution

ARTICLE I

Name and Object

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

Life Members and Honorary Managers

1. Members of the Foreign Missionary Society who contribute $1,000 at one time shall become Life Members and may attend the Annual Meeting of the Board, but without vote.

2. Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations, and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an emergency fund of $50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of $50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. All the effective General Superintendents shall be *ex-officio* members of said Board. In constituting the Board of Managers the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each Area in the United States, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of Ministers and Laymen chosen from the Areas.

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall determine. Due notice of such time and place shall be given to each member.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-one members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board in New York City, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall have authority to make By-Laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter; to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the co-operation of other agencies where such co-operation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. The funds of the Board shall be administered on the Mission field by agencies which the Board shall approve. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a Committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be mem-

bers of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy if the Board of Managers shall so request, and until they do so the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. There may be two Corresponding Secretaries, having co-ordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Secretary or Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

2. They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers, and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in promoting the work committed to this Board and the general interests of the cause by correspondence, travel and such other activities as the service involves and the Board may approve.

ARTICLE V

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PRESIDING OFFICERS

1. *Election of Officers.* The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

2. *Presiding Officer.* At all meetings of the Board, the President shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the President and of all the Vice-Presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VI

APPOINTMENT AND SUPPORT OF MISSIONARIES

1. A person shall be acknowledged as a missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions only when such person has been approved by the Board of Managers and assigned to some definite field

except as provided in Section 2. Ministerial missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

2. The Board may provide for the support of Retired Missionaries and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences respectively; provided they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences. In this matter the Board shall as far as practicable, base its procedure upon provisions similar to those prescribed for Annual Conferences.

ARTICLE VII

FIELD FINANCE COMMITTEES

1. In a mission field of the Board of Foreign Missions in which there may be an Annual Conference, Mission Conference or an organized Mission, there shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of the following members, *ex-officio:* the resident Bishop, the Mission Treasurer and the Mission Superintendents. The Committee shall also include such other persons as the Annual or Mission Conference or Mission may elect, part of whom may be laymen, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. The Committee shall elect its own Chairman. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of the funds provided by the Board.

2. In territory of a Central Conference or a Central Mission Conference said Central Conference may prescribe the method of constituting such finance committees, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions. This Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Foreign Missions for the administration of its funds.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

ADOPTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 13-15, 1916
AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 7-9, 1918; BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 15, 1922; BY THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20-22, 1922

I. PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York City, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence

of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the field the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES FOR DEPARTMENTS

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in co-operation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. TREASURER

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences, and of all expenditures by missions, and of particular appropriations. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative, and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations, or upon authorization of the Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all unin-

vested money of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be approved by said committee in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board, and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds, and to make investments upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's Department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal, and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. Assistant Treasurers

1. The Board may elect two or more Assistant Treasurers, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer, one of whom may be designated as First Assistant Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer, the First Assistant Treasurer shall perform all the duties devolving upon the Treasurer under these By-Laws: and at any time any Assistant Treasurer shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The several Assistant Treasurers shall be required to give bonds in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amounts as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bonds to be paid by the Board.

6. Recording Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in

the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and function of the Board acting *ad interim,* within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV. STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

1. Administrative Committee

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field, and in emergent conditions upon medical certificates; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding $500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. Committee on Candidates

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation and training of candidates for our foreign fields. Plans involving changes in policy or expenditures exceeding the budget shall be submitted to the Executive Committee for its action. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. COMMITTTEE ON FINANCE

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-Laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report to the Executive Committee for concurrent action on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions. When such items are presented first to the Executive Committee, action shall not be deemed complete until it is concurred in by the Committee on Finance. All matters arising under wills or concerning the gift or purchase of property, liable to involve the Board in new policies or unusual expenditures, shall require the concurrent action of the Executive Committee. All other questions arising under wills or concerning lands held by the Board shall be determined by this Committee.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. COMMITTEE ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN THE FOREIGN FIELDS

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of not more than ten nor less than seven members, ministers and laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions and policies of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. PROCEDURE OF COMMITTEES

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman *pro tem.*

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committee of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action on the case for record.

V. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary, and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board, and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board, or as provided in Section 2 of the By-Law on the Committee on Finance.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge pre-existing obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI. AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by the Board of Managers or its Executive Committee at any regular meeting of either by a two-thirds vote, provided that at least two months' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment has been given and a copy of the proposed amendment or alteration sent to each member at least one month in advance of the meeting at which they are to be acted upon. By-Laws which are merely rules of procedure for business of meetings may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote without previous notice.

FORM OF BEQUEST

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue, New York

I hereby give, devise and bequeath to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, with offices in the City of New York

....

....

....

and the receipt of the Treasurer thereof shall be a sufficient discharge to my executor therefor.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Elected by the General Conference

May, 1928

By action of the General Conference, authorizing the several Boards to function until organization of the new Boards was effected, and following considerable consultation, in order to economize both time and money, it was decided not to call together the newly elected Board until the Annual Meeting, November 19-21, 1928. All of the Committees of the past quadrennium, therefore, remain in power until the Annual Meeting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on June 21, 1928, following the retirement for age at the General Conference of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., for sixteen years the President of the Board, and his subsequent death on June 4, 1928, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, D.D., LL.D., resident Bishop of the New York Area, was elected Acting President of the Board and Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE EFFECTIVE BISHOPS, *ex-officio*

William F. McDowell	2107 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
William F. Anderson	581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
John L. Nuelsen	69 Badenerstr, Zurich, Switzerland
Edwin H. Hughes	1609 Chicago Temple Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Theodore S. Henderson	420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio
William O. Shepard	79 Rue Denfert Rochereau, Paris
Francis J. McConnell	150 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Frederick D. Leete	Aquila Court, 16th and Howard Sts., Omaha, Nebr.
Herbert Welch	524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas Nicholson	657 Virginia Park Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Adna W. Leonard	602 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
John W. Robinson	12 Boulevard Road, Delhi, India
Eben S. Johnson	8 Devonport Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, South Africa
Lauress J. Birney	Box 251, Shanghai, China
Frederick Fisher	3 Middleton St., Calcutta, India
Ernest L. Waldorf	1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Charles E. Locke	1000 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Ernest G. Richardson	1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles W. Burns	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
Edgar Blake	307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Frederick T. Keeney	Atlanta, Ga.
H. Lester Smith	1119-20 Hamilton Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles L. Mead	312 Trinity Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Robert E. Jones	631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
Matthew W. Clair	1040 Russell Ave., Covington, Ky.
George A. Miller	Lavalle 341, Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A.
Titus Lowe	1130 Franklin St., Portland, Ore.
George R. Grose	Methodist Episcopal Church, Peking, China
Brenton T. Badley	Byculla, Bombay, India
Wallace E. Brown	Helena, Mont.
Raymond J Wade	Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm, Sweden
James C. Baker	Methodist Episcopal Church, Seoul, Korea

MINISTERS

Areas are in Parenthesis

J. E. Bowes (St. Paul)..........Albert Lea, Minn.
R. E. Brown..........235 Calkins Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. W. Bunch..........735 Breckenridge St., Helena, Mont.
T. H. Campbell (Cincinnati).....3655 Medbrook Way, Northmoor, Columbus, O.
Frank Cole..........Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
A. A. Callender..........204 Vraydenburg Apts., Wenatchee, Wash.
A. E. Day..........311 S. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. G. Downey..........150 Fifth Ave., New York City
H. A. Field (Detroit)..........34 Elizabeth St., East, Detroit, Mich.
O. W. Fifer (Indianapolis)..........307 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. P. Hand..........100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C.
W. C. Hartinger..........2124 Iuka Ave., Columbus, Ohio
L. O. Hartman (Boston)..........581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
G. W. Henson..........1019 69th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. E. Konkel..........108 E. 18th St., Cheyenne, Wyo.
H. C. Lytle..........60 W. Passaic Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
J. W. Langdale..........305 8th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. E. Luccock..........Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
Wallace MacMullen..........23 W. 69th St., New York City
Allan MacRossie..........150 Fifth Avenue, New York City
H. W. McPherson..........704 S. 5th St., Springfield, Ill.
R. N. Merrill (Atlanta)..........320 N. E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla.
Frank Neff (Kansas City)..........647 Oakland Blvd., Kansas City, Kan.
J. H. Race..........150 Fifth Ave., New York City
J. B. F. Shaw (New Orleans)..........Meridian, Miss. (Haven Teacher's Col.)
W. E. Shaw (Chicago)..........704 Hamilton Bldg., Peoria, Ill.
M. N. Smith..........829 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
S. H. Sweeney (Covington)..........3055 Mathers St., Cincinnati, O.
R. W. Sockman..........950 Park Ave., New York City
O. R. Tarwater (Chattanooga)..........Johnson City, Tenn.
E. S. Tipple..........Madison, N. J.
R. B. Urmy..........419 N. Home Ave., Bellevue Br., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAYMEN

Areas are in Parenthesis

J. C. Arnold..........191 Ashley St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
C. D. Baldwin..........Graham Bldg., Bangor, Me.
F. E. Baldwin (Buffalo)..........108 State St., Elmira, N. Y.
William Boyd..........250 W. Tulpehochen St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. D. Cameron (Omaha)..........216 N. 32nd Ave., Omaha, Nebr.
E. S. Collins (Portland)..........907 Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore.
J. H. Clark..........301 Franklin St., Marion, Ohio
C. W. Evans (Pittsburgh)..........513 Fairmont Ave., Fairmont, W. Va.
W. C. Evans (New York)..........65 Overlook Circle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mary Gibson (Miss)..........415 State St., Albany, N. Y.
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F. A. Horne..........17 Varick St., New York City
J. R. Joy..........150 Fifth Ave., New York City
W. H. Forse..........Woodlawn Heights, Anderson, Ind.
J. E. MacMurray..........112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
E. M. McBrier..........203 S. Mountain Ave., Montclair, N. J.
W. E. Massey (Philadelphia)..........1003 Wesley Ave., Ocean City, N. J.
J. O. Morrison..........2444 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
H. N. Nuttle (Washington)..........Hobbs, Md.
C. A. Ogren..........149 Broadway, New York City
F. L. Partridge..........Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, N. J.

E. L. Phillips	50 Church St., New York City
H. J. Roan (Helena)	105 N. 10th St., Boisé, Idaho
W. H. Rometsch	210 Pelham Road, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Arthur J. Stock	2202 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Paul Sturtevant	830 Park Ave., New York City
John Tunnicliffe (San Francisco)	3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
E. T. Welch	Westfield, N. Y.
W. H. Van Benschoten	43 Exchange Place, New York City
W. M. Vickery	Blackwell, Okla.

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Hanford Crawford	40 W. 45th St., New York City
Elijah W. Halford	150 Fifth Ave., New York City
Bishop J. C. Hartzell	Blue Ash, O.
Rev. J. L. Hurlbut	74 Park Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
James A. Huston	Granville, O.
Rev. G. P. Mains	2301 N. Holliston Ave., Altadena, Calif.
John R. Mott	347 Madison Ave., New York City
Rev. A. J. Nast	816 Mann Place, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Rev. A. H. Tuttle	149 William St., East Orange, N. J.

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